The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,425.—VOL. LXXVII. FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

BEG.—March 8, at her residence, Cambridge-terrace, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Beg, of a daughter.

DRUITT.—March 6, at Homeleigh, Cooma, the wife of T. W. Druitt, J.P., of a son.

HALL.—March 11, at her residence, No. 63, Lower Fort-street, the wife of George Hall, of a daughter.

SHAIRP.—March 11, at Marrickville, Mrs. S. G. Shairp, of a son and daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ABRAHAMS—COHEN.—March 5, at the Great Synagogue, Elizabeth-street, by the Rev. A. B. Davis, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Levi, Abraham Abrahams, of Levuka, Fiji, second son of the late Mr. Wolfe Abrahams, London, to Leah, second daughter of Mr. Henry Cohen, of Ferrybridge House, Upper William-street North.

BRODZIAK—COHEN.—March 5, at the Great Synagogue, Elizabeth-street, by the Rev. A. B. Davis, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Levi, Mark Brodziak, J.P., of Cooktown, Queensland, second son of Mr. M. Brodziak, of this city, to Sara, eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Cohen, of Ferrybridge House, Upper William-street North.

FISHER—CRANE.—March 7, at St. Silas' Church, Waterloo, by the Rev. J. N. Manning, Walter, youngest son of the late William Fisher, Willow Cottage, Kent-street, Sydney, to Ada Jane Charlesworth, eldest daughter of Alderman Crane, Waterloo.

DEATHS.

CALDWELL.—March 13, at her residence, Bowman-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. Sarah Caldwell, aged 52 years.

HOLLINGWORTH.—March 13, at a temporary residence, Ryde, William Arthur, second son of Nathan and Ann Hollingworth, aged 6 years and 7 months.

KENNEDY.—March 1, at Orange, on her way from Queensland to Grafton, Frances Ann, eldest daughter of Patrick and Mary Kennedy, South Grafton, deeply regretted.

PEARCE.—March 10, at the residence of her parents, 91, Devonshire-street, Sarah, the beloved daughter of J. and E. A. Pearce, aged 30 years.

RODGERS.—March 11, at her residence, 34, Essex-street, Mary, the beloved wife of James Rodgers, aged 54 years.

SIMPSON.—At his residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, Mr. James Simpson, in the 75th year of his age.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's s. s. AVOCA,
1482 tons, 250-horse power,
J. C. Almond, commander,
will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on MONDAY, 18th March, at 12 noon.
Passage money—Saloon, £4; second-class, £2.
Cargo at local rates.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 13th March, 1878.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited.)
OVERLAND ROUTE,
via Torres Straits and Singapore.
The new and powerful steamship
BOWEN,
J. Miller, commander,
under contract with the Government of Queensland, will leave Cosmopolitan Wharf on SATURDAY, March 23, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers for Singapore and Hongkong.
Passengers can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers, or to Marseilles per steamers of the Messageries Maritimes.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents,
52, Pitt-street.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with the N.S.W. and N.Z. Governments
CITY OF SYDNEY,
3000 tons, H. C. Dearborn,
will be dispatched
at 3 p.m., on THURSDAY, 28th March, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts payable in gold in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Spring-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Saturday, at 1; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. Fares and freight at current rates.
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Steamer immediately after arrival of San Francisco mail steamer, due on Monday.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH.—Coonanbara, to-night, Friday, at 11; and Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday, at 11. Goods for the Paterson forwarded per Collaroy, to-morrow night, Saturday. Freight payable in Sydney.
TO BRISBANE.—Balclutha (at greatly reduced rates), this afternoon, Friday, at 4.30; and Victoria, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Friday, at 4.30. (Fares and freight at greatly reduced rates.)
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer, from Brisbane, every Tuesday.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, this afternoon, Friday, at 4.30.
TO PORT DENISON, TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO PORT DOUGLASS (ISLAND POINT), TO COOKTOWN WHARF } Victoria (without transhipment), Monday afternoon, at 4.40.
TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT-TOP ISLAND } Victoria, Monday afternoon, at 4.30.
CARGO is now being received for transhipment to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street, as follows, weather permitting:—

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER.	
CITY OF GRAFTON	TUESDAY, 19th March, at 9 p.m.
FOR MACLEAY RIVER:	
BALLINA	MONDAY, 18th March, at 9 p.m.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER.	
Steamer	Early.

Passage rates to and from Grafton.

Saloon:		Steerage:	
Single ticket	£3 0 0	Single ticket	£1 15 0
Return ditto	5 0 0	Return ditto	3 0 0

JOHN WHITE, Secretary, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE.
FROM SYDNEY.
On SUNDAY NIGHT, at 12, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On MONDAY MORNING, at 9, the MORPETH.
GOODS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED AFTER 5 p.m.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).—The s.s. KEMBLA for NEWCASTLE, from Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, and on MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.

S. S. N. CO.'S s. s. DAIRYMAID for Shellharbour and Gerringong TO-NIGHT, at 6, from Caledonian Wharf, King-street. JOHN RITCHIE, Agent.
No cargo after 5.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all New Zealand Ports.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
WAKATIPU.	1796	A. Cameron ..	About 26th March via Wellington.
ROTORUA ..	1000	Carey	10th April, via Auckland.

FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND direct.—The S.S. EASBY, 2000 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, and PORT CHALMERS on or about TUESDAY, the 19th instant, also taking cargo and passengers for transhipment to the West Coast, Nelson, Westport, Hokitika, Greymouth, &c. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY (weather permitting),
leave Queen's Wharf at 7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 6, 7*
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 11.45, 2.30
Manly Beach, 8.10, 9, 12, 3.15, 4.45, 5.30, 8*.
NO FREIGHT TAKEN AFTER 2.15 p.m.
Trips marked *, 1s. 6d.; others, 1s. On Saturdays and Sundays return ticket, 1s. Extra late boats will leave Sydney for Manly Beach on Wednesdays and Saturdays 11.15 p.m.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.; and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—To-day, 9.15 a.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—To-night, at 11
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.
TATHRA (for Bega).—Tuesday, 9.15 a.m.

PARRAMATTA, RYDE ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS leave KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5: leave Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. GLADESVILLE STEAMERS leave King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, calling at HUNTER'S HILL and COCKATOO. FIVE DOCK, ASHFIELD and BURWOOD, leave King-street at 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. Fares about half railway rates.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, NEWCASTLE, BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, and ROCKHAMPTON.
The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

FOR MELBOURNE:		
YOU YANGS.	Chas. Ashford	THIS DAY, Friday, 12 noon.
BARRABOOL	John Pain ..	TUESDAY, 12 noon.
CHEVIOT ..	J. R. Clarke..	FRIDAY, March 22.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	THIS DAY, Friday, 4 p.m.
THE CLARENCE	J. D. Harley.	MONDAY, March 25.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	THIS DAY, Friday, 4 p.m.
FOR ROCKHAMPTON:		
THE CLARENCE..	J. D. Harley..	Early.

Carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the steamship
YOU YANGS, 800 tons,
Charles Ashford, commander,
for the above port, THIS DAY, Friday, at 12 noon.
The saloon is amidships.
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.—The M. S. S. Co. will dispatch the steamship
EDINA,
J. H. South, commander,
for the above ports, THIS DAY, Friday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
The Saloon is amidships.
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—
The favourite and powerful
S.S. HERO,
Thomas Logan, commander,
will leave Grafton Wharf, on FRIDAY, 15th March, for Melbourne, at NOON.
For all particulars apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO LAUNCESTON, VIA BULLI.
The fast and powerful steamship
COREA, 600 tons,
UNAVOIDABLY DETAINED,
will be dispatched from Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point, positively on MONDAY, 18th instant.
SALOON, £4. STEERAGE, £2.
For freight or passage apply to
PARBURY, LAMB, and CO.,
Spring-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The fine steamship TASMAN, 720 tons register, will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, on TUESDAY, 19th March, at 10 a.m.
For freight or passage apply to
T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

FOR PORT MORESBY, NEW GUINEA, calling at TOWNSVILLE and COOKTOWN.—☞ The clipper schooner COLONIST, 200 tons, J. H. Borstell, master, chartered by the Expedition, will be dispatched from the Circular Quay punctually on WEDNESDAY next, 20th instant, FULL OR NOT FULL.
Early application is necessary.
Room for light freight only.
Apply to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS TO LONDON, via the SUEZ CANAL.
London Agents—
Messrs. ANDERSON, ANDERSON, and CO.
The magnificent steamer
CHIMBORAZO,
3845 tons register, 3000 h.p. effective,
will leave Sydney for London on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, calling at Melbourne and Adelaide, carrying first, second, third, and steerage passengers; and will be followed by the
GARONNE, 3871 tons, 3000 h.p. effective,
sailing in May.
Canal dues, eight shillings.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—
The favourite regular trader
WINDSOR CASTLE,
A1 sixteen years, 979 tons,
This ship, having the greater part of her cargo stowed, and with large engagements, will sail in a few days.
Passengers are invited to inspect her superior saloon and second-class accommodation.
For particulars, &c., apply to Captain Fernie, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED at FLOOD and CO.'S.

FOR LONDON.—The favourite first-class clipper ship
DUKE OF SUTHERLAND,
1047 tons register, THOMAS LOUTTIT, commander, having large general engagements, will have early dispatch.
For rates of freight or passage apply to Captain LOUTTIT on board, at Circular Quay; or to
MASON, BROTHERS
Wool now being received at Talbot and Co.'s

FOR LONDON.
The fine A1 Aberdeen clipper ship
BRUCKLAY CASTLE,
1014 tons register,
J. Thurston, commander,
having the bulk of her cargo on board and stowed, will be dispatched in a few days.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect the very superior saloon and second cabin accommodation of this first-class vessel.
For freight or passage apply to Captain THURSTON, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at FLOOD and CO.'S.

FOR LONDON.—
The fine clipper barque,
CICERO,
Richard Hardy, commander,
now loading at the Circular Quay, will have immediate dispatch.
For freight and all particulars apply to Captain HARDY, on board; or to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.
Good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
Wool received at Flood's store.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—
Th A1 clipper-barque
STRATHDON,
1011 tons register, S. BACHE, Commander,
having large engagements, will have prompt dispatch.
Has superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.
For rates of freight or passage apply to Captain BACHE on board; or
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.
WOOL RECEIVED AT TALBOT'S.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND. STEAM TO LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' magnificent clipper steamship
SOMERSETSHIRE,
2312 tons register, 300-horse power (nominal) 1500 indicated,
H. F. Holt, commander,
will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH.
Intending passengers by the Canal route are reminded that WIGRAM'S Steamships have large POOP CABINS, which are always cool and comfortable. They are supplied with bedding, linen, and every requisite for the voyage.
FARES:

Saloon (according to accommodation required	
Second class	£27 to £30
Third class	18 to 22
Steerage	16

Canal dues, 8s each passenger, extra.
A liberal allowance made to families. F[illegible]-street.
[illegible] dietary scales, and all particulars [illegible] leave by CITY OF [illegible] SATURDAY, at noon.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.
The splendid clipper ship
DARLING DOWNS,
1634 tons register, A1 20 years,
has superior accommodation for all classes at REDUCED FARES. Will sail about 23rd March.
For particulars apply to Captain Wakeham: or
E. and W. PAUL, Agents, Margaret-street.
B. P. CAMPBELL, Broker.
WOOL received at MARSDEN'S.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON. FOR WOOL AND LIGHT FREIGHT ONLY.
The splendid high-class clipper ship,
VERNON,
1319 tons register,
A. Burns, commander.
This fine ship, having the greater portion of her wool stowed and in store, will be the first ship dispatched.
For rates apply to
FREDK. EBSWORTH, Broker; or to
YOUNG and LARK.
WOOL RECEIVED AT TALBOT'S.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct.—
The A1 clipper ship
PETERBOROUGH,
1680 tons register, W. Gardiner, commander,
will be dispatched in a few days.
For light freight or passage, apply to Captain GARDINER, on board; or to
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

ONLY VESSEL FOR TAHITI.—The splendid A1 clipper ship
HERALD OF THE MORNING,
1108 tons register, W. H. Town, commander,
being UNDER CONTRACT with the French Government, will have IMMEDIATE DISPATCH.
Has superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon and second-class passengers, and can take A FEW TONS LIGHT FREIGHT IF ARRANGED FOR AT ONCE.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR BROUGHTON CREEK and Kangaroo Valley, sails THIS DAY, from Patent Slip Wharf.

THE BLACKWALL, for Bellinger River.—For freight apply to Mr. RODDAM, Lime-street Wharf.

PORT MACQUARIE.—Victor, first fair wind, from Market Wharf. Freight payable here. R. N. Sadlear.

ELIZA, for BELLINGER RIVER, now receiving cargo. For freight apply on board, Lime-street Wf.

SCHOONER VALE for PORT MACQUARIE. Baltic Wharf, SATURDAY next.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The S. S. EASBY, from Hobart Town.—CONSIGNEES will please take notice, that their goods are now landed on DIBBS' WHARF, at their risk and expense. Freight to be paid and orders for delivery got at the office of the agents, Circular Quay.

CAPTAIN JOHN BERTH, City of Manchester, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by any of his crew without his written authority.

BARQUE MARTHA BROCKELMANN.—All CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, by noon THIS DAY, Friday, at our office, or they will not be recognised.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., Agents.

COAL CHARTERS.—The undersigned are open to Charter Tonnage for the following Ports loading in SYDNEY at current rates:—
Shanghai
Manila
Yokohama.
Also for NEWCASTLE, loading:—
Manila
Shanghai
Bombay
Singapore
Yokohama
Negapatim
Tuticorin.
BINGLE, WHITE, and CO.,
SYDNEY OFFICE—Exchange-corner.
NEWCASTLE OFFICE—Hall of Commerce.

WANTED to CHARTER a VESSEL, 500 tons burthen, with two bow ports, to Melbourne.
Apply ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WHEAT CHARTERS from South Australia to England. ELDRED and CO., 62, Margaret-st.

WANTED, a VESSEL, of 200 tons burthen, for Timaru. GEO. R. DIBBS and CO.

BOATS.—Wanted, two or three Surf BOATS, 20 to 25 feet; new or second-hand; price, &c., to Viti, care of James Bilin, 147, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Ship's BOATS, 14 to 18 feet; boats suitable for country; skiffs, &c. WARD, Dawes Point.

FOR SALE, the British Barquentine SWALLOW, now lying at Alger's Wharf, classed A1 at Lloyd's for eleven years, being now three years old, of 300 tons register. She is well found in sails, gear, &c.
Intending purchasers can have full particulars on application to the undersigned.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Agents,
Wynyard-square West.

FLOATING DOCK DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

QUAY BERTHS vacant, first-class Wharfage and Storage. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—Divine Service THIS EVENING, at 7.30.

THE Rev. JOHN A. DOWIE will preach in the Protestant Hall next Sunday—morning, 11; evening, 7.

ST. DAVID'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Ashfield.—Rev. ANDREW GARDINER will officiate THIS (Friday) EVENING, at half-past 7.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES
of the
SURRY HILLS WESLEYAN BAND OF HOPE AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY,
will be held in the Wesleyan Church, Bourke-street, on MONDAY, March 18, 1878,
commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.
Admission free.
Collection on behalf of the Funds of the Society.
Chair to be taken by the Rev. J. Gardiner.

LECTURES.

CHARLES CLARK will shortly LECTURE in Sydney.

TEMPERANCE HALL, PITT-STREET.
Madame LOTTI WILMOT.
IN HONOUR OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY,
will LECTURE on
"Poets and Patriots of Ould Ireland,"
MONDAY, March 18, at 8 o'clock.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

ENGINEER RIFLE CLUB.—Prize Shooting, SATURDAY, 16th. C. S. Cansdell, lieut., hon. sec.

1 BATTERY, V.A.—PARADE, called for 16th instant, is postponed until further orders.
F. FAHEY, Captain.

NO. 2 BATTERY, V.A.—Carbine Practice, on Saturday, 16th, at 3 p.m. J. S. WIGRAM, Lieutenant.

11 BATTERY.—Gun Drill, TO-NIGHT, Dawes Battery, 7.30. J. J. TWOMEY.

6 CO.—SHOOTING for Medal and Money Prizes, TO-MORROW, 3 p.m. J. H. MORRIS, Captain.

NO. 8. CO.—MUSKETRY commences MONDAY next. Position drills, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st, at Victoria Barracks, 7.30 p.m. Target practice, first-class men, 18th to 23rd March. J. M. SMITH, Captain.

ST. LEONARDS VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members intending to be present at the Encampment at Easter will send their names to me on or before the 26th instant.
JOHN W. GUISE, Captain.

NAVAL BRIGADE to muster at Circular Quay, at 7.30 p.m. on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 15th and 18th instant.
Dress—Blue jumpers, white trousers, and cap covers.
Band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXON,
Captain Commanding.

VOLUNTEER LAND ORDERS wanted, at highest price. J. Palmer, 177, Pitt-street.

VOL. LAND ORDERS wanted, £120.—Address 103, made. P. J. Shoppee Stide.

25 VOL. Volunteer LAND ORDERS. Chatfield and Mackenzie, 69, Pitt-street.

EVERY Lady can make her own Dress, with Madame DE LA SICOTIERE'S Pattern System. 452, Geo.-st.

PERSONAL.

DEAR ANNIE.—The Ghost will walk at the Guild Hall, FRIDAY, 15th. Be there.

JAMES GINGER, passenger by Star of India, call on WILLIAM GOLDEN, 310, Pitt-street.

L.—Don't risk a rail journey without WASP No. 3. Buy at stations and all news agents. F.

MRS. GEORGE SKENE,—send address to 122, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo. KATE.

SHOULD this meet the eye of CHARLES H. CRYSTALL, emigrant in ship Lochee,—please return the papers belonging to me. W. H., 89, Woolloomooloo-street.

TOM DAVIS, of Wortling, Sussex, England, JOE. GOLDEN would like to see you. 140, Castlereagh-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, white and yellow Greyhound SLUT; good reward. 226, Pitt-street.

LOST, SPADE-GUINEA. Reward. H. PRESCOTT and SON, 101, Sussex-street.

LOST, in a Woolloomooloo 'bus, MUSIC FOLIO. Return to ELVY and CO., George-street.

LOST, bunch of KEYS. Finder will be rewarded by fetching to 17, Hunter-street.

LOST, in a Glebe 'bus, pink JACKET. Please leave at Company's office, Parramatta-street.

LOST, on the 14th instant, a MAGPIE; lower beak broken. Reward. 16, Enmore Road, Newtown.

LOST, between Gould-street, Chippendale, and Stanley-street, a PURSE, with three keys on a chain; reward. Pierce, corner Yurong and Stanley streets.

LOST, on 7th instant, in a Waterloo 'bus a China silk PARASOL, braided with yellow, lined with pink. Apply TURNER and HENDERSON'S, Hunter-street.

NOTICE.—To Policemen, Poundkeepers, and others.—£2 10s REWARD. Strayed from Canterbury farm, Ashfield, one Brown HORSE, branded EIH conjoined over X over † on the near shoulder. The above reward will be paid on delivery at the farm to Mr. ROBERTS; or to W. PARKER, at Messrs. Young and Lark's, Sydney.

STRAYED, large black DOG, white on breast, piece rope on neck. Reward. 4, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

STRAYED on my premises, bay MARE, ∽ over ○ near shoulder, CTY off shoulder. Owner can have same by paying expenses. 24, Albion-street.

STRAYED in the yard of J. F. Hodges, 323, Sussex-street, on the 14th instant, a grey draught HORSE, branded WJ (the J reversed) over T on near shoulder.

10S REWARD.—Strayed from Randwick, a steel-grey Pony MARE and Foal. (Mare branded H on near shoulder). The above reward will be given for any information that will lead to the recovery. T. DINE, Randwick.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Pittville, Newtown Road, a Dark Brown GELDING, white hind foot and white star on forehead.

£1 REWARD, on recovery of chestnut HORSE and Corporation Cart, No. 43, stolen from Circular Quay, about 5 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, 11th instant. Apply Britannia Hotel, Brickfield-hill.

FOUND in the Domain, by some children, a PERAMBULATOR. No. 1, Blake's-buildings, Campbell-st.

FOUND, a PURSE, containing money, on the Pyrmont Wharf. N. Burns, wharf.

STOLEN, a PERAMBULATOR, from the Botanic Gardens, on Wednesday. Inform at 2, O'Connell-st.

STOLEN or strayed from Mr. E. J. TEBBATT'S, Leicester House, Burwood, a big White MARE, with lump on near flank. One Pound reward, or Twenty Pounds for information which will lead to conviction of the thief, if stolen.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING of RAILWAY SUBURBAN RESIDENTS will be held at Molony's Imperial Hotel, Wynyard-square, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., to take into consideration the present insufficient omnibus accommodation to and from the Redfern terminus. The attendance of gentlemen desirous of reform requested.

A. H. C. GUILD.—NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the members of the A. H. C. Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph, Sydney, will be held in the Central Guild Hall, on SUNDAY, March 31 instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of then NOMINATING and APPOINTING THREE TRUSTEES, pursuant to the provisions of the Friendly Societies' Act.
By order of the Warden.
THOMAS J. MURRAY, Secretary.
Guild Hall, March 14, 1878.

ELECTION OF WARDENS OF MARINE BOARD UNDER THE NAVIGATION ACT OF 1871.
I hereby give notice that a Public MEETING of the electors qualified to vote under the Navigation Act of 1871 will be held at the Exchange, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 1st day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Three Wardens for the Marine Board of N. S. Wales; and that all nominations must be delivered to the Returning-officer in writing seven clear days at least before the day appointed for election, in accordance with the provisions of the said Navigation Act of 1871.
WILLIAM SPEER, Returning-Officer.
Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street,
March 14, 1878.

PRINCE ALFRED LITERARY AND CHESS ASSOCIATION, Newtown.—MEETING at 7.30 p.m. Debate: Which exerts the greater influence, the Pulpit or the Press.
A. BERRY, Hon. Secretary.

PASTOR DANIEL ALLEN'S PARK SERVICES.—The Protestant Public and all who feel interested in liberty of speech and upholding the laws of the country are invited to attend a MEETING in the Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, at 7.30. JOHN ROSEBY, Esq., M.L.A., will preside.

PASTOR D. ALLEN'S Park Audience and their friends are earnestly requested to attend a MEETING, at the Protestant Hall, THIS (Friday) NIGHT, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Y. M. C. A. LITERARY and DEBATING CLASS.—Meets TO-NIGHT 7.30. Debate—"Was the action of the Victorian Government in the crisis justifiable?" ALFRED BOURNE, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Unity Lodge of Sydney, No. 1169, E.C.—Emergency MEETING, This Evening, 7 o'clock.

MASONIC.—Brethren (unattached or otherwise), residing at Redfern, Waterloo, Chippendale, Darlington, Newtown, Camperdown, Forest Lodge, and Glebe, are specially invited to attend a preliminary MEETING, THIS EVENING, 15th instant, at 8, at E. Tighe's, Crown Hotel, Regent-st., for the purpose of FOUNDING a new suburban LODGE under the English Constitution. NICHOLAS HOPSON, P.M., 655 and 937, E.C., D.G.T.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).
The following gentlemen have given the requisite notice that they are CANDIDATES for the office of
DIRECTOR.
Messrs. A. Armstrong, J. J. Slade, B. Jenkins, F. A. Franklin, R. P. Abbott, I. E. Ives, J. Bremner, W. H. Mackenzie, W. C. Goddard, H. Coles, J. P. Garvan, W. Bullard, W. H. Tulob.
AUDITOR.
Messrs. E. G. Sayers, R. A. Cape, W. H. Bogie, W. J. M'Leod, J. P. Brindley, P. Sheedan.
SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that the transfer-book will be closed on SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, and all transfers received up to that hour will be recognised at the general meeting of the shareholders on the 22nd March, 1878.
By order.
WALTER ROBEY, Secretary.
Offices, 17, Bridge-street.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).
The following is the form of proxy required by the Act under which this Company is registered:—
NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY COMPANY (Limited).
I, of , in the Colony of N. S. W., being a member of the North Shore Steam Ferry Company (Limited), and entitled to vote, hereby appoint of , as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf, at the general meeting of the Company, to be held on the 22nd day of March, 1878, and at any adjournment thereof.
As witness my hand day of 1878.
Signed by the said , in the presence of
Proxies must be lodged at the Secretary's Office seventy-two hours before the General Meet[illegible] ROBEY. [illegible] MUST be in the HANDWRIT[illegible]

[illegible] SHAREHOLDERS OF THE NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY CO. (Limited).
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself as a CANDIDATE for the office of Director in your Company, and solicit your votes at the forthcoming meeting for the election of Directors. My long residence in, and connection with, the North Shore district is some guarantee that my best efforts will be devoted to the advancement of our mutual interest. Yours faithfully,
JOHN J. SLADE, Milson's Point.

LOYAL Orange Benefit Society.—Friends desirous of joining the same meet at St. Paul's Schoolroom at 8.

NO. 3, DERRY L.O.L. will hold an Arch-Purple MEETING on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Protestant Hall, Castlereagh-street. Candidates to be punctual; visitors invited. W. M'DONNELL, Secretary.

57 L.O.L.—MEETING is Postponed till FRIDAY, 22nd March. T. ROBSON, Secretary.

38 AND 117 L.O.L.—Arch-Purple MEETING To-morrow Evening, at 7, Oddfellows' Hall, Ashfield.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.—A special General MEETING of the members of the various Branches of the Hibernian A. C. B. Society will be held at St. Benedict's Schoolroom, on SUNDAY next, at 3 o'clock, respecting the above.
D. J. O'CONNOR, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN BUILDING SOCIETY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second Annual MEETING of the AUSTRALIAN BUILDING SOCIETY will take place at its Offices, 470, George-street, THIS DAY, 15th March, 1878, at 7.30 p.m.
Business: To elect two (2) Directors, one (1) Trustee, and two (2) Auditors.
The following members have given the requisite notice that they are CANDIDATES for the undermentioned offices:—
DIRECTORS—Two (2) to be chosen;
Mr. M. M. M'GIRR.
Mr. THOS. E. BARRY.
TRUSTEE—One (1) to be chosen:
Mr. M. MOLONY.
AUDITORS—Two (2) to be chosen:
Mr. J. G. O'CONNOR,
Mr. JAMES KEAREY.
JAMES P. GARVAN, Manager.

TENDERS.

BOROUGH OF PETERSHAM.—TENDERS are invited until 8 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 15th March instant, from persons willing to contract for the following works:—
1. Kerbing and guttering, for the current municipal year
2. Carting, ditto ditto
3. Alignment posts
4. Fencing.
Specifications to be seen, and all information given, at the Council-chambers, Petersham.
Tenders to be addressed to the Mayor, and marked "Kerbing and Guttering," "Carting," "Alignment Posts," and "Fencing."
By order.
AUBREY MOWLE, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, Petersham, March 5.
Office hours: TUESDAYS, 5 to 7; FRIDAYS, 7 to 9.

BUSINESS PREMISES IN KING-STREET.—No eligible Tender having been received for the above, the undersigned are prepared to treat with intending purchasers.
S. THOMPSON and CO., 362, George-street, Lloyds-chambers.

FOR SALE BY SEPARATE TENDER
ROSEVALE
and
BELLFIELD, BRINGELLY.
ROSEVALE contains 1000 acres, more or less, and is a portion of the property of the late John Dixon. It has a large frontage to the main road from Bringelly to Cobbitty, and adjoins the properties of Mrs. Barker and Messrs. Wentworth, Fieldhouse, Hassell, and R. Lowe. There are 400 acres, partially cleared. It is splendidly watered, having had an ABUNDANT SUPPLY ALL THROUGH THE LATE DROUGHT. The property is fenced, and has on it a brick cottage in a fair state of repair. Without doubt, it is equal as a grazing farm to any estate in the county of Cumberland of equal extent, and one of the most desirable properties that has been in the market for years.
Rosevale being subject to a mortgage of £1300, due 8th February, 1879, and 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, the equity of redemption only will be sold.
BELLFIELD contains 384 acres good and improved land, with brick 5-roomed cottage, extensive outbuildings, &c., &c.
Separate Tenders for each property will be received up to TUESDAY, the 19th of March, at 12 noon, by C. A. SCRIVENER, Liverpool, under instructions from the executor of the late Robert and James Bell, Esqs., for the purchase of ROSEVALE and BELLFIELD.
Tenderers can present their own tenders, and be present at the opening of the same. A SEALED MINIMUM will be laid on the table.
Belfield is a choice and valuable selection, well watered. A large quantity of the land is cleared for cultivation.
Except under peculiar circumstances, properties like these are never in the market. The dwelling on Belfield is about 200 yards from Bringelly Church.
The successful tenderer must sign conditions of sale directly his tender is accepted. Any acceptance will be subject to this condition.
Full particulars can be obtained and conditions inspected by application to C. A. SCRIVENER, Liverpool; DAVID BELL, Esq., Dubbo; or FITZHARDING and SONS, Solicitors, Dubbo, and 112, Pitt-street, Sydney, where copy of the conditions of sale lie.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS.
TENDERS.
ESTATE of JOHN REITH, trading as REITH and WILKIE, Princes-street, Dunedin, New Zealand.
TENDERS are invited by the Trustees of the above Estate for the purchase, in one or separate lots, of the whole of the ASSETS in the said Estate, comprising—
The goodwill and lease of business premises
Well-assorted stock of books, cost £6611 18s 8d
Ditto ditto stationery, &c., ditto £1488 8s 4d
Shop-fittings and office furniture, ditto £730
Book debts, £2973 11s.
The Lease has an unexpired term of about seven years. The business premises are situated in the principal street of the city.
Stock-lists and conditions of sale may be inspected at the office of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 125, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received up till 4 o'clock p.m., on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1878.
RICHARD H. LEARY, Accountant and Agent, Dunedin, N. Z.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 20th March for the Erection of a five-roomed Cottage on the Albert Parade, Ashfield; to be tendered for as follows:—
1st. Excavation, Masonry, and Brickwork
2nd. Carpenters', Joiners', and Finishing Trades
3rd. The whole in one sum.
Plans and specifications may be seen and all particulars obtained at the office of
THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS required, by 25th instant, for TIMBER WORK, roofing, and finishing trades, to LARGE PAVILION, &c., at SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY; the stone foundations are already built. Plans and specifications at my office, 11, Regent-street.
EDWARD HUGHES, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required by noon of MONDAY, the 18th March, for three 2-story brick houses, at Kingston, Newtown. CHARLES MAYES, Architect, 157, Castlereagh-street.

TENDERS required for the erection of a Cottage, all wood; to be in on SATURDAY. Labour and nails only found by Tenderer. Specification and plan with JAMES JACKSON, 267, George-street.

TENDERS wanted for making and fixing Woodwork (labour only), of Photographic Gallery. Apply JOHN YOUNG, Contractor, Bent-street.

TENDERS are invited until 22nd instant, for erection of Stores in Sussex-street. Plans, &c., on application to D. BROWN and SON, 38, Sussex-street.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Tenders wanted for Brickwork of a House at Paddington. Westawny, Paddington.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1878, will open as follows:—
For AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITS, on TUESDAY, 23rd April, at noon.
For HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and PIGS, on TUESDAY, 30th April.
For DOGS and POULTRY, on THURSDAY, 2nd May.
Schedules of Prizes and full particulars at 227, George-street.
AGRICULTURAL ENTRIES.—Live Stock, &c., 15th instant.
HORTICULTURAL.—Ditto, 1st April.
[illegible] BRIGHT, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE.—TO DROVERS, BUTCHERS, and others.—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals offer a reward to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons [illegible] sheep or cattle on the roads between Homebush and Sydney.
C. H. NYLES, Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A. O. PRETIOUS, Land Agent, &c.—My long connection with the Department of Lands, my intimate knowledge of its precedents and practice, will enable me to advance for my clients the settlement of any conflicting interests, the satisfaction of any special claims, and will also materially facilitate the dispatch of all ordinary business placed in my hands for disposal.
247, George-street,
over Mercantile Bank.
Sydney, March 12, 1878.

MR. WILLIAM TEECE, Sen., has this day retired from our firm.
SADDINGTON and SONS.
St. Mary's Tannery, South Creek, March 13, 1878.

ALFRED ALLEN and CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
UNDERTAKE the DISPOSAL of PROPERTY, FURNITURE, GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c.
☞ OUT-DOOR SALES CONDUCTED.
ROYAL BLUE CHAMBERS,
170, PITT-STREET, NEAR KING-STREET.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We, the undersigned have entered into Partnership, as FLOUR, RICE and SPICE MILLERS, &c., which business will be carried on by us, under the name and style of BLAIR, LYONS, and CO., at the Lion Steam Mills, Kent-street, Sydney.
A. W. BLAIR.
JOHN LYONS.
Sydney, March 14th, 1878.

In reference to the above, ARCHIBALD WILLIAM BLAIR solicits a continuance of the patronage for the new firm of Blair, Lyons, and Co., as heretofore bestowed on him and the late firm of Blair, Oxley, and Co.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between J. H. BLAKE and JOHN TURNER, as Builders, of Sydney, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by the said JOHN TURNER, who will receive all money due, and discharge all liabilities contracted by the late firm.
(Signed) JOHN H. BLAKE.
JOHN TURNER.
Witness—H. B. OGILVIE.
March 7th, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A CARD.—SIMS and PARKES, Wholesale and Retail Herbalists, treat all diseases. 216, George-st. North.

A CARD.—Business removed to 26, Jamison-street. L. BORNSTEIN, Practical Tailor, &c.

ARCHITECT.—HAROLD BREES, Surveyor.—Plans, Views painted. 352, Geo.-st., over Mountcastle's.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, Arthursleigh-terrace, 277, Elizabeth-street.

ANDREW ALLAN, Auctioneer, House and Estate Agent, 129, King-street.

A CARD.—
JOSEPH HENOCHSBERG,
Merchant, Noumea, New Caledonia.
Sydney Office—Bridge-street-chambers, ground floor.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Inimitable and Painless Dentistry.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, 6, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square. Caution.—Not connected with any other person. Avoid mistakes from similarity of names, as disappointment often ensues.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Those who wish to obtain the above, made on the latest English principles, should consult Mr. J. E. CARTER, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist (from London), who guarantees perfect fit, mastication, and natural appearance, at a very moderate cost. Painless extraction by the nitrous oxide gas. All dental operations skilfully performed. Consultations free at Mr. Carter's residence, 2, College-street, Hyde Park.

B. RITTENBERG AND CO., Wholesale Jewellers and Importers of General Merchandise,
85, YORK-STREET,
SYDNEY;
and at 59, Caroline-street, Birmingham.

CENTRAL INSURANCE AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
E. RAMSAY, BANK-CHAMBERS,
412, GEORGE and KING STREETS.

DENTISTRY.—Mr. ADOLPHE GABRIEL, Dentist, 38, College-street, Hyde Park, 4 doors from Oxford-street. Please note that Mr. A. G. is only to be consulted at the above address.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—JAMES TURNER (late Constable and Turner), Licensed Gasfitter, Plumber, and Brassfounder, and Importer of gasfitting and plumbing materials, Coveny's-buildings, 71, Market-street, Sydney.

ENGINEERS.—Spring and Axle Factory, Melbourne.—Spring-making Machine and Lathes, with all appliances; also Engine and Boiler; Dwelling-house and Shops. To LET or SELL, cheap. John Perry, 167, Russell-street, Melbourne.

GEELONG STEAM ROPE WORKS.—Wholesale orders executed for all kinds of rope and cordage. M. DONAGHY, Proprietor. CHARLES WRIGHT, 105, Clarence-street, Sydney, Agent for N. S. Wales.

H. W. LOVEDAY, High-class Tuner and Repairer of Pianos, &c. Reading and Co.'s, 356, George-st.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, AND WESTON,
PROPERTY AND ESTATE AUCTIONEERS,
VALUERS FOR SALE OR MORTGAGE,
273, George-street.

J. LAWLER, Bedding Manufacturer and Importer of Iron Bedsteads, 517, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

J. SIMMONS, Auctioneer and Valuator, 6, Hillside-terrace, Hunt-street, Macquarie-street South.

J. BERNASCONI, Carver, Gilder, and Picture Frame-maker, 409, Pitt-street, south of Bathurst-street.

LADIES' and Children's OUTFITS, Baby Linen, &c. The cheapest house in the city for any article in Ready-made Goods, Costumes, Evening Dresses, Mantles, Jackets. E. WAY, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS, for Sewed Boots of all kinds, 559 and 561, George-street.

MRS. BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, Elizabeth-street, opposite Belmore Park.

MR. WARDEN intends, under "influential patronage," to open a Registry Office at Temple Court, King-street, on MONDAY next. Tutors, governesses, clerks, and persons requiring situations should make it their business to apply. Letters written; houses taken, advice given. See Saturday's (to-morrow) paper.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal, 1877, and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876, being the eighth year successively, for Artificial Teeth, against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

MONUMENTS
in MARBLE and GRANITE.
Marble tombstones as cheap as painted freestone; a large stock on hand to select from. Tomb railings in new designs.
Marble slabs for counters, shop fittings, and all kinds of marble and stone work executed by the
SYDNEY MARBLE and GRANITE COMPANY,
opposite the Australian Club.

PHRENOLOGY.—Professor HAMILTON, 19, Hunter-street. Written character and advice, 10s.

R. N. SADLEAR, Produce Salesman, Shipping and General Commission Agent,
128, Sussex-street, Sydney.
Established 1851.

SPECTACLES, 1s; Brazilian Pebbles made to order. Mr. Solomon, qualified optician, 689, George-st. South.

TO the Residents of Balmain.—Teeth extracted, Artificial Teeth supplied. Corner of Steven-street.

THOMAS B. WALKER,
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street,
ACCOUNTANT AND ESTATE AGENT,
Undertakes the Sale, Purchase, and Management of
LANDED ESTATES, STATIONS, HOUSE PROPERTY, &c.
Accounts and Rents Collected. Squatting, Mercantile, and Tradesmen's Accounts investigated and arranged.
HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

W. I. B. MOTE, House Decorator.
First Prize, Exhibition 1877.
Good workmanship guaranteed.
A trial only needed to convince.

HORTICULTURE FARMING, ETC.

NEW Vegetable SEEDS, per Lusitania, in splendid order; new Flower Seeds, an immense assortment to land in a few days per Chimborazo. SWAIN and CO., Seed Merchants, New City Buildings.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for upwards of a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always been supplied to the QUEEN.
At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the trade mark—a fountain—is on the label over the cork. Sydney Office, 62, Margaret-street.

THE STRIKE AT ANVIL CREEK, by the "Vagabond." SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE "SYDNEY MAIL" THIS WEEK:
The Metropolitan Mortuary, Redfern
Russian Gun and Torpedo Boats in Action
Rhine Scenery—Fortress of the Girsperg
Fashions—Embroidered Robe de Chambre
Botanic Teachings—The Correas and Allied Plants.

IMPORTANT FROM SAMOA.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

SUMMARY OF DEBATES IN PARLIAMENT.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN NEW GUINEA.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

AMERICAN WOMEN ON DRESS FOR WOMEN.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

SEE CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S SYDNEY MAIL IN THE SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT COLUMN.

TURF—CRICKET—AQUATICS.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

ON AUSTRALIAN GRASSES.
SEE SYDNEY MAIL.

THE ECHO.—To-morrow's ECHO will, as usual, be a DOUBLE NUMBER.
In addition to Editorial Comments, Notes, and all the news of the day, it will tell our readers "What the Telephone Says," and contain a choice selection of other Light Reading.
Advertisers will do well to prepare their favours so that they may be forwarded to the office of the ECHO not later than 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

STOCK SHARES AND MONEY.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT BANK.
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH,
next St. James's School.
First established in Sydney.
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession.
Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY
corner of
KING and YORK STREETS.
MONEY advanced on moderate rate of interest, in sums of £5 and upwards, repayable by easy instalments on
PERSONAL SECURITY
BILL OF SALE, on FURNITURE, WITHOUT POSSESSION
DEEDS OF FREEHOLD or LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
BONDED CERTIFICATES, MERCHANDISE
STOCKS, SHARES, REVERSIONARY INTEREST, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.
NO INQUIRY OR VALUATION FEES.

STANDARD, LOAN, MORTGAGE COMPANY,
Head Offices, 160, Phillip-street
(4 doors from King-street).
The Proprietary of the above Company notify to those in want of PECUNIARY assistance that they have revised their scale of charges upon all descriptions of Loans, Mortgages, &c. Taking in view the great want of a financial establishment, formed upon a LIBERAL AND FAIR BASIS, they have arranged their scale of charges and repayments so as to suit all class of borrowers.
BORROWERS are NOT put to any PRELIMINARY COST in applying for advances.
Advances specially made upon approved Personal sureties.
ADVANCES made upon Bonded Certificates, Shares, Grain, of all kinds, and General Merchandise, at a commission over and ABOVE BANK RATE.
DEEDS—Special arrangements for advances upon deposit of deeds, either freehold or leasehold, for short or long period. WITHOUT EXPENSE OF MORTGAGE DEED.
ANNUITIES, REVERSIONS, LIFE ESTATE, and RENTS purchased, or advanced upon at MODERATE RATES.
All advances made within 24 hours after application.
COMMUNICATIONS addressed to the MANAGER are held strictly confidential, will receive prompt attention.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

£5 TO £1000 ADVANCED by the undermentioned Company to those requiring TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION, upon any REASONABLE SECURITY, namely—
Note of hand, deposit of deeds, bequests, reversionary interests, trade bills, bill of sale (without possession), merchandise, &c., &c.
To meet the convenience of borrowers, parties may repay their instalments, if required, at the following REDUCED SCALE:—

£10 0 0	by instalments of	£0 5 0	per week.
15 0 0	" " "	0 7 6	" "
20 0 0	" " "	0 10 0	" "

Any larger sum required, repayment to be made, if desirable, at the same rate.
REAL and PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY
Offices—6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
Hours—9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADVANCES made on Mortgage, Deposit of Deeds, or any tangible securities, in any sums, on favourable terms. Application personally or by letter.
ALEX. COOPER, Auctioneer, 106, Elizabeth-street.

REVERSIONARY INTERESTS under wills and settlements, annuities, life estates, purchased or advanced upon. BILLS OF SALE at 20 per cent. per annum: redemptions permitted upon advantageous terms; TRADE BILLS discounted at moderate rates. As this advertisement is bona-fide, being in no way connected with any loan office, the public can address in confidence to Delta, Box 41, General Post Office.

NORTH SHORE STEAM FERRY SHARES for SALE. C. M. FISHER, Share Broker. 132, Pitt-st.

SLATE.—A share in the grandest Quarry in the world for SALE. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

MONEY advanced in small sums, on household furniture, &c., without removal; also, on approved security, repayable to suit borrowers. Central Loan Office, 104, Castlereagh-street, 2 doors from King-street. Office hours, 9 till 8.

MONEY to LEND on approved freehold security. T. T. GRAY, Solicitor, Temple Court, King-st.

GREAT COBAR COPPER SHARES for SALE. C. M. FISHER, Share Broker, 132, Pitt-street.

A MINER desires to Sell 1, 2, or 3 SHARES in the O'Connell Extended Reef, situated in Queensland. Terms explained and specimen shown by EDWARD BLAKE, 10 to 12 a.m. Burwood Hotel, George-street.

GREAT COBAR CO. SHARES, 450 for SALE. J. B. NORTH, 139, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, Bank, Steam, Gas, and other SHARES.
CHATFIELD and MACKENZIE,
69, Pitt-street.

CITY Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—For SALE, 1000 Shares. Apply 772, George-street, Haymarket.

TRUST MONEY for investment on Mortgage. BRADLEY and SON, Solicitors, 61, Margaret-street.

MONEY to LEND, in small sums, from £5 to £100. MARKS and CO., business brokers, 151, Pitt-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. PALMER, 177, Victoria-street North. Ensuing quarter commences March 1.

MR. HARWOOD, Teacher of Pianoforte, Harmonium and Singing, 242, Darlinghurst Road. Ashfield, Newtown, Woollahra, and Glebe visited. Would visit, also, any other suburb.

MISS DEACON and Mrs. HILLIARD, Roiby House, Enmore Road, Newtown.—The ensuing quarter will commence on April 1. In consequence of extensive alterations, Miss DEACON has now additional accommodation for boarders. French, drawing, and drilling classes can be attended irrespective of the school.

SURRY HILLS PUBLIC SCHOOL.
The new Public School, Crown-street, Surry Hills, is now open.
Mr. BRIDGES will attend on SATURDAY, between 10 and 12, to enroll new pupils.

SHORTHAND WRITING.—Private LESSONS in Pitman's system. Corresponding style taught in one quarter. Terms moderate. F. J. M., 19, George-street North.

WOOLLAHRA PUBLIC SCHOOL.—This school is now open and ready for the reception of children. The teachers will be in attendance on SATURDAY next, 16th instant, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. for the enrolment of new pupils.
SAML. Y. BURNET.
MARY A. THORNTON.
13th March, 1878.

WANTED, to TEACH Music in a school; also, Pupils by the quarter. 83, William-street.

DANCING.—Mrs. ARNOLD begs to inform her Pupils and Friends that she has reopened her Classes for Dancing on Friday Evenings, Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street. Pupils at 7.30; visitors, 8 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager.. .. .. .. B. N. Jones.

69th SIXTY-NINTH NIGHT 69th
of
Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK,
supported by
Miss ADELAIDE BOWRING.

Mr. W. CRESWICK
as
WILLIAM TELL.

TO-NIGHT,
William Tell (Hero of Switzerland) .... Mr. W. Creswick

LAST NIGHT, WILLIAM TELL,
Last Night, William Tell
Last Night, William Tell
Last Night, William Tell.

WILLIAM TELL, LAST NIGHT
William Tell, Last Night
William Tell, Last Night
William Tell, Last Night
William Tell, Last Night.

SATURDAY,
THE STRANGER
The Stranger
The Stranger
The Stranger.

STRANGER, Mr. WILLIAM CRESWICK
Stranger, Mr. William Creswick
Stranger, Mr. William Creswick.

SATURDAY, STRANGER
Saturday, Stranger
Saturday, Stranger
Saturday, Stranger.

Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Reserved seats at Elvy and Co.'s.

QUEEN'S THEATRE
Lessee.......................................L. M. Bayless

Under the management of Messrs. HISCOCKS and HAYMAN.

D. HAYMAN ....Treasurer
Director of Amusements ....Mr. EDWIN KELLY.
SIXTH and LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
KELLY and LEON'S
MINSTRELS
and
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE

TO-NIGHT,
To-night,
To night,
BENEFIT
Benefit
Benefit
of
WM. COURTWRIGHT
Wm. Courtwright
Wm. Courtwright
and
EDWIN LESTER
Edwin Lester,
Edwin Lester,
Bones and Tambo.

THE ONLY LEON
in
THE ROSE OF ST. FLOUR.

THE CONGRESS OF BIRDS.

OUR BOYS.

JUST FROM BALLARAT.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

COLOURED CONTRABAND.

NEW SONGS. NEW WITTICISMS.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, March 16,
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

NORMA ON THE HALF SHELL.
OUR BOARDING-HOUSE KATE,
ZOPHELIA, &c.
See to-morrow's paper.

Admission: Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.

Dress circle plan at NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG'S.
Pit and stall tickets can be had during the day at COLE'S.
Open at 7.15; commence at 8. Carriages, 10.15.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, March 16,
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of
KELLY AND LEON'S
MINSTRELS.

ANOTHER NEW BILL.

THE ONLY LEON
in his Great Specialities
OUR BOARDING-HOUSE KATE
and
NORMA ON THE HALF SHELL.

ZOPHELIA,
RAW RECRUITS,
and
OTHER LAUGHABLE SKETCHES.

SEE TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

Admission: Dress circle, 3s; stalls, 2s; pit, 1s.

GUILD HALL,
Castlereagh-street,
the largest and most commodious hall in the colony.
FIRST APPEARANCE in Sydney of
D'ARCY READ'S
Wonderful and Surprising
GHOST,
the most attractive Exhibition ever offered to the public,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, March 15,
and until further notice. To commence with
GOETHE'S FAUST.
To be followed by
THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE.
And to conclude with the
HAUNTED HOUSE.
Popular Prices: 3s, 2s, and 1s.
Patronised by the Nobility throughout England, India, and other parts.

NORWOOD Cricket Ground, Battersea Park, disengaged, Saturday, 16th. G. Allerton, 264, Geo.-st.

HYPERION C. C. v. 1st SOUTH SYDNEY C. C.—W. Burcher, Clune, Bradly, Evans, Hayes, Rubie, M'Elvogue, Westman, Law, Thomas, Splatt, Graham, Lee, Burton. Own ground, Camperdown, to-morrow.

ROYAL ALBERTS C.C. v. NATIVE ROSE C. C.—Matchet's Flat.—Climpson, Clune, Decarl, Douglas, Hillier, Hutchinson, Marr, Martin, Schneider (2), Sawyer, (Walsh 12.) J. F. SCHNEIDER, Hon. Sec.

NEWTOWN v. FIRST ALBERTS, at Newtown.—Webster, Crane, Tindall, Watson, J. Neale, Scanlan, Bullen, Deely, Small, Chislett, G. Neale. SECOND v. ST. LEONARDS meet Milson's Point Ferry, at 1.45.—Rigg, Turner, Alcock, Payten, Black, Stonehill, Gannon, Bruun, White, Dunlop, Watson, Dunlop, Gawthorpe.

REDFERN SECOND v. SECOND SOUTH SYDNEY, Redfern Ground.—Clifford, Doherty J., Fisher, Fewings, M'Lochlan, H. Lenton (2), Moore, J. Mulcahy, Todd, Mihell. T. M. WILLIAMSON.

MOORE PARK, SATURDAY, 16th., CARLISLE v. EMERALD. C. C.—Spears, Waters, Pratt, Warren, Taylor, Brown, Brian, Dixon, Manton, Irvine, Gleeson, Poulter, Forrester.

VICTORIA CRICKET CLUB.—Excursion to Athol Gardens, TO-MORROW, Saturday, 16th March. Young Australian Band engaged. Steamer leaves Circular Quay at 2 and 2.45. J. RIGG, hon. sec.

ALBERT GROUND to LET, any day except Saturdays. Terms reasonable. F. Webster, 79, King-st.

AUSTRALIAN C. C. v. EASTERN C. C.—Eastern ground, near Moore Park. M. J. MOLONEY.

CARLINGFORD C. C. 2nd v. 2nd BOTANY.—Meet J. EVE'S, Tobacconist, Pitt-street, 1.30. Bulcombe.

SOUTH SYDNEY C. C. v. HYPERION C. C.—Camperdown Ground. MEET King-street, 1.45. Ayres, Blanchfield, Brown, Duncan, Hall 2, Hannigan, Marshallena, M'Crea, Urquhart, Waters. 2nd Eleven v. Redfern 2nd, Redfern Ground, 2 p.m., Bennett, Brindley, Carey, Davis, Ferris, Greville, Jennings, Keith, Landers, Oliver, Waters, Davies 12th.
H. C. TAYLOR, Hon. Secretary.

CARLTON C. C. v. ILLAWARRA C. C., New Ground. 10.30 sharp. 'Bus leaves Hook's at 10. Hall, Nunn, Beal, Coucher, Clayton, Geary, Lucas, Greenwood, Deery, Fairweather, Jessop, Magovney.
2nd v. 1st NATIONAL C. C. Warehousemen's Ground, Moore Park—Magovney, Hayman, Jones, Maloney, Callacher, Ivery, Phillips, Walker, Marshall, DeCourcy, Thompson F., Williams. Charles W. Beal, hon. sec.

NEW CRICKET GROUND, MOORE PARK. CARLTON C. C. v. ILLAWARRA C. C., SATURDAY, 16th instant. Play commences at 11 o'clock. Admission 6d; grand stand and lawn 6d. extra; ladies free.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES SEAMEN'S UNION will hold their first Annual PICNIC at Chowder Bay, on Good Friday, 19th April. Head-quarters' Band, 12 performers, in attendance.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
G. F. POOLE, Secretary.

THEATRE ROYAL
BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

A MARVELLOUS SUCCESS!
Colonial Literature and Colonial Talent should be fostered and encouraged by every Colonist having the welfare of his or her native or adopted country at heart.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of
BACK FROM THE GRAVE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of those celebrated artists,
Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE DARRELL.

TO-NIGHT, Thursday, March 14,
Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN in
BACK FROM THE GRAVE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
of
BACK FROM THE GRAVE.
A pronounced and brilliant success, without one pictorial placard on the walls, or one lithograph in the windows.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The management, determined to do every justice to Mr. George Darrell's works, intend producing his successful drama of
TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE,
on a scale of unparalleled splendour.

Box office at Nicholson and Ascherberg's.

SCHOOL OF ARTS,
SCHOOL OF ARTS.

ROYAL	THIS EVENING, Friday	MARIONETTES
ROYAL	MARCH 15, 1878.	MARIONETTES
ROYAL	New SONGS and Ballads.	MARIONETTES
Royal	The clever CHRISTY'S	Marionettes
Royal	EVERY EVENING.	Marionettes
Royal	The incomprehensible	Marionettes
Royal	FANTOCCINI.	Marionettes
Royal	Grand Pantomime of	Marionettes
Royal	LITTLE	Marionettes
Royal	RED RIDING HOOD.	Marionettes
Royal	The Great	Marionettes
Royal	TRANSFORMATION	Marionettes
Royal	SCENE.	Marionettes
Royal		Marionettes
Royal	SPECIAL NOTICE.	Marionettes
Royal	PRESENTS, PRESENTS,	Marionettes
Royal	PRESENTS.	Marionettes
Royal	Every Child will receive a	Marionettes
Royal	Present at the	Marionettes
Royal	AFTERNOON	Marionettes
Royal	PERFORMANCE,	Marionettes
Royal	SATURDAY NEXT.	Marionettes
Royal	Doors open at 2; commence 2.30.	Marionettes
Royal	Children and Schools half-price.	Marionettes
Royal	MONDAY, March 18,	Marionettes
Royal	BABES IN THE WOOD.	Marionettes
Royal	First Time of the ANIMATED	Marionettes
Royal	SKELETON	Marionettes
Royal	and General Change.	Marionettes
Royal	MILLION PRICES—3s, 2s, 1s.	Marionettes
Royal	Plan at	Marionettes
Royal	Nicholson and Ascherberg's.	Marionettes
Royal	Tickets at Kirby's, Pitt-street.	Marionettes

UNDER THE PATRONAGE of his Excellency Sir HERCULES ROBINSON and the New South Wales Cricket Association.

GRAND CRICKET MATCH.

UNIVERSITY v. 15 of the COMBINED SCHOOLS.
Calder House,
Sydney Grammar School,
King's School,
Newington College,
Collegiate School, Glebe Point
with Mr. Coates, captain,
on the New Ground,
SATURDAY, March 23 and 30.

Play to commence at 12 o'clock.
Admission, 1s; stand, 1s.

UNIVERSITY v. SCHOOLS. — CRICKET MATCH.
The BOOTHS, FRUIT, CAKE, and REFRESHMENTS STALLS, &c., on the ground, will be SOLD by Mr. GEORGE KISS, at his Bazaar, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock.
The Match will take place on the 23rd and 30th March instant.
J. H. CARRUTHERS,
Hon. Sec. University Cricket Club.

NORTH SHORE REGATTA.
Prizes presented for the following races can be seen at the establishments named hereunder:—
Maiden Clinkers, 24-feet Open Boats, Senior Scullers } Lamb and Fairfax, Hunter-street.
Maiden Skiffs, Junior Skiffs, Double Scull Outriggers } T. F. Wiesener's, George-street.
Canoe Race—J. B. Holdsworth and Co., George-street.
T. H. HALE, Hon. Secretary.

THE Exhibition.—Open until 6 o'clock This Day, The Royal Furnishing Arcade, George-st. W. B. Campbell.

SYDNEY ROWING CLUB.—TO MEMBERS.—Steamer AGENORIA will leave club shed, Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, to follow Outrigger Race, on Parramatta River.

MANLY BEACH.—MOONLIGHT ENTERTAINMENT at the Pavilion, Ivanhoe Park, SATURDAY NIGHT next, March 16. See bills.

BY PERMISSION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

NARRIBRI ART UNION,
in aid of the funds for the Erection of an Oddfellows' Hall in Narribri.

DAY OF DRAWING,
THURSDAY, 28th March.

1st Prize.	2nd Prize.	3rd Prize.
£250	£150	£100
Prize 4—£60	Prize 5—£50	Prize 6—£45
" 7—£30	" 8—£20	" 9—£15
	" 10—£10	

20 prizes—11 to 30 inclusive—£5 each.
50 prizes—31 to 80 inclusive—£5 each.
20 prizes—81 to 100 inclusive—£1 each.

The above prizes consist of magnificent works of art; but any successful subscriber is entitled to receive, in lieu of prize, the money value of the same, that he may purchase a prize of his own choosing.
The successful numbers will be published in the leading papers of the colony.
Number of tickets issued—7000, at 5s each.
The following gentlemen have kindly consented to superintend the drawing:—
J. Mosely, Esq., J.P.; Wm. Pirie, Esq., J.P.; A. J. Doyle, Esq., J.P.; A. W. East, Esq.
ALFRED H. SIMPSON, Secretary.
HYAM HAINS, 419, George-streets.

NOTICE.—Only 30 Tickets left, Sandhurst Art Union. H. HAINS, 419, George-street.

BELMORE CRICKET CLUB will hold their first Annual PICNIC at ATHOL GARDENS on SATURDAY, March 30th. The fast and commodious steamer EVA will leave the Circular Quay at 1.45, 2.30, and 3.15 p.m. sharp. The popular Young Australian Band engaged. Tickets, 1s 6d each. G. Challinor, hon. sec.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—A REHEARSAL TO-NIGHT, Bourke-street Wesleyan Church. Conductor—Mr. J. C. Fisher. Organist—Mr. F. Morley.
W. H. M'CLELLAND, Hon. Sec.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. THOMAS GARRETT'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—It having been arranged at a preliminary meeting at Eckford's Hotel on the 18th instant, to raise a FUND, sufficient to bear the expenses of Mr. T. Garrett while necessarily absent from the colony, the Executive Committee invite SUBSCRIPTIONS to the fund to be forwarded to either of the undersigned, at Eckford's Hotel, Wynyard-square.
S. W. GRAY, M.P. } Joint Hon.
W. HEZLETT, J.P. } Treasurers.
W. PRITCHARD, } Joint Hon.
W. H. HICKS, } Secretaries.

ASSIGNED ESTATE OF J. M'LENNAN, OF LISMORE.—Creditors in the above estate are requested to forward particulars of their claims to the trustees care of W. Gardiner and Co., to enable them to declare a dividend.
JAMES M'DONALD } Trustees.
JOHN W. CLIFF, }

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF DONALD M'KAY, Wallsend.—CREDITORS are requested to furnish the undersigned with particulars of their CLAIMS to enable the Trustees declaring a dividend.
J. T. DAVENPORT and CO., Trade Assignees,
George and Wynyard streets.

INTESTATE ESTATE of ALFRED RAPHAEL, late of Hay, in the colony of New South Wales.—Claims against the above Estate with proof of same, are requested to be sent to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant. S. RAPHAEL, Administrator to the above Estate. Hay, 4th March, 1878.

NOTICE.—In the Estate of GEORGE LEABON, late of Blacktown, Farmer, deceased.—All persons having claims against the above Estate are requested to send in particulars of same to Mr. J. E. BOWDEN, George-street, Parramatta, Solicitor to the said estate, before TUESDAY next, the 19th instant.
Dated this 14th day of March, A.D. 1878.
GEORGE LEABON, } Executors.
HENRY LEABON, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—COHEN and MORAN'S Royal Express Mail Coaches from Goulburn and Gunning to Cooma via Queanbeyan. Booking Office for passengers and parcels, 475, George-street, Sydney.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
SIR,—Having noticed a letter in your columns on Saturday last, signed "J. Tucker," complaining that I, as Mayor of Ryde, had instructed the Council Clerk to alter a Notice of Motion to suit myself, I beg to say that such statement is false. The matter referred to was not a notice of motion, but two indecent questions; yet even these were entered on the business paper as received. I did, however, suggest that in the summons to each Alderman, the questions should not be given in extenso on account of their insulting nature, but the substance only. I informed Alderman Tucker at the meeting of this; also, that I would read out the questions for him, but he declined to put them. As Alderman Tucker has quoted a passage from Isaiah, I beg to remind him of several other passages from the same prophet, which he has omitted to quote, viz., "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night that wine inflame them;" and again, "Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." In conclusion, I beg to state that I have always in my official capacity endeavoured to act justly and impartially, and for the general welfare and advancement of the municipality.
JOHN B. LINSLEY,
Mayor of Ryde.
Ryde, 11th March, 1878.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.
SIR,—A letter appeared in your issue of Wednesday last signed William Allworth, relative to the freedom of worship in use at St. Vincent's Hospital, and as its purport is intended to injure the institution, perhaps you will allow me space for a few words to refute the assertions contained in it. The rule observed at St. Vincent's Hospital is, and has always been, that the sick inmates of any denomination can see their own clergyman whenever they desire at their bedside, or if private patients in their own rooms. About a week since the Rev. Mr. Allworth held service in one of the private rooms occupied by the Rev. Mr. Eaton, a Church of England clergyman, and a patient of the hospital, which was attended by one other private patient of the same denomination. Mr. Allworth administered then and there the sacrament to these gentlemen according to the rites of the Church of England, and I believe held other services; this was known to the Superioress and to the Sisters, and every facility was given these gentlemen for the purpose.

This incident shows that there has been no desire to prevent Mr. Allworth officiating at the hospital.

He was, however, as he states, desirous of holding PUBLIC service at the institution; and as there is only one room where that service could be decently carried on, and that room was engaged at the time he wanted it, it was so intimated to him.

The room referred is the only reception room for visitors, and the apartment in which the private patients take their meals.

The authorities of the Hospital cannot and will not guarantee space in their institution as required by Mr. Allworth. An hospital is a place not adapted for such a purpose, as it would tend to disorganise all the rules and regulations of the medical officers, and interfere with the necessary repose and meals of the patients.

With regard to the statement of Mr. Allworth that public service is held at the Hospital according to the rights of the Catholic Church, this is not in strict accordance with fact. The Sisters of Charity have, in their own private rooms, an oratory, where a clergyman at times officiates. Patients who are convalescent are PRIVILEGED to take part in this service, should they be desirous of doing so. The oratory is private, belonging to the Sisters, in their own apartments, and has no more to do with the Hospital than has the Sisters' dining-room, only that it is under the same roof.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ROBERT COVENY, Hon. Treasurer.
March 14, 1878.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL and the Rev. W. ALLWORTH'S LETTER in the HERALD of the 13th instant.—All interested are recommended by the undersigned to inquire into the misunderstanding before forming any opinion.
H. EDWARD A. ALLAN, 164, Alberto-terrace.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I beg to inform my customers and the public generally that I am removing to my new and spacious warehouse, next door to my present shop, and, having an extensive and well-selected stock of Builders', Joiners', Cabinetmakers', and Furnishing Hardware, of English and American manufacture, trust, by strict attention to business, combined with moderate charges, to merit an increased share of your favours.
Yours obediently,
W. C. FALLICK,
Ironmonger, 244, Pitt-street.
March 1.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ACCOUNTS, with Plans of Distribution, in the undermentioned estates, showing DIVIDENDS as specified, are now filed in the office of Insolvency, King-street, Sydney, for the inspection of all persons interested; and Notice is hereby given that such accounts and plans will be submitted to the Court for confirmation on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, if not previously objected to.
Dated Sydney, 11th March, A.D. 1878.
ROBERT BOOKER, of Parramatta, Painter and Glazier (No. 13,509), 6s 1¼d per £, on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of preferent debt.
WILLIAM TIGHE, of Sydney, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer (No. 13,749), 1s 11¼d per £, on proved concurrent debts, and payment in full of preferent debt.
JAMES LAING, of Sydney, Baker (No. 13,649), 2s 1-5d per £ on proved concurrent debts.
FREDERICK THOMAS HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Will of JOHN SYLVESTER RYAN, late of North Shore, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Gentleman, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honourable Court, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, by ELEANOR RYAN, of North Shore, in the colony aforesaid, Widow of the said deceased, that Probate thereof may be granted to her as such Executrix. Dated this fourteenth day of March, A.D. 1878.
ELLIS and MAKINSON,
Proctors for said Executrix, 89, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Estate of AARON ISRAEL (No. 13441), of Newcastle, Boot and Shoe Importer.
NOTICE to CREDITORS.—A PLAN of DISTRIBUTION, showing a dividend of 4s 7¾d in the £ on all proved concurrent Debts, and one preferent claim in full, is filed in the Office of the Registrar in Insolvency, King-street, Sydney; and the same will be confirmed by the Court on THURSDAY, the 4th day of April, 1878.
ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, Official Assignee.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF QUEENSLAND.
IN INSOLVENCY.
In the Estate of B. DAVISON, of Cooktown.
A Second DIVIDEND of three shillings (3s) in the £ is now payable at my Office, Cooktown.
T. J. W. BEARDMORE, Trustee.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against the undersigned are requested to render them in duplicate, care of Messrs. Lyons and Chambers, solicitors, Brisbane, on or before the 30th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.
M. J. DEMPSEY, late of Richmond Villa,
Elizabeth Bay.
Brisbane, March 9, 1878.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We beg to notify that we are removing to our new and spacious Stores and Offices situated immediately in the rear of our late address, and fronting on west side of Wynyard-square.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
Shipping and Importing Commission Merchants.

THE CHUSAN TEA COMPANY will open in a few days.

DR. GILLMAN will resume practice on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at Clarendon-ter., Elizabeth-st.

J. NEWTON, Upholsterer, &c., has removed to 235 and 237, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

REMOVAL.—Dr. W. E. WARREN, from 26, College-st., to his residence, 281, Elizabeth-st., Hyde Park.

W. I. B. MOTE, House Decorator, has removed to 400, Riley-street.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now open at CAMPBELLTOWN, for the transaction of a usual banking business.
SHEPHERD SMITH,
General Manager.
Sydney, 28th February, 1877.

RANDWICK ASYLUM PICNIC EXCURSION FUND.
The Superintendent acknowledges, with thanks, the following donations:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Mr. Daintrey ..	1	1	0	Mr. John Harris, M.L.A. ..	1	0	0
Mrs. Darvall ..	2	0	0	Mrs. Hinton ..	1	0	0
Mrs. T. V. Rudd.	1	0	0	Mrs. J. H. Baillie	1	0	0
Mr. S. Pearson (Parramatta) ..	1	0	0				

Also,
The Manly Beach Steam Tug Company—Steamer to and from Clontarf
Messrs. Moore, Brothers—Free use of grounds at Clontarf.
D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.

WINDSOR PARK.—NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a resolution passed by the Municipal Council of Windsor, at a Special Meeting held on the March instant, all previous resolutions of the Council belonging to reference to the name of the Park were rescinded, Corporation, at Windsor in future the name of such park be and it "Windsor Park."
WILLIAM WALKER, Mayor.
Municipal Council-chambers, Windsor,
March 8th, 1878.

MR. J. M. FORDE is no longer in my employ. J. R. HAMILTON, Book Importer, 74, William-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, LAND AUCTIONEERS and APPRAISERS, STOCK and STATION AGENTS, WOOL BROKERS, &c.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Properties for sale, and on Wool and other produce for sale here or shipment to London.
OFFICE—142, Pitt-street.
STORES—Circular Quay.
SYDNEY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GLEBE ELECTORS.—Please read address in yesterday's EVENING NEWS. Peter Campbell, March 15.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal advance on Wool of the ensuing clip.
A. HINCHCLIFF, Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies for shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

NOTICE.—All orders for Chinese Oil Paintings, copies of photographic likenesses, by s.s. Bowen, received not later than THURSDAY, 21st March. SUE HING LONG and CO., Agents, No. 181, Lower George-street.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—
A select Shipment from the celebrated house of Smee and Co., ex Strathdon, consisting of
ELEGANT DRAWING and DINING ROOM SUITES
MUSIC CABINETS
LADY'S DEVONPORTS and WRITING TABLES
ESCRITOIRES, WRITING-DESKS, and CABINETS.
From Messrs. Storey and Co., London Wall.
BLACK and GOLD and AMBOYNA DRAWING-ROOM SUITES and CABINETS
EARLY ENGLISH and MEDIÆVAL BEDROOM FURNITURE, of the most fashionable designs
DINING TABLES, in solid Oak and Spanish Mahogany
PIER GLASSES, in black and gold, and Landscape, oval gilt
BEDROOM COUCHES and Boudoir Suites
MALACHITE and GOLD BEDROOM SUITE
MASSIVE OAK and MAHOGANY SIDEBOARDS
HANDSOME DUMB-WAITERS, plate-glass backs
PECULIAR EARLY ENGLISH SIDEBOARD, decorated panels.
ERARD'S PIANOS
A small shipment direct from the London manufacturers, at £55 each, with certificates.
NICHOLAS ERARD'S PIANOS,
direct from Paris, in black and gold and walnut wood cases, £45 each, guaranteed genuine; cases included.
BORD'S PIANOS,
direct from the manufacturers, well-known to stand the climate—cases and packing included—from £25 each.
BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS,
considered equal to Broadwood's, in great variety.
CHALLEN and SONS,
(the greatest manufacturers for the trade in London from £20.
The new "CLEOPATRA" Piano,
oblique trichord cottage grand, as used by the most eminent artists in Europe, £30. The first shipment to Australia, case and packing included.
AUSTRIAN FURNITURE.
The new bent wood dining-room chairs, screwed and bolted throughout, each 8s 6d.
Cane Lounges and Easy Chairs to match
Armchairs and Rockers.
ENGLISH BIRCH CHAIRS,
from 3s 6d each.
ANGLO-AMERICAN ORGANS.
A MAGNIFICENT LIBRARY-SECRETARY, with desk, pigeon holes, and drawers.
Furniture buyers are respectfully invited to inspect the above.
The trade liberally dealt with.
Packages and packing free.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Australian Auction Rooms,
O'Connell-street.

THE IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING-MACHINE.

TO PREVENT FRAUD AND DECEPTION, the makers stamp the following words on the steel slide of every machine they ship their sole agents in Australia:—
All genuine Machines
stamped
M. MOSS and CO.,
Sole Agents,
Sydney, N. S. W.
Look for these words before making your purchase, or a WORTHLESS IMITATION may be FORCED upon you.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.
No. 1.—For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2.—For Treadle Use, with table complete, £6.
No. 3.—Ditto, with cover and lock and key, complete, £7.

We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 337, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.
Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

SEWING MACHINES.
TURNER and CO.,
(Late TURNER and WOOD)
Sell the AMERICAN SINGERS £7 0 0
or
BY INSTALMENTS } 2s 6d WEEKLY.
BY INSTALMENTS }
BY INSTALMENTS }
THE IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE,
By Hand, £4 0 0; on Stand, £6 0 0.
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GREAT CLEARANCE SALE of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
IRON BEDSTEADS
CHILDREN'S COTS
BEDDING of all kinds.
In consequence of
EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES,
GREAT BARGAINS
may now be had at the
HYDE PARK FURNITURE BAZAAR.

HARDY, BROTHERS beg to call the attention of
PARTIES FURNISHING,
NEW ARRIVALS,
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and the PUBLIC generally, to this BONA FIDE CLEARANCE SALE of every description of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, BEDDING,
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which they are now offering at COST PRICES, in order to effect a speedy clearance.

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THE test of years has proved that the genuine IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect for themselves, and [illegible] any [illegible] its capabilities.
One month's trial given if required.
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AMERICAN Painted TUBS, in nests of eight, 16s.
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Used in 8000 Public Schools in England and Ireland.

RECEIVED THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL AT THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

These facts prove the WANZER MACHINES to be the most perfect in the world.

WANZER A LOCKSTITCH, price £4 10s; or with a stand frame, £6 15s.
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Sole Agents for genuine machines:
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Established 1840.
Parties Furnishing are respectfully invited to call and inspect the large and varied assortment of new and second-hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, suitable for every Class of Society, now on view at the Labour Bazaar, comprising Drawing-room, Dining-room, Bedroom, Library, and Kitchen Furniture; Plateware, Table Cutlery, China and Glassware; Chandeliers, Candelabras, and Lamps; Oil Paintings, by old masters, and first-class Engravings; Pianofortes, by Collard and Collard, and other good makers; Bagatelle Tables, and Folding Boards; Carpets, Matting, Floorcloth, Patent Felt, Door Mats, and Hearth Rugs; Bed and Table Linen, with every requisite for the complete furnishing of any description of house. The Proprietors, having purchased largely of late through the depression of the times, are determined to take a light profit, and make a quick return.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.,
Auctioneers, Valuators, Furniture Importers, Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, Ironmongers, and General Commission Agents, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293 and 295, Pitt-street.
3000 Chairs, 100 Sofas, Card Tables, Carpets, &c., to be LET ON HIRE for Balls, Concerts, &c.

WILLCOX and GIBBS' new AUTOMATIC SEWING MACHINES.—No tension to manage; no bobbins to mind; no shuttles to prepare; no guessing for length of stitch. Always ready for use.
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IRONBEDSTEADS and Bedding.—The best value for your money is at J. LAWLER'S, 517, George-street.

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LORIMER, ROME, and CO. HAVE ON SALE,
GUINNESS' STOUT, bottled by O'Brien, quarts and pints
RUM, Prestons, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
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CIGARETTES, Cope's Pearl and Persian
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PORK, prime Irish mess
WHITING, in 3-cwt. barrels
ROCK SALT, large lumps
CANDLES, Gouda's 5-medals
FENCING WIRE, White cross.
Now landing ex EARL DERBY.
GUINNESS' STOUT, quarts, stone and glass
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CAUSTIC SODA, Liver, 60 per cent.
Also to land ex MID-LOTHIAN,
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GALVANIZED IRON, corrugated, 5 to 9 feet
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CANDLES, Gouda's 5-medals
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THE CELEBRATED
WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS,
the PUREST STIMULANT in the WORLD.
The name of M. MOSS and CO.
is on every genuine bottle.
£20 REWARD
will be given for information leading to the conviction of any retailer who substitutes and sells any other spirit under the name of
WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS,
as such practices are injurious to the reputation of the
ORIGINAL GENUINE ARTICLE,
which alone possesses the valuable medicinal qualities ascribed to it.
An injunction against the sale of Counterfeits has been granted by the Supreme Court of New South Wales, under a penalty of £30,000, and we will take further LEGAL PROCEEDINGS against any one
DEALING IN IMITATIONS.
We claim the assistance of the public in carefully looking for our name on the top label of the wrapper of each bottle, and in rejecting all other kinds, no matter under what pretence they are offered.
THE GENUINE WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS
is naturally more costly than other compounds which the
Government Analytical Chemist of New South Wales has found to consist of
"DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPIRITS SWEETENED AND OTHERWISE MIXED,"
hence the attempts of unscrupulous dealers to substitute them upon the unwary.

Sole Agents for Australia and New Zealand
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THE N. S. W. SHALE AND OIL COMPANY'S COMET OIL.
ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY as an Illuminator is known all over the colony.
ITS CHEAPNESS to the consumer is twofold, (1) the Company's price is below that of the imported oil, and (2) the oil lasts longer in burning.
ITS SAFETY is certified to by the Government Inspector of Kerosene as having passed the test required by the Act of Parliament.
PRICE 1s 6d (ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE) per gallon in lots of 25 cases, delivered anywhere in town.
To be had of all Grocers, Ironmongers, and Oil Dealers.
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18-Carat Gold EARRINGS, from £2 to £50
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set with gems.
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PRIZE CUPS, in silver, from £3 to £500
CHRISTENING SETS, ditto, from £2 to £100
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Note.—All new Silver Goods exported from England are subject to a "DRAWBACK" or Customs Allowance of 1s 6d per ounce. Buyers, ordering direct from Mr. Streeter, are in every case credited with the full amount so received.

The Jewellery Business, now carried on at 18, NEW BOND-STREET, W., is the third oldest established amongst the Court Jewellers of England. It was first established in Bevis Marks, in the City of London, during the XVIIth Century, was afterwards removed and carried on as a West-End Jeweller's in Hanover-square, and from thence to 18, NEW BOND-STREET, W.
And
Warrants of Appointment were given during the reigns of GEORGE III., GEORGE IV., WILLIAM IV., and QUEEN VICTORIA, as Jewellers, Goldsmiths, and Watchmakers.

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The second edition (fifth thousand)
Paper [illegible] London; and of Mr. [illegible] ready.
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BUTTER in five minutes.—Atmospheric Churns, 10s each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-st.

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have on SALE, landed, and to arrive.
PORTS—Offley's single to six grape, and other qualities
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Central Depot—123, Pitt-street North.

These Wines have received medals wherever shown. At the Exhibitions of Paris, London, Vienna, Dublin, Philadelphia, and all the Intercolonial Exhibitions, they have invariably taken the leading positions.
J. T. FALLON has pleasure in announcing that, with a view to convenience in shipping, and to cultivate and extend a taste for the well-matured wines of his vineyard, he has opened a central Depot as above, where will be found large stocks of the leading wines for which his vineyard is famed, and in the highest state of excellence, in both wood and bottle.
With a view to test thoroughly the capabilities of J. T. Fallon's wines, ten pipes were shipped two years ago by the LORD WARDEN to London and back. They not only stood the voyage, but were vastly improved by the trip, and may now be tested at the cellars of the Depot.
J. T. FALLON invites attention to his list of Red and White Wines (all guaranteed of good age), and will be glad to be favoured by a call from connoisseurs and others.
Families supplied with choice wines at moderate prices.
Wholesale buyers dealt liberally with.
Vineyards—Albury, New South Wales.
The Agency conducted by Messrs. GARRICK and CO. will be carried on as heretofore at their Offices, 127, Pitt-street North.

PERSIAN DATES—200 boxes now landing, ex Evelyn. W. H. ARIELL, 119, Sussex-street.

BLACK and COD OIL, Curriers' Tools, Rub Stones and Vegetable Black. EADY and SON, 54, York-st.

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E. J. HOLLINGDALE,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
receives by every mail a large assortment of Jewellery, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Colonial Gold Chains, Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Diamond Rings, Diamond Suites, &c., &c., all made to order of the latest designs, and which are offered at remarkably reduced prices.
An inspection of the same is respectfully solicited.
A good serviceable Silver Hunting English Lever Watch for £6 6s.
Every description of jewellery made and repaired.
Watches and Clocks repaired and cleaned on the premises.
Country orders punctually attended to.
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CURCIER and ADET have on SALE—BRANDIES: Hennessy's, Otard, Associated; Brandy Colouring; Lowndes' Rum; Whiskies: Dunville's, Kinahan's, Jameson's, Lorne, Glenlivet, Stewart's, Saucel, Thom and Cameron's; V. D. Clarets: Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 4; V. D. Sauternes: Nos. 0, 1, 2; Champagnes: Krugg, Roederer, Moet and Chandon; Ports and Sherries, bulk and case, Vermouth Chablis, Barsac, assorted Liqueurs, Absinthe, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Guinness' Stout and Bass' Ale (bottled by E. and J. Burke), Coombes' Stout; Anchovies in oil, French Mustard, Olives, Capers, Macaroni, Vermicelli, finest Salad Oil, Mushrooms, Preserved Peas, Sardines, Chollet's Compressed Vegetables, White Beans and Green Peas in casks, Tartaric Acid, Corking-machines, Corks, Fencing Wire.

MARRIAN'S ALE, in kilderkins (18 gal.), now landing ex Earl Derby. D. Cohen and Co., New Pitt-st.

CLARET (pints and quarts), Champagne, Spanish Port, Whisky, for SALE. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

PATENT GRILL GAS COOKING STOVES.
JOHN M'FADYEN, Engineer,
107, 109, and 111, Liverpool-street,
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The only establishment in the colony exclusively devoted to the manufacture of
GRILL GAS COOKING STOVES.

Asbestos Fires fitted in Grates.

Stoves in operation daily.

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FOR SALE, cheap, upright GLASS CASES, cedar cupboards below, for side of shop, and sundry Fixtures, suitable for a druggist's shop in the country.
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DEVOE'S BRILLIANT OIL.
RELIABLE.
ECONOMICAL.
SAFE.
Desiring to benefit by the WORLD-WIDE reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packages. Suits at law have been instituted against the Makers and purchasers of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE'S M'F'G CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.
THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING CO.,
80, Beaver, and 127, Pearl streets,
NEW YORK, U.S.A.

W. C. FALLICK, 244, Pitt-street, has for SALE ex late arrivals—Glue, various brands
Morticing, Boring, and Tenoning Machines
Wheeler's Axes, right and left hand
Best Brick Trowels, right and left hand
Bench and Flooring Cramps and Cabinet Holdfasts
Copper Boilers, all sizes; portable Washing Coppers
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Saw Spindles, Iron and Wood Bench Screws and Mallets
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APOLLINARIS WATER, in SODA WATER bottles. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

ROCK SALT, in large lumps. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

WHITING, in small casks, to land ex Tyburnia. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

ASHFIELD.—Several of the best building SITES, fronting Elizabeth, Charlotte, Bland, and William streets, near the ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION, will be sold on the ground, TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by RICHARDSON and WRENCH. Terms, liberal. Lithographs and free railway tickets for the sale now ready.

WEST-STREET, Darlinghurst.—LAND, 17 feet; £5 foot. Very easy terms. Board on land.

FOR SALE, Brick HOUSE at back, and Brick SHOP in front, to Belmore-street, Albion Estate, and all drains to sewer, with patent closets. Freehold. Apply BUNTON'S Cheap Store, Belmore-st., on Albion Estate.

FOR SALE,
The ROYAL HOTEL, WOMBAT,
ten miles from railway station, Murrumburrah, and ten miles from Young, on the main Southern Road to Sydney. Cobb and Co.'s coaches leave the above hotel daily for Sydney.
It is situated in the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in the colonies.
The hotel, stabling, and outhouses, &c., with vineyard and orchard, stand on 5 acres of land; and a never-failing supply of water in the driest seasons.
The hotel is doing a first-class trade; and title from the Crown.
Terms easy, as the proprietor is about leaving the district. [illegible] Messrs. MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, [illegible] to M. SOLOMON, Wombat and

BATT and RODD have been instructed to sell as under.
ASHFIELD—HOUSE, 7 rooms, kitchen, pantry, and good out offices, garden, summer-house, abundance of water, land, 100 x 200 frontage to the line; 2 minutes' from station; very good situation; £1100.
Very neat COTTAGE (Albert Parade), 5 rooms, kitchen, pantry, bath, and servant's room, slate roof; land 37 x 180 to good back entrance. £730.
CHIPPENDALE.—New 4-roomed HOUSE, kitchen, balconies, water, and gas; drainage by the sewer; Torrens' Act; good situation; terms if required; £325.
MARRICKVILLE.—Two new COTTAGES, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; land 33 x 160 each; very good situation; 'bus passing the door; price, £430 and £350, cheap.
NORWOOD HILL.—COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, bath, and pantry; abundance of water; gas laid on to all the rooms; also gas stove; garden with trees; 5 minutes from Station; very good situation.
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BATT and RODD, Land and Estate Auctioneers,
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LAND ON THE TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM.
CHARMING VILLA SITES, WITHOUT INTEREST.
ASHFIELD. ASHFIELD.
Trafalgar-square, Ashfield Heights.
THE PICK OF SUMMER HILL ESTATE.
These choice Villa Sites are near the rail; charming views, improving locality. Price low, Torrens' title. A few good corner lots for business purposes.
TAKE NOTICE OF THE TERMS. — Forty-eight monthly instalments, without any interest or expense of any kind; no fees, fines, or annoyances.
Somerset Estate, 12 lots only unsold.
Get plans at SIPPEL, BROTHERS', opposite Police Office, and at the Proprietor's residence, JAMES BARTLETT, Prospect Hall, Ashfield, near the Land for sale.

LAND.—For SALE, Block of LAND, in Pitt-street North, in one or more lots, 92 feet frontage, 140 feet deep.
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CITY, Suburban, and Country Properties for SALE; terms liberal. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

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FOR SALE, central city corner BLOCK, suitable for hotel; freehold. J. FERGUSON, 106, King-street.

FOR SALE, Windsor Road, 5 miles from Parramatta FARM, 21 acres, 5 under orange trees; never-failing water; COTTAGE, 6 rooms and outhouses: £720. Gipps-street, 3 Brick HOUSES, each 2 rooms and kitchen, returning 12 per cent.: £700.
W. S. WHITE, House and Estate Agent.

COTTAGES, HOUSES, and ALLOTMENTS for private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

LARGE elevated ALLOTMENT for SALE, close to Petersham station. 735, George-street.

ASHFIELD HEIGHTS.—For SALE, an elegant VILLA RESIDENCE, now approaching completion built of brick on stone foundation; slated roof, containing wide hall, drawing-room, with bow windows, dining-room, four bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, servants' bedroom, bathroom, washhouse, &c., &c.; balconies and verandahs front and back, cedar finished throughout, situate on an elevated position, commands extensive and beautiful views, embracing the city, Randwick, Botany Bay, the ocean, &c. &c.; land, 118 feet frontage. Title under Torrens'; very easy terms if required, say £100 deposit, balance by fortnightly instalments.
J. W. WATKIN, Auctioneer.
Temperance Hall.

FOR SALE, ALLOTMENTS, Glebe Point, a bargain; 9 Allotments, Croydon, Ashfield, each 66 x 330 feet, £1 10s per foot; terrace 7 Houses, South Head Road. WALTER COOK, Temple Court, King-street.

FOR SALE, PROPERTY and LAND, Alma-street, Darlington. BARR, on premises, 9 to 12 a.m.

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FOR SALE, Bellfield and Rosevale, two large and valuable PROPERTIES, in the Bringelly district. See advertisement of same in Tender column MORNING HERALD.
CHARLES A. SCRIVENER.
By order of Executor of late Robert and James Bell, Esquires.

WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT
For PRIVATE SALE, a first-class newly-erected ESTABLISHMENT, replete with engines, machines, and every modern appliance. Apply to
P. N. TREBECK, Stock and Station Agent,
corner of George and Margaret streets.

GOOD BOOT and SHOE BUSINESS for SALE, prosperous town, Northern district. Apply ENOCH TAYLOR and CO., 93, York-street.

A. GRAHAM begs to notify to the public that, in consequence of continued ill-health, he has decided on giving up Business in Wollongong, as Miller, &c., and either to sell his extensive premises or establishment, consisting of mill, dwelling-house, and large store, stables, &c., or to let them at a yearly rental, as may be most convenient or agreed upon.
To an industrious man of moderate capital this is certainly a rare chance, seldom to be met with, as everything connected with the business is in good working order.
The Mill and Machinery of late has had a thorough overhaul, at considerable expense, and are now as good as the first day.
There is a large business doing at present at this establishment, and is capable as still greater extension. In a thriving district surrounded by extensive coal mines, which must necessarily bring a large population, business might be pushed to almost any extent.
For further particulars apply to
A. GRAHAM,
Steam Flour Mills, Wollongong.

BUSINESS for SALE, in one of the very best situations in George-street, being nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, Sydney. For SALE by tender, the Lease, Goodwill, Fixtures, and Stock-in-Trade of the WOOLLEN DRAPERY and TAILORING BUSINESS of Mr. George Elworthy, now deceased, and successfully carried on by him in the same premises for the past twenty years.
Immediate possession, the business being still carried on by the Executor, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
Tenders will be received up to noon of MONDAY next, March 18, by the Executor, on the premises.

FOR SALE, good quick ready-money BUSINESS; no risk—netting £10 weekly.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

TO ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, WHEELWRIGHTS, and others.

OPEN FOR ONE MONTH.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,
in the town of Orange,
THE INVINCIBLE STEAM SMITHY WORKS,
with all tools, &c., consisting of
1 pair 3½-horse power horizontal engines, and 10 horse-power boiler
1 1½ self-acting steam-hammer
1 heavy tire bender
1 7½-inch centre self-acting lathe
1 vertical drilling-machine
1 screwing apparatus
1 circular-saw bench
1 circular tire furnace, with crane
Also, pump and tanks, and pipes to carry water
Fan blast to four forges (with bellows attached, which can be instantly used in case of stoppage of machinery), together with other small tools to numerous to mention.

To parties in search of a good investment this is an opportunity rarely met with; the above is for sale as owner is about to retire from present business to give undivided attention to an invention.
A £215 job of ironwork can be handed over to purchaser.
The above could have foundry attached at small outlay.
Stock can be taken at valuation if required.
Apply to RICHARD VENABLES,
Blacksmith, Wheelwright, &c.,
Woodward-street, Orange.

HOTELS, Leasehold and Freehold, for SALE; terms liberal. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

FOR SALE, Goodwill, &c., Family HOTEL, 7 or 10 years; good bar trade. J. Ferguson, 106, King-st.

HOTEL in Oxford-street; lease, 6 years; rent 40s. W. H. SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

HOTEL for SALE, in Pyrmont; trade £45 per week. W. H. SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

HOTEL for SALE, Waterloo; trade, £35; half assistance. JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

£350 HOTEL, best business corner Oxford-street: trade, £45. Joseph and Co., King-st.

HOTELS, George-st., £950, £850, £1250, £700. Particulars, JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.

FOR SALE, BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS of the late Thomas Byrne, Goulburn. Established upwards of 20 years; the best fitted shop out of Sydney. Apply to E. BALL, Goulburn.

GROCERY BUSINESS for immediate SALE; premises fronting main thoroughfare; ingoing moderate. A chance for a young man understanding the trade; stock, &c., at a valuation; terms very liberal; cards to view. BATT and RODD, 132, Pitt-street.

FOR Immediate SALE, BOARDING-HOUSE, furniture new, boarders permanent, house full; terms cash; good investment; proprietor going to London upon business. Camden House, Bligh-street.

BOARDING-HOUSE, full of Boarders; in present hands 5 years. W. Grosset and Co., 4, Bond-street.

FOR SALE, first-class Business HOTEL, in Crown-street; assistance. S. LEVIN, 151, King-street.

QUEEN'S HOTEL for SALE, a great bargain. MUSTON and CO., 106, King-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

At the usual hour for commencing business the President counted the House, and finding only eleven members present, declared the House adjourned till 4 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday next. The following members were in their places:—Messrs. A. Campbell, Ogilvie, Marks, Foster, Thornton, Russell, Moore, Dangar, Busby, Docker, and Sir G. Innes.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. BURNS, in reply to Mr. Taylor, said it was impracticable to effect a general delivery of letters in Parramatta before 10.15 a.m., as morning mails from Sydney did not arrive there till 9.50 a.m.

Mr. LEARY, in reply to Mr. Bennett, said he believed the internal fittings in the courthouse, Tamworth, were finished. He would inquire further into the matter.

Mr. FARNELL, in reply to Mr. Bennett, said Joseph Martin made a conditional purchase of 310 acres of land at Forbes. It was not surveyed at first, as it contained improvements and was declared void. The improvements were afterwards found insufficient to bar selection, and the voidance of the selection was reversed. The final declaration of the selector was referred to the district inspector for verification. A portion of the land in the meantime was measured for another applicant, but the survey was returned for amendment. The original application was referred to surveyor Johnson, and the other was made by surveyor Haworth.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, in reply to Mr. Cameron's question, said the Government had decided on taking the railway from Dubbo to Bourke. The field work of the trial survey was completed, and plans and specifications were in course of preparation. It was not at present intended to have a trial survey from Dubbo to Brewarrina.

Mr. LEARY, in reply to Mr. M'Elhone's question, said an affidavit of intestacy was sworn by a Mr. Robert Hancock, an employé of the deceased Robert Hancock. A will was found after an order to collect and realise had been granted. The Curator of Intestate Estates took possession of the property, and received £800, or 5 per cent. commission on £16,000 realised into possession. Unless that officer had a legal claim the amount would not have been received. T. J. Chapman was an agent for the Curator, and entitled to claim 5 per cent. commission out of the proceeds of intestate estates.

PAPERS.

The following papers were laid on the table of the House, and it was ordered that they be printed:—Statement of Government Savings Bank Accounts for 1877; papers relating to the supervision of roads; paper relating to the dismissal of Mr. A. O. Moriarty; documents relating to leasing reserve for school at Bombala, and documents relating to rules of the Supreme Court for the admission of barristers and attorneys.

PETITIONS.

Mr. MURPHY presented a petition from Monaro for increased representation of that district.

Mr. SUTHERLAND presented a petition from the Mayor and aldermen of Paddington in favour of the Tramway Bill.

The petitions were received.

Mr. COONAN moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 12th March from Patrick Hynes, of Mousehole Creek, near Molong, be printed."

Mr. ROSEBY moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 13th March from residents of the Shoalhaven bakery district, relative to oyster fisheries, be printed."

Mr. CHARLES moved,—"That the petition presented by him on 13th March, from Mrs. Maria Charlotte Plunkett, be printed."

Mr. STEPHEN BROWN moved,—"That the petition presented by him on the 13th instant from the inhabitants of Newtown, relative to the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company (Limited) Bill, be printed."

Mr. DRIVER moved,—"That the petition presented by

THE CARE AND CURE OF THE INSANE.*

(*From the Times, December* 21.)

At no time has more attention been paid to medical questions than at present, and there is reason to believe that the careful study which the important problems of the maintenance of health and the prevention and cure of disease have received has not been without practical results. In no direction has the improvement been more manifest than in relation to the care and cure of the insane. For a very long time insane persons were treated much as we would treat dangerous animals—nay, much worse than we would treat dangerous animals in these humane days. Society was protected against the injuries they might inflict if left in freedom by much cruel, much inhuman, because unnecessary, restraint. But that was not all; punishments, besides those which Nature had inflicted, often for faults committed not by the individual, but by his ancestors, were administered for the purpose of correcting their faults. These were in most cases, it need hardly be pointed out, useless and consequently cruel, for it would be as rational to attempt to disprove that two and two make four in the case of a sane man by means of the lash, the douche, or the rack as to endeavour to dislodge irrational or delusional conceptions from the mind of an insane person by similar means. You might as well whip a child because it was ugly with a view to inducing a more seemly disposition of features and expression. But it is now a good while since men came to the conclusion that ordinary methods of education and punishment were inapplicable to insane persons in relation to their insane beliefs, however successfully

literature, and show that good work is being done in this department of medical practice, and if there are faults in our asylum system, and we think the *Lancet* commission has pointed out one or two of the defects, still there is in many an undeniable advance towards a proper and scientific treatment of the insane, not simply limited to comfortable care, but extending to expeditious cure.

There is one question of importance which has been brought under the notice of the Select Committee which sat during the last Session of Parliament to inquire into the operation of the Lunacy Law, and that is, the question of the expediency of the care and treatment of the insane, not in public, but in private asylums. In the former, those who are directly responsible for the management of the institutions and the treatment of the patients under their care are not directly interested in the savings effected by any economy practised, or directly responsible for any extravagance which may be indulged in. We have seen that such asylums are not characterised by pinching economy, but rather by amplitude of luxury. In those asylums, however, which are in the nature of private speculations the interest is the other way. The enterprise will be successful just in proportion as there is a disparity between the aggregate of the sums paid and the aggregate of the expenses incurred in maintaining the patients. Some men might try to make the ratio between gross and net receipts a large one by keeping down expenses by retaining patients under their care after their recovery, and when the necessity for confinement in an asylum had ceased, and in that way curtail their rights to personal liberty on pretext of mental disease. We are of opinion that the evidence which has been offered to the select committee has brought to light

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—March 14.

Yarra, schooner, 141 tons, Captain Dowling, from Portland 23rd ultimo. Captain, agent.

Easby (s.), 1400 tons, Captain Andersen, from Hobart Town 8th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Hardwick, Miss Paterson, Miss Paterson, Messrs. Hardwick, Duff, Johnson, and 8 in the steerage. Ford, Adams, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURE.—March 14.

[illegible], for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 15.

Royal Duke, for Townsville; [illegible] Alneburgh, for San Francisco.

CLEARANCE.—March 14.

Royal Duke, schooner, 103 tons, Captain Williams, for Townsville.

Alneburgh, ship, 817 tons, Captain Armstrong, for San Francisco.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 14.

Little Pet, [illegible], from Newcastle, with 100 tons coal; [illegible]

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 14.

[illegible]

IMPORTS.—March 14.

(A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.)

Royal Duke, for Townsville: [illegible]

Yarra, from Portland: 2000 bags bark.

Easby (s.), from Hobart Town: [illegible]

[illegible]

Ex Chimborazo: 12 packages—Wilson, Tait, and Co.

Ex [illegible]: 21 packages—Wilson, Tait, and Co.

Ex Lottie Moore: 31 cases American organs—W. H. Paling.

[illegible]

EXPORTS.—March 13.

[illegible]

March 14.

Alneburgh, ship, for San Francisco: [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWCASTLE.

[illegible]

MELBOURNE.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. CHIMBORAZO.

[illegible]

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

March 11.—John Rennie, from London.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

[illegible]

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.)

[illegible]

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Weather.
March 14.	9.30 a.m. Noon 3 p.m.	N.E. N.E. N.E.	Cloudy Ditto Ditto

High water at Fort Denison, March 15: 4.31 a.m.; 5.17 p.m.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Customs' duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	[illegible]
Wine (still)	[illegible]
— (sparkling)	[illegible]
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	[illegible]
— (in bottle)	[illegible]
Tobacco and snuff (unmanufactured)	[illegible]
Cigars	[illegible]
Tea	[illegible]
Sugar (unrefined)	[illegible]
Opium	[illegible]
Rice	[illegible]
Dried fruits	[illegible]
Malt	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Harbour and light dues	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Investors in the Stock and Share market continue buying bank stock at full rates, and offers for other dividend-paying shares to-day were equal to those ruling lately. City Bank sold at 10½, and are firm; Mercantile brought 7½, and had sellers at 7¾; New South Wales realised 61½; buyers of New Zealand at 25½, sellers at 24½. In debentures we note a slight decline in Queensland fours, sellers at 93. Insurance shares steady. New South Wales Marine changed hands at 28s., General wanted at 63s., Pacific at 78s. 6d. A fair inquiry for Steam. Australasian held for 13½. Hunter River had buyers at 9, sellers at 9½. Illawarra wanted at 6½, held for 7½. There were no transactions in Mining. The value of Coal shares is well supported; Copper also strong. Very little disposition to invest in Gold.

Late advices from South Australia indicate that grain speculations there have not been so remunerative as many persons supposed. The failure of Messrs. J. M. Sinclair and Son, of Port Adelaide, who shipped largely last season, was followed by a decline in prices, and on the 5th instant the market was dull at 5s. 7d., delivered at Port Adelaide, and 5s. 4d. at Port Pirie. Even at the reduction, it would not pay to ship to England, judging from cablegram quotations. Dried ling has an advancing tendency, 7d. has been paid; there are no white herrings in first hands. A limited business is being done in Calcutta cornsacks at about 10s. 6d. In liquors sales are confined to trade orders, at 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. for Martell's dark brandy, 3s. 10½d. for Lowndes' rum, 11s. 9d. to 12s. for medium contents geneva. Bottled stout is more salable owing to the low prices acceptable to holders. Salt is firm; sales of rock at 62s. 6d. to 65s., and coarse Liverpool at 75s.

Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin, and Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark held sales of wool this afternoon. The quantity offered showed a decided falling off, and there were very few attractive lots catalogued. The range of prices showed no apparent alteration. Greasy sold at 7d. to 9¼d.; fleece, 14½d. to 16½d.; scoured, 12½d. to 18½d. Sheepskins met with active competition at 4d. to 7d.; pelts and inferior, 2½d. to 3½d.

From the sixth report of the commission on the New York Custom-house, we learn that the total imports in 1876 were £93,240,000, and the exports £133,250,000; New York alone importing, out of the total amount, as much as £62,250,000, and exporting £51,700,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, THURSDAY.

Flour is quoted to-day at £11 10s. to £11 15s., and wheat at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.

MAILS

Will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—Overland, daily, at 5 p.m.

For Adelaide.—Overland, via Melbourne, daily, at 5 p.m.

For Hobart Town and Launceston.—Overland to Melbourne, and thence per steamer, daily, at 5 p.m.

[illegible]

DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER SIAM, FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails, containing letters, packets, and newspapers, will be made up at this office, and forwarded per Avoca (s.) to Melbourne, on Monday, the 18th March. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.

Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.

Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, March 11, 1878.

OWNER WANTED.—Police-sergeant Mulqueeny is in possession of a valuable gold watch, suspected of being stolen property. He found a woman in the act of offering it in pledge to a pawnbroker, and, judging from her appearance, suspected her right to the possession of such an article. She said that it was the property of her husband, whose name was Flanagan, a member of the Victorian Parliament, at present residing at No. 89, Kent-street. He (Mulqueeny) examined the watch, and found a name engraved in a shield on the back case, not Flanagan. She refused to accompany him to 89, Kent-street, and he locked her up on suspicion of having stolen the watch. He had been to Kent-street, and where No. 89 would stand is a piece of vacant land. The prisoner stands remanded for a week. Any person having lost such an article should communicate with Sergeant Mulqueeny, at the Central Police Station.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

RICHARDSON ET WRENCH, VENDENT A L'ENCHERE [illegible] TERRES et tout genre de BESTIAUX, MOUTONS, etc.; se chargent de remplir les fonctions d'agents de METAIRIES (STATIONS) dans l'intérieur du pays, ainsi que de la vente des LAINES et d'autres PRODUITS COLONIAUX; font largement des AVANCES sur les PROPRIETES dont la vente leur est confiée, ainsi que sur les LAINES et sur les AUTRES MARCHANDISES dont ils sont chargés de la vente [illegible] ou de l'EXPEDITION à LONDRES.
BUREAUX—[illegible], Pitt-street.
MAGASINS—Circular Quay.
SYDNEY,
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MRS. H. RODD SMITH,
No. 2, Grosvenor-terrace,
Church-hill.
Private Suites and Apartments for Gentlemen and Families. Splendid view of Harbour, City, and suburbs, from balconies.

MADAME H. RODD SMITH, No. 2, GROSVENOR-terrace, Church-hill, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Appartements meublés et à table-pour [illegible]

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.
MYERS and SOLOMON,
Merchants and Importers,
349 and 351, George-street, Sydney, N.S.W.
CONSIGNMENTS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

DENTISTRY.—FIRST PRIZE GOLD MEDAL. MR. J. J. [illegible], Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, may be consulted.

DENTISTRY, 1877.—THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL Exhibition First Prize Medal and Certificate have been gained against all competition, by Mr. JOHN SPENCER, 8, Wynyard-square, for excellence of [illegible] and workmanship in Mechanical Dentistry.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALVANISED Iron Merchants, [illegible], George-street.

JOHN WILLIAMS, MERCANTILE BROKER AND COMmission Agent, 24, New Pitt-street, Sydney. Special attention to Island produce.

LEE AND ROSS, EXCELSIOR STEAM PRINTING WORKS, 331 and 333, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

MR. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, 6, CARLTON-TERRACE, Wynyard-square, having fulfilled his engagements in the country, may be consulted personally at his residence.

ASHFIELD.—GRAND ALLOTMENTS.—FRONTAGES TO Liverpool Road, Milton and Norton streets. Sale on Saturday week. WATKIN, Temperance Hall.

CANLEY VALE, CANLEY VALE.—WATER FRONTAGES; good soil; easy access to City. Sale on 30th. WATKIN, Temperance Hall.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (INCORPORATED BY Royal Charter, 1835).—Notice is hereby given, that the Half-yearly Dividend of £1 10s. per share, and bonus at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the Corporation, declared by the Court of Directors, payable in London on 5th April next, will be made available to the shareholders on the colonial register on and after the same date.
[illegible], Superintendent.
Melbourne, 14th March, 1878.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY (FOR FIRE ONLY). Capital, £250,000. [illegible]

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND. [illegible]

SPLENDID VILLA SITES, NEAR THE ASHFIELD RAILWAY Station, for sale by RICHARDSON and WRENCH, [illegible]

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Price 2d. [illegible]
[illegible]

THE SYDNEY MAGAZINE: A NEW BI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE, [illegible]

ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPES FOR VIEWING ALPHA CENTAURI, the binary star. [illegible], the only Optician, [illegible], George-street.

DR. WATSON'S BAKING POWDER, [illegible]

KNICKERBOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN PARCELS, to dealers, storekeepers, and the trade. [illegible], Pitt-street.

WHY SUFFER SO LONG FROM THAT WOUND [illegible] JOSEPHSON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT. [illegible]

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED on account of its nourishing properties.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S SYDNEY MAIL.
[illegible]

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly Statement of Accounts previous to the 18th instant. March, 1878.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

[illegible]

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

Letters and other communications intended for insertion in the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

It is requested that all business communications, including advertisements, orders for the Herald, and remittances, be addressed to JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.

THE Agents for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD are requested to furnish their quarterly Statement of Accounts previous to the 18th instant. March 1878.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1878.

In the Legislative Council, yesterday.

At the usual hour for commencing business the PRESIDENT counted the House; finding only eleven members present, and these being insufficient to form a quorum, he declared the House adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday.

Ministers answered several questions, and laid a number of returns upon the table.

On the motion of Mr. SHEPHERD, the House ordered the production of a return showing the public libraries which have received aid from the public revenue, distinguishing reference from lending libraries.

The Lyndhurst Roman Catholic Church Land Sale Bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND presented a petition from the Paddington Council in favour of the Tramway Bill; and Mr. MURRAY from residents in Monaro, praying for a subdivision of the electorate.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved the adjournment of the House, to condemn the arbitrary, capricious, and tyrannical circular issued by the Government in reference to members of Parliament acting as land agents, and he censured the action of the Colonial Secretary in remaining a land agent, as shown by his published advertisement, three months after he accepted office as a Minister of the Crown.

Mr. FARNELL said that the hon. member was hard to please, and nothing would satisfy him but the expulsion of the Colonial Secretary from office. The hon. member voted for the resolutions condemning Parliamentary land agents, and yet he now objected to the notification in the *Gazette*, which was quite in conformity with the resolution of the House, and was the only way in which the Government could give effect to it.

Mr. FITZPATRICK was prepared to treat the mover with the contempt which the hon. member's dastardly attack upon his character merited, but he felt that something was due to the House. For a week before he took office he ceased to have any connection with his business as a land agent; and it was only out of consideration for his colleagues in the Government that he made public the formal transfer of his business to his son.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON voted against the resolutions condemning the practice of Parliamentary land agents; but the House had passed them, and there was no course for the Government but to act upon them or to resign. He admitted that the Government had acted rightly in giving effect to the resolutions of the House, but they ought to have done it in a way less offensive to hon. members.

Mr. S. BROWN hoped the mover would see the impropriety of bringing charges against an hon. member on a motion for adjournment, and that now that the hon. member's imputations had been refuted, he would withdraw the charges he had made. He was in a position to say that the transfer of Mr. Fitzpatrick's business referred to was one of which he had a perfect knowledge, and was as honourable as any he had ever witnessed in his life.

Mr. GREENWOOD denied that he had made any imputation on the personal honour of the Colonial Secretary, and said that the case he submitted had been wholly evaded by the hon. member and the Premier.

The motion was negatived.

The debate on the second reading of the Electoral Bill was resumed by

Mr. HOSKINS, who, while admitting that the bill did not rectify all the anomalies complained of, still thought it went far to deal fairly with the requirements of the colony, and was the only remedy which in the present state of public business, and with a House newly elected, was practicable. The House, as at present constituted, did not sufficiently represent the country, and ought not to deal with any of the large questions awaiting settlement.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON should have thought that the Government which held themselves up as the exponent of a young and vigorous party would have looked askance at any proposal from him, and yet the whole burden of the Colonial Secretary's speech was that he (Sir John Robertson) had intended to introduce a bill similar to that now under consideration. This measure was paltry, and quite inadequate. The hon. member reviewed the provisions of the measures which he had at different times proposed, to show that they dealt fairly and comprehensively with the whole question of electoral representation, and he argued that there was nothing to prevent a satisfactory settlement of the question at the present time.

Mr. BAWDEN thought that the Government were dealing with the question in the only way which would enable the House to legislate on the important public questions of the day. He should like to have seen some of the smaller constituencies merged into larger areas; but looking at all the circumstances, he was compelled to admit that the Government had taken a wise course. The House ought not merely to consider the density of population, but the identity of interest among the electors, and the prospective growth of those parts of the colony which were progressing most in population.

Mr. HUNGERFORD thought that it was vain to wait for a comprehensive measure, and deprecated the influence of party spirit in the settlement of a question of this kind. The interests of the country required a full representation in view of the proposal which was to be made next session for an amendment of the land law.

Mr. WEBB admitted that a new Electoral Bill was required, and contended that it was the duty of the Government to submit a perfect measure. Electorates remote from Sydney, such as Wellington, Orange, and Carcoar, would be under represented as compared with Sydney and its suburbs where one person often had votes in several electorates. The representatives of the small electorates like Windsor and Hawkesbury would vote for the bill because their electorates were not touched, and it was obvious that unless the Government were firm in committee a great injustice would be done.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said that his constituents had long suffered for want of additional representation, but he could not support this bill without perpetuating the anomalies and gross injustice which existed under the present electoral system of the colony. Five of the Ministers represented about the smallest electorates in the colony, and hence their desire to perpetuate existing inconsistencies. In the event of the bill going into committee, he should rely on the justice of hon. members to give another member to the great constituency he represented.

Mr. CHANTER referred to the necessity of subdividing such large electorates as the Clarence, where there was great diversity of interests; and the Bogan and Balranald, which were too large to be canvassed. He also admitted the necessity of other amendments of the electoral law, but he did not blame the Government for bringing in this lame measure, for it was all that was possible in existing circumstances.

The bill was read the second time, and the House went into committee for the consideration of it in detail.

Mr. FITZPATRICK said that the additional information obtained in the returns laid on the table yesterday rendered it necessary that the Government should modify their proposals. They admitted that Canterbury, the Clarence, Liverpool Plains, the Murray, and the Murrumbidgee, were entitled each to an additional member beyond what was proposed, and they would offer no objection to any hon. member bringing forward what he conceived to be a valid claim on the part of the electorate to additional representation.

Progress was reported, and leave was given to sit again on Thursday next.

Mr. FARNELL moved the second reading of the Gloucester-street Alteration Bill.

Mr. WISDOM and Mr. W. DAVIES opposed the motion.

On the motion of Mr. DAVIES, the debate was adjourned until Thursday next.

The House adjourned at twenty-six minutes to 11 o'clock, until 4 p.m. this day.

MR. M'ELHONE has given notice of a motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the administration of the land law. The terms of the resolution are not sufficiently comprehensive. There may be abundant need for inquiry as to the manner in which the land law has been administered. If all the charges made, and insinuations thrown out in the Assembly in connection with the management of the land business were collected, and placed before the country, together with the replies, where replies have been given, the public would be shut up to one of two conclusions—either that a most discreditable amount of mere scandal and *ex parte* complaint had been reproduced in the House, or that the administration of the law required examination. And looking at the question in the light of these grosser matters only, it is desirable that suspicions should be dispelled and accusations answered, if possible, once and for ever, by a thorough investigation, or, on the other hand, that the worst should be made known, rather than that suspicions or accusations should be allowed, as it were, to float in the air, to the certain detriment of political health and morality.

But inquiry is wanted not only for the purpose of ascertaining whether the administration of the law has been tainted by corrupt action. Everybody knows that it has been attended by delays and costs which have been injurious to individuals and burdensome to the public. And a searching inquiry, that would lay bare the causes of all this waste of time and expenditure of money, would be the first practical effort in preparation for their removal. It is easy to talk off-hand about arrangements for facilitating the dispatch of business—of the transfer of work from one department to another, for instance. The papers lately submitted to Parliament, and published in the *Herald*, show that in making such changes without looking carefully to consequences, confusion may be worse confounded. Inquiry would show that radical, and not superficial remedies are called for.

The inquiry should look beyond the mere administration of the law; it should be made a test of the soundness of its policy. The law has been some sixteen or seventeen years in force, and it is quite time that there were something like an honest, independent, and exhaustive investigation of its results. Hitherto there has been nothing of the kind; and people who search amongst official returns for facts that bear upon the question are in danger of being lost amidst masses of figures that tell only a part of the tale, and one almost certain to mislead the unwary. Glowing Ministerial statements have been made from time to time; but these have been manifestly defective, and as such untrustworthy. And although the published statistics furnish evidence enough to convince impartial minds that the law has not served its intended purposes, they do not show to how great an extent purposes diametrically opposed to the intentions of its framers have been accomplished through its agency. But whether the law be retained in its present form or whether it be amended, facts of this nature should rest on no uncertain basis.

We have already referred to the delay and expense involved in the transaction of the public land business. So vast is the work, that a building containing three acres of floor space is being erected for the convenience of the department and the public. Has anybody ever been troubled by doubts as to the permanent necessity for providing such a building? Is the present complicated tangle of centralization, and circumlocution, endless correspondence, disputes and decisions upon conditions and contingencies to be maintained for ever? A hundred years hence it will be seen that the Lands Office—admirable as its architecture may be—was built upon a foundation of waste paper. With a simple and natural system of managing the public estate, such a pile would never have been required. But although the Lands Office is on its way to completion, the erection of the building would not necessitate the perpetuation of the system. If inquiry traced home the costs and delays of the Lands department to the unnecessary artificiality and complexity of our land system, and led to its abandonment, two of the three acres of floor space could be devoted to other purposes, some clever mason could be got to carve over the entrance "Robertson's Folly," and the expenses of the Commission could be defrayed out of the first year's savings.

It is quite conceivable that to many people the idea of an inquiry into the policy, the results, and the administration of the land law may appear superfluous—and worse. If it has not accomplished its original intentions, if it has not promoted the good of the country, it has served their purpose—and served it for the very reason that it has proved as to its original objects a failure. But the greater the dislike to inquiry that may arise from these sources, the greater is the need for it in the public interest. And it is not difficult to perceive that, on similar grounds, it would be better to have the inquiry prosecuted by a Commission than by a Parliamentary Committee. The inquiry should not be conducted by gentlemen personally interested in the vindication of the land law; and, with one-fourth of the members of the Assembly engaged in the transaction of land business with the department—whether as recognised agents or not—it might be difficult to obtain in the Assembly a committee that would command confidence on the ground of its disinterestedness. The inquiry should be conducted without political bias, or personal interest; and, although it might be hard to secure these conditions outside the Assembly, it would be more difficult to do so within.

THE miscellaneous social news that has come to us by the Australia is still somewhat of a sombre character. Starting from England, and coming through America, the mail brings a good deal of intelligence that means a good deal of misery. We hear still of dull trade and diminished employment, of depressed wages, of capital stagnant, of workmen either on strike or in receipt of charity. Of the two countries, America seems to be rather worse off than Great Britain, but the latter has not very much to boast of. San Francisco, once the most prosperous city in the United States, has come to know the meaning of soup kitchens and free beds. A few years ago every American citizen would have ridiculed the idea that distress of the European kind could ever be known in the free and enlightened Republic. But if free and enlightened people will violate economical laws, inexorable nature will visit them with its punishment as much as if they were the unenlightened slaves of a monarchical and aristocratic despotism. When capital is spent unwisely it is wasted, and when trade organisations interfere to prevent labour being purchaseable at a profitable rate, labour finds the demand slack.

The mail news is not so late as the telegraphic news, and therefore it has not the gleam of hope cast across it, which comes from the close of the war. There are a few trades which war stimulates, and this causes a temporary circulation of borrowed capital which gives an artificial appearance of prosperity. But when the disguises are stripped off, war is seen to be a waste of wealth, and that waste is only compensated when the war has been the means of breaking down some obstruction to freedom of action which kept industry in fetters, and the destruction of which was worth all it cost. If the Russo-Turkish war should be the means of securing for European Turkey and for Europe generally, a larger amount of freedom, and if a peace settlement should make it possible to carry out any substantial scheme of disarmament, then, indeed, the world would soon recoup itself for what this war has cost. But at present that result is more to be wished for than expected; and though the close of the war may do something to restore public confidence generally, its immediate effect will hardly be to restore the vanished but much-wished-for prosperity. The real cause of the depression in England and in the United States is the diminution of the demand for manufactured articles. The productive powers of both countries had been stimulated by temporary, and in America by artificial causes. The consuming power of the world did not keep pace with the producing power, and the capital and labour tempted into the work of production no longer finds profitable employment. Capital blames labour and labour blames capital, but no amount of recrimination can alter the facts. If money is at two per cent., and if the banks and discount companies cannot find any one willing to borrow it, it is proof that those engaged in the work of employing do not know how to make more than two per cent. out of the money. If they could see their way to make four per cent., they would gladly borrow it at two in order to turn their fixed capital to some profitable account. While that state of things remains, it is idle to suppose the employers can purchase labour at the same rate, or at anything proportionate to it, that they could when profits were ten, fifteen, and twenty per cent. The value of labour, like any other commodity, depends upon what can be made by using it, and selling the proceeds. This simple fact is one which perhaps the wage-getting classes do not sufficiently study. They look at the cost of living and at the accumulation of wealth, and they insist on a certain price for the labour that they have to sell. But the man who buys their labour must either make a loss or make a profit by its resale. If he makes a loss deliberately then to that extent he is spending his money in charity, and charity is not a good thing for the labouring classes. If he makes a profit there is no basis in that for raising the price of labour, unless his profit is above the normal standard. The price of money generally proves that in trade generally profit is very low, and that means that, except in peculiar trades, labour at its present rate cannot be turned over to advantage. The men look for relief in diminished production; the masters look for relief in diminished cost of production. "Make less, and let it cost more," say the men; "make more, and let it cost less," say the masters; and this just now is the hinge of the social controversy between the two classes.

IT may be well intentioned, but we doubt the benefit accruing to any sectarian charity from pressing its claims to a Government endowment. While sectarian feeling is as strong as it is, any such claim must necessarily generate an immense mass of hostility, which, while doing evil to the community at large, is likely also to damage the interests of the institution itself. People who may give voluntarily to such an establishment do not like at the same time to be forced to give through the instrumentality of the tax collector, and it is probable that private subscriptions would fall off pretty much in the ratio that the public contribution comes in. But apart from the question of policy as affects the institution itself, such applications are more than questionable in the light of public policy. Private members can allow their opinions to bend to private pressure, but Ministers of State who are under a stronger feeling of responsibility, are more compelled to have regard to broad principles. Mr. FITZPATRICK's private inclinations would possibly have been to give assistance to St. Vincent's Hospital, but as COLONIAL SECRETARY and as trustee of the public money, he was forced to recognise the mischief that would arise from the establishment of a wrong principle in the administration of public charities; and ex-Premiers like Sir HENRY PARKES and Sir JOHN ROBERTSON were bound to give testimony in the same direction.

We should be glad if the Churches generally, instead of trying to intensify sectarianism by asking for national support to denominational charities, would use their utmost influence to make the judicious exercise of charity a common civic duty. It is in the interest of peace and goodwill among men that there should be no quarrelling over mistakes, and half the quarrels in the world arise from misunderstandings. If differences of theological opinions were not made causes of suspicion and isolation to the extent to which they are, people would mix more freely together in social life, and would appreciate each other better. The clergy are specially enlisted by their very name and function in the cause of peace and good will, and they will be carrying out their high vocation if they use their utmost efforts to induce cordial co-operation amongst citizens in all matters of common concern, and if they deprecate as much as possible the intervention of theological hatreds to keep people asunder. The mitigation of human suffering, the helping of the helpless, and the lifting up of the fallen, are matters of general concern; they belong to our common humanity, and all men, of whatever creed, are equally interested in seeing that this social duty is not neglected, and that it is performed with the minimum of abuse. But this common co-operation cannot possibly be assured if the Churches use their influence to promote separate instead of combined action. There is nothing in hospital treatment which is made better by being made sectarian. Neither surgery nor physic is more potent under denominational than under unsectarian auspices, and nothing is gained to the cause of humanity by making the exercise of kindness depend on sectarian fellowship.

MAIL SUMMARY VIA SUEZ.—The summary of colonial news for transmission to Europe via Suez, by the R. M. S. Siam, will be published in this journal to-morrow, March 16. Orders for extra copies should be lodged with the clerk at the counter this day. Our friends in the country are reminded that orders to post for England will be too late after Saturday morning's mail.

OUR SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.—With this issue we print a special supplement for the Paris Exhibition. It is published with a desire to make the colony better known throughout the world, and we think the public will gladly co-operate for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. The special supplement is printed in English and in French, in order to extend its sphere of usefulness.

LAND ALIENATION.—We understand that in the case of all large blocks of land measured for auction sale the Secretary for Lands and Premier (Mr. Farnell) have determined to reserve a centrally-situated block of land for school and other public purposes, in the event of the settlement of population hereafter requiring such reservations.

SUPREME COURT.—Business this day. Term List. Crown Cases: Regina v. William Colan, Regina v. Bernard Williams, Regina v. Hammond. Motions generally—Motions, &c.: In re Campbell and others, prohibition; in re George Ross, prohibition; in re Brown and Meeker, arbitration matter; Sims v. Sims, divorce matter; Gibson v. Waterhouse, appeal. Jury Court: Manning v. the New Zealand Insurance Company, part heard. Master's Office, at 10.30 a.m.: Dibbs v. Brown (2492), to settle list of documents to form transcript; Jenkins v. O'Connor, to tax costs. At 11 a.m.: [illegible] v. Samuel and another, adjourned evidence.

DISTRICT COURT.—To-day, Friday.—Ch. In Motions: Butler v. Marsh, Scofield v. Law, [illegible] v. Israel, Gale v. Lawrence, Gale v. Keegan, Gale v. O'Keefe, Young v. Hennessy, Mackie v. Hayes, Muller v. Nicholls, White v. Middleton, M'Auley v. Burn, Bushelle v. Greville, Jackson v. Cooper. Re-hearings: Jones v. Hayes, Hill v. Gardiner, [illegible] v. Gannon. New Trial Motions: [illegible] v. Warburton. Interpleaders: Roberts and another v. Murray Harwell, (claimant). Causes: Skinner v. Packer, Packer v. Skinner, Smith v. Pegler and another, Grey v. Burrows and another.

COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The Superintendent of Telegraphs was yesterday advised of an interruption on the Western Australian line beyond Port Augusta.

THE LATE LIBEL CASE.—The Attorney-General has intimated to the Justices that it is not his intention to file an information in the matter of the Queen on the prosecution of Hutchinson v. Harry Keller and Philip Lyons.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—This is the title of an essay published in a pamphlet form by a farmer who discourses in a readable manner concerning the future prospects and present condition of agriculture in this colony. The writer, who is evidently not without experience, complains that the soil is not fairly treated, that all that can be yielded is taken from it, but that no return is made. Speaking of the farmers, he says:—"From the beginning until now, all the produce that has been raised has been at the expense of the land; every bushel of corn, every ton of hay, every pound of wool, flesh, bones, tallow, or other produce, has lessened the power of our country to continue its productiveness. And yet we are told the country is in a flourishing condition, and it is too soon yet to begin to manure." The writer also censures the farmers for not paying attention to drainage, and is of opinion that smaller farms well cultivated would tend more to the general welfare of agriculturists than large areas enclosed, unfenced, and treated in a slovenly manner. He states that colonial farmers are eighteen centuries behind the times, and quotes from Virgil to prove this assertion. There are a few passages in the essay which may be regarded as a little too sweeping. For instance, the writer says of the Sydney exhibitions: "Do not the very centre and surroundings of our great annual exhibition show at one glance that it is an exhibition for the grazier and the manufacturer, and for all industries but pure agriculture?" In this matter the writer must know the central Agricultural Society is not in fault. It invites the farmer to compete and show his farm produce and implements. If these are not displayed, who is to bear the blame? However, the essay is well meaning, and, although the writer is a little too captious, should prove of great service to those engaged in rural pursuits.

NATIONAL SHIPWRECK RELIEF SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a small book of eight pages, containing the rules and progress report of the National Shipwreck Relief Society of New South Wales. The unfortunate occurrence which brought about the happy issue of the formation of this society will still be in the memory of the public, and if the people generally, and seafaring men especially, appreciate the benefits accruing from membership in such an association as the one in question, they cannot do otherwise than give assistance in the accomplishment of the end this society seeks to achieve. It is, as yet, only in its infancy, but has every prospect of a great future work before it; and although it has not been inaugurated more than about eight months, it has already distributed from its funds upwards of £100 to those persons who have suffered more or less directly from shipwreck. It is a society of which every seaman engaged on the coast of Australia should be a member.

THE OMNIBUS FARES.—NEWTOWN AND COOK'S RIVER LINE.—The adjourned conference between the Transit Commissioners and the Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company was held on Thursday for the purpose of settling the fares for the Newtown and Cook's River line. There were present the Mayor of Sydney, Mr. Fosbery, and Mr. Alderman Chapman, who form the Board of Commissioners, and Messrs. J. Young, J. Woods, W. Travers, and Higgins, representing the company. It appeared that the company proposed to charge as follows:—To Newtown, 6d. cash and 4d. ticket; Cook's River, 1s. cash and 9d. ticket. After some discussion, the fares were fixed as follows:—From Wynyard-square to Newtown, 4d. cash and 3½d. ticket (or 3s. 6d. per dozen); Cook's River, 8d. cash and 7d. ticket; St. Peters, 6d. cash and 5d. ticket. This completed all the arrangements as far as the Sydney Company are concerned, and the fares to be charged by the Waverley and Woollahra Company are to be discussed next Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. With regard to the charges to Redfern, Waterloo, Glebe, Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, Camperdown, and Petersham, Mr. Alderman Chapman, on behalf of the suburban boroughs, protested against any increase being made in the fares, but had to submit to the majority of the Commission.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About noon yesterday, an old man named John Stone, 71 years of age, jumped off Market Wharf, at the bottom of Market-street, into the water, with the intention of drowning himself. He was, however, observed by William [illegible], of 550, Kent-street, who courageously went in after him, and fortunately rescued him. He was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, where he was admitted. In reply to questions, he gave as his reason for the act that he was tired of life. It appears that he has neither home, relatives, nor friends, and has been in the habit of sleeping at night in sheds and out-of-the-way holes and corners.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.—Another very excellent number of this journal is issued to the public. The illustrations really are of first-class merit, and may be thus enumerated—the Metropolitan Mortuary Station at Redfern, a Russian Gun and Torpedo Boats in action, and the View from the Fortress of [illegible], on the Rhine. The Supplement is devoted to tales, good readable matter, and a reliable account of the recent explorations in New Guinea. "The Vagabond" writes about the strike among the miners at Anvil Creek. A special article is devoted to the important subject relative to the growth of Australian grasses. In the sporting department, besides the entries for coming events, "Nemo" gives some passing remarks on the recent Orange race meeting. Cricket and aquatic matters are well represented.

Sydney Municipal Council.—The usual weekly committee meeting of this Council was held at the Town Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—His Worship the Mayor in the chair, and Aldermen Carpenter, Chapman, Oatley, Fowler, Young, Harris, Roberts, Kippax, Palmer, Green, Moore, Taylor, Playfair, and O'Connor. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The amount of the wages for the past week were:—City works, £941; water, £354; sewerage, £75. Alderman Carpenter presented a petition praying for the extension of a sewer in Nithsdale-street. Alderman Fowler moved that the City Engineer be instructed to report on the cost of laying a water-main along the Newtown Road. Alderman Young moved,—"That the City Engineer report on the state of the water-mains in Pitt-street, and the cost of putting them in proper repair." Alderman Chapman remarked that some time ago he was the means of having money passed for that purpose. Alderman Oatley would like to know when the City Engineer would have his plans, &c., prepared for the pipes to connect the high service reservoir at Paddington with the engine-house. The Mayor said that the plans, &c., would be ready by the next meeting. The same alderman and Alderman Young made reference to the surface drainage at Woolloomooloo, and the City Surveyor intimated that he was paying attention to the matter. Upon application from the A. S. N. Company, the City Council decided to lend the company the steam-roller for the purpose of forming the roadway on their new property at Campbell's Wharf. Alderman Palmer suggested that, as the contractor for the flooring of the ante-chamber had found that the floor could not be made of cement on account of the cement not holding to the wooden joists, under the circumstances a wooden floor should be put down temporarily. Alderman Green strongly objected to a wooden floor being put down, and Alderman Young thought, as the cost would be only £60, the wooden flooring might be laid temporarily; Alderman Taylor would consent to a temporary wooden floor; Alderman Fowler and other aldermen were of the same opinion. Alderman Young wanted to know the reason why notice-papers had been sent out charging for water in some cases by meter, and in others by the room, which, he had argued, was tantamount to allowing persons to pay either way they liked, and he moved a motion of inquiry accordingly.

Found Drowned.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a man named Patrick Humphries saw the dead body of a man floating in the harbour, near Sydney Cove. It was eventually secured and taken charge of by the Water Police, who conveyed it to the dead-house, Circular Quay, where it now awaits identification. It has apparently been in the water seven or eight days. An inquest is arranged to be held this morning. The following is a description of the deceased: About forty years of age, stout build, 5 feet 11 inches high; beard, whiskers, and moustache dark; head slightly bald, dark melton coat, light tweed trousers and vest, no socks, old elastic-side boots; 9s. in silver were found in trousers pockets.

Caution to Newspaper Stealers.—A lad named George W. Allarding, 16 years of age, was charged at the Water Police Court, yesterday, with having stolen a copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the property of Mr. James Eve, tobacconist, of Pitt-street. In accordance with the common custom, Mr. Eve's paper had been pushed under the door of his shop before business hours, and the prisoner being aware of that adroitly managed to hook it out and obtain possession of it. He was fortunately detected before he could make away with his stolen prize, and was handed over to a police constable. He was ordered to pay a fine of 20s., or to undergo imprisonment for a period of seven days.

Engineering Association of New South Wales.—The distribution of prizes to the successful students in the technical classes of the above association took place yesterday evening at their rooms, School of Arts. Mr. Selfe, president, occupied the chair. There was an average attendance of members. The following is a list of the prize-takers:—Mechanical Class (for progress in applied mechanics during a twelve months' course)—1. Richard Morse; 2. George Pearse; 3. T. Josephson. Competitive Examinations in Mechanical Calculations—1. Robert Scott, jun.; 2. William Bailey; 3. James Fairweather. The prizes consisted of works on various technical subjects. The classes have been under the superintendence of Mr. William Cruickshank.

St. Leonards Literary Institute.—This institute continues to flourish, both with regard to the roll and the attainment of its objects. On the 26th February the Rev. W. F. Clay, M.D., favoured the members and their friends with his lecture on "Food, as related to national and individual health," which was listened to with marked attention, a vote of thanks being accorded to the lecturer. On Monday last the members met in friendly contest with the Pitt-street Literary and Debating Society. Mr. E. M. Sayers (president) occupied the chair. The question under discussion was, "Does the drama exert an immoral influence." On being put to the vote the question was declared carried in the affirmative. The visitors and members were subsequently entertained by the president at his residence. Mr. A. Hunt, on behalf of the Pitt-street society, very happily expressed the appreciation by the members of Mr. Sayer's courtesy. On Tuesday evening the consideration of the adjourned portion of the "Critic" manuscript, with the election of Messrs. F. B. Treatt, R. Cunninghame, and R. W. Armstrong, formed the principal business.

The New South Wales Coursing Club.—The nominations for the Bathurst Cup closed yesterday. There were 45 nominations, and to bring them down to the specified number of 32, only one dog was allowed to each member. There were then three more than required, and the nominations were allotted in the order as received. The successful applicants were Messrs. J. S. Smith, P. Higgins, W. Orbell, H. M'Quade, W. R. Hall, G. Mathews, W. Lee, R. Reid, W. Kite, G. Lee, W. Fowler, G. Hill, G. Hulks, F. H. Want, W. Cain, A. Thompson, J. Wolstenholme, J. Trimble, E. Lee, D. Jones, J. Wagner, A. Gee, T. Giblin, L. Lord, J. Weir, G. Ansley, G. H. Suttor, J. Lee, C. C. Skarratt, Dr. Tassell, Hon. E. K. Cox, and D. M'Call. The alterations in the general rules were discussed and confirmed, with one exception.

Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum.—On Tuesday last, the inmates of the abovenamed institution enjoyed their annual picnic excursion to Clontarf grounds. They were accompanied by Messrs. S. H. Pearce, A. Cane, J. Hawkins Butchart, J. Hurley, M.L.A., J. G. Raphael, G. E. Crane, directors of the institution; the Revs. Thomas Wilson and J. M. Garnsel, chaplains; and Dr. Nott, medical officer. For some days prior to the picnic, the superintendent of the asylum, Mr. Thomas, was engaged in receiving subscriptions towards defraying the cost thereof, together with donations in kind for the enjoyment of the children. It is pleasing to know that a very liberal response was made by friends of the institution, and that there will be no necessity to draw upon the general funds. At an early hour in the morning the superintendent conducted a general inspection of the children in the quadrangle; had the rolls called and the necessary preliminaries effected, and at 8.30 the 'buses had arrived at the institution under the direction and management of Mr. Inspector Oram and Mr. Webber. Ten of the 'buses were supplied gratuitously by the Sydney Tram and Omnibus Company; four by the Woollahra and Waverley Company; and four by Messrs. Harrison, Brothers, of Surry Hills. The children, numbering nearly 500, having been comfortably seated, the procession started en route to Circular Quay, the Albion Band (who gave their services on the occasion gratuitously) discoursing lively airs—which attracted the attention of a large number of the residents of the city as the procession passed through its principal streets. On their arrival at the Quay the steamer Fairy, kindly placed at the disposal of the directors by the Port Jackson Steam Company, was in waiting to receive the excursionists, and at 10 o'clock it was wending its way to the Clontarf grounds (generously granted by Messrs. Moore, Brothers') for the day. Shortly after arrival an abundance of "good cheer" was spread before the little folks, and throughout the day the usual sports incident to picnic excursions, were freely indulged in. The "merry-go-round" was very largely patronised, and swinging, rounders, cricket, and scrambling for gifts were the order of the day. In the afternoon the children assembled in the commodious pavilion, and Mr. Thomas, anxious about the safety of his numerous charge, had the roll called, and all being pronounced present, cheers were given, on the invitation of Mr. Cane and Mr. Butchart, for the Queen, their benevolent benefactors, the superintendent, and, last but not least, for the "little folks" themselves, who seemed to appreciate the honour very much indeed. All reached the Circular Quay safely at about 5.30, when the 'buses were in waiting, and Randwick was reached at 6.30, after a most pleasant day's enjoyment, not a single accident occurring to mar the pleasure of the excursion.

Carlton C. C. v. Illawarra.—A match between an eleven of the Carlton Cricket Club and a team of players from the Wollongong district will take place to-morrow, on the Association ground. Both teams are said to be strong, and a close contest is anticipated.

Legal.—His Honor the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Mr. Theodore Powell, M.A., clerk in charge of ecclesiastical papers, Supreme Court, a commissioner for taking affidavits concerning any matter within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Syrian Schools.—We have been requested to state that the entertainment lately given at the School of Arts in behalf of the schools at Cairo for Syrian children, netted a profit of £23, which sum has been duly forwarded to Miss Whately, at whose solicitation the effort was made. In connection with the charitable efforts of this devoted lady, we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter received last mail from Miss Whately's sister:—"If you could send my sister some money it would indeed be a special blessing now, for her friends have fallen off so terribly from collectors, either dying, removing, or (oftenest of all) changing their minds, and attending to new calls, that she hardly knows where to meet the absolutely necessary outlay. I am trying every way to help her through this time, sending appeals, &c., but it is a constant harass, and tells on her seriously—500 children in constant attendance, more constantly coming, and new scholars having to be refused for want of room and want of teachers, and she can hardly meet the salaries of those she has, but could not go on with less. So any help you could send would be most gratefully welcomed." If after reading this appeal any of our readers feel inclined to render some of the assistance for which Miss Whately pleads, we are authorised to say that contributions sent to Miss Mitchell, Lankelly-terrace, Macleay-street, will be thankfully received and promptly forwarded.

Mission School of Mount Lebanon.—Mr. Whytlaw delivered a lecture yesterday evening, at St. Stephen's Church, Phillip-street, on behalf of the above schools. Owing, probably to the heat of the weather, there was a comparatively small attendance.

South Sydney Volunteer Rifles.—The sixteenth annual meeting of the above company was held in the Christchurch schoolroom, on Tuesday evening. The chair was taken by Captain Hillier, and there were present Lieutenant Burnett, Ensign Nobbs, and between sixty and seventy members of the corps. The business of the evening was opened by the reading of the annual report, which, after recording the congratulations of the committee to the company for the success and efficiency which had attended it during the year, went on to state that though recruiting had been disallowed since the year 1873, the strength of the company was at the present time 93 members, of whom 87 are returned as efficient. Though much has been said of late to cause the public to think that in this colony the spirit of volunteering has died out, the fact that 55 of the present members of this company have received land orders, and that some of them have been in the force for many years before the land order system, proves that the South Sydney corps is what it professes to be, a volunteer company. It was pointed out as a matter worthy of remark that at drill or parade the corps was always conspicuous by its large musters, which bore testimony to its military spirit. It was also a matter of great satisfaction that at the annual inspection the appearance and bearing of the corps was such, as to credit it with the highest commendations of the inspecting officers. After the adoption of the report, the treasurer presented his balance sheet, which revealed such a flourishing state of finances as had not previously been realised, the balance in hand being upwards of £48. This being unanimously received, the secretary of the shooting read his report, the point of interest in which was that allusion was made to the valuable help the company had afforded to its regiment in its various competitions, especially at the late meeting of the Rifle Association, when out of ten who competed for the Battalion Bugle, five were chosen from this corps. The winners for the year of the company prizes were Captain Quantock, privates Tait, Douglass, Holme, Cains, Captain Toby, sergeant Thomas, Captains Scrutton and Todd, and privates Kisky and M'Call. Before proceeding with any further business, the Captain decorated private Tait with a massive gold chain and locket, the Captain's shooting trophy, and presented corporal Scrutton (secretary to shooting committee) with a handsome pencil case, as a mark of the esteem the shooting members had for his untiring and valuable services on their behalf, making in each case a few remarks suitable to the occasion, which were appropriately acknowledged by the recipients. Business was then resumed, and private Gibson was elected and privates Burt, Douglass, Carney, Kiskey, R. Toby, and J. Corkery were re-elected as general committee; and for the shooting committee, Messrs. Todd, Douglass, Tait, Scrutton, and Quantock were re-elected. Captain Hillier was again returned as hon. treasurer, corporal J. M'Kern was re-elected hon. secretary, and corporal Scrutton re-elected hon. secretary to shooting committee. The sum of £20 was voted for shooting prizes for the year. Votes of thanks were then passed to the church authorities for the use of the schoolroom for meetings during the past year, and to the treasurer and secretary for their services during the past year. Three hearty cheers were given for the Queen and for the officers.

Determined Attempt at Suicide.—The *Newcastle Pilot* reports that on Tuesday an elderly man named Ayliffe, a coal-miner in comfortable circumstances, resident at Tighe's Hill, attempted to drown himself by deliberately walking into the deepest part of Throsby's Creek. The occurrence happened about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and a short time previously Ayliffe had been seen walking in one of the streets of the township by Mr. Robson, J.P., apparently under the influence of liquor. About half an hour later Mr. Robson heard that a man had attempted to drown himself in the creek at the rear of his residence, and on going to the spot found the unfortunate to be Ayliffe, who had just been taken out of the water in an apparently inanimate state. It appears that Mr. Lindsay, of Tighe's Hill, whilst engaged repairing a boat which lay moored in the creek, noticed Ayliffe approach the margin of the water with his hat off and look furtively around. Mr. Lindsay was too far off to notice anything very suspicious about the man's state, but he nevertheless kept his eye upon him for some time, until, concluding matters to be all right, he proceeded with his work. Looking up again, however, a few minutes later, he missed Ayliffe from the bank, and noticed a body, nearly totally submerged, out in the middle of the creek. Mr. Lindsay at once made for the spot, and found Ayliffe face downward in the water, quite unconscious. Mr. Lindsay tried to get the body out, but the stream being very deep, and the bottom rough, found it impossible to do so unaided. He then called for help, which, fortunately, was near at hand; and then, with the assistance of Mr. Cook and others, Ayliffe was got ashore. When laid upon the bank, hardly a sign of life could be perceived, and it was feared that his rash intention had been fulfilled; but, nevertheless, vigorous efforts to restore animation, by rubbing the body and administering brandy, were resorted to, and happily, at last, with a favourable result. After a while, Ayliffe spoke, and asked for a drink of water, but his physical prostration was so great that he again relapsed into a state of unconsciousness. The necessity for medical aid then became apparent, and he was wrapt in blankets and carried to a house hard by. Although Ayliffe had been drinking, it is probable that a recent bereavement had affected his mind, his wife having died after great suffering from an incurable disease, leaving a large family behind her.

Tasmanian Finance.—The consolidated revenue of the colony of Tasmania, received for the month of February, amounts, we (*Launceston Examiner*) learn from the *Gazette*, to £25,257 4s. 4d. Of this Customs furnishes over half, the receipts being £8764 19s. 3d. from Hobart Town, and £6103 13s. 6d. from Launceston, or £14,868 12s. 9d. in all. The inland revenue furnishes £4921 0s. 7d., of which £2694 12s. 10d. is contributed by the sale of stamps. From territorial revenue £3898 10s. 10d. has been derived, of which £30 is for rent under the gold-fields regulations, and £226 7s. 6d. for fees under ditto. The rents received under the Mineral Leases Act amount to £230, and the fees under it to £36. The traffic receipts of the L. and W. railway, £1568 16s. 2d., make up the total of £25,257 4s. 4d.

Infirmary Items.—The following cases have been treated at the Sydney Infirmary:—Walter Chinchin, 7, bitten by a dog; William Simpson, 19, crushed fingers; James Christopher, 3, cut on leg; John Kelly, 14, cut finger; William Flynn, 34, wound on ear. Janet Bradford has been admitted to the Infirmary for treatment of a wound, 1½ inch long, on the right side of the head, and another behind the left ear, which had been inflicted with a sharp-cutting instrument. Frank Johnson, 20, while at work at Halley's coachbuilding factory, in Pitt-street, was caught by his left shirtsleeve in the cogwheel of a drilling-machine, which tore away the flesh from his arm, inflicting very severe injuries. He was treated at the Infirmary, and was able to return to his home.

Tin Ore and Copper.—Return of tin ore received at Newcastle and Morpeth for week ending March 9:—From Willow Tree to Newcastle, 32 tons 8 cwt. 1 qr. Return of copper received at Sydney station for the week ending March 9:—From Bowning, 51 bags regulus, 4 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr.; 870 ingots of copper, 6 tons 12 cwt.; Brown's siding, 827 ingots of copper, 5 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 5 lbs. Total. 16 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 5 lbs.

NEW SOUTH WALES POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE.

A meeting of the New South Wales Political Reform League was held last night, at the Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst-street, Mr. John Riley in the chair. Mr. J. M. O'Connell, the secretary, read the minutes of last meeting; and the correspondence—a letter from Mr. Smith, Melbourne, transmitting copies of a pamphlet, and a communication from Wellington intimating that an anti-immigration meeting had been held, at which a resolution was passed deprecating the continuance of the present system of immigration, at least until the labour supply shall have become reduced to considerable proportions with the demand. Mr. Riley brought up the following report of the committee on the development of the mineral resources of the colony, as follows:—"Your committee view with great satisfaction the steps taken by Parliament in passing a resolution to place £5000 upon the estimates for prospecting for gold. Your committee, after due deliberation, are of opinion that the best and most practicable way of expending the sum, when voted, will be by duplicating the amount raised by contribution in any mining locality or elsewhere, forming prospecting parties searching for alluvial gold. The special reason that alluvial gold is mentioned is, that the results of the discovery would give more immediate returns for the means expended, with an almost certain legitimate appropriation of both the contributions and the Government vote. That in all cases the payments to the prospectors shall be after actual inspection of the work performed, whether remunerative or not. That those who subscribe to prospecting parties shall have the power of demanding and receiving from Government the same amount as subscribed by them, as also the disbursement of the same. Your committee are of opinion that the conditions upon which rewards for the discovery of payable gold are obtainable from the Government are surrounded with a considerable amount of difficulty, such as the maintaining a population of a given number for a fixed time, together with the quantity of gold to be obtained. We submit the only practicable way in dealing with this matter is, by rewarding who expend their labour in pioneering the country for the possible thousands who may benefit thereby after any discovery of gold, is, by assisting prospectors, whether successful or not. As all classes benefit in such discovery, so all classes ought to contribute. The Government benefits by selling Crown lands at prices varying from the upset to £70 or £80 per acre, as in town lots, the said land before it was enhanced by the expenditure of mining labour was not valued at any time beyond that of the waste lands of the colony. The buyers and sellers also profit, and all trades, callings, or professions do the same, and while all gain by the first expenditure of labour, to let all contribute in just proportion. The working out of the details of every problem is impossible, being of a fortuitous character and precludes the possibility of defining exact modes by which the development of the mineral resources of the country can be effected; so we are of opinion that the step taken by Government is highly commendable; and we would further suggest that a vote of £20,000 would be as readily duplicated as the present amount. The right to carry on mining upon private property has always been looked upon as an undue interference with the sacred character of property, as in *meum* and *tuum*. But as gold and other minerals, and in some countries other materials, are reserved as an appanage of the crown his or her heir's and successors for ever, so the right in the reservation of mines in the alienee of the land. We hold, therefore, that equitable provision should be made whereby the rites from the bowels of the earth can be obtained, and that compensation should be made according to the actual damage done in pursuing mineral avocations, and that only in just compensation for breaking the surface of the soil. Your committee are satisfied that the bill now before the House is well adapted for mere speculators, companies, and tributee mongers, but totally unsuited to the labour capabilities of our mining population, inasmuch as the large provision for leasing the lands is so carefully provided for, to the almost certain exclusion of those who have only their labour power to expend and venture. So we desire to state that any provision which by its operation excludes the labour power of the country will meet with our persistent disapproval. We would also suggest that all private property once mined upon under the provisions of mining upon private property shall thenceforward come under the same conditions as provided for in mining upon Crown lands, save and excepting the nature of the compensation provided, and the right to enter and mine shall be for ever upheld as in lands hereafter alienated. The question of adequate water supply is the first and most important requirement in every fresh discovery of gold, because when once provided for it remains a permanency, and is available for the settlement of the country in agricultural pursuits after the golden crop has been obtained, and Government is repaid manifold for the first outlay—the value of Crown lands becoming greater to the purchasers—which means in one word colonization. We therefore urge upon the Government to place certain sums upon the Estimates from time to time, equal to the amount raised when those fortuitous circumstances occur." Debate ensued, and the report was unanimously adopted. On the motion of O'Connell, the following were named as a deputation to wait upon the Hon. Minister for Mines on Wednesday next, to lay before him their views as set forth in the report just adopted. Messrs. Hurley, Coonan, Byers, Watson, Copeland, Greville, Baker, White, Vicars, Giles, Young, Shipway, Delaney, Riley, Allen, Bowyer, and Irwin. The following resolution was also adopted:—"That the League approve of and support the present Electoral Bill as an approximation to representation based upon population, and a welcome instalment of a more comprehensive measure of electoral reform." Some conversation was had in reference to the revision of the electoral lists about to take place, but it was the general opinion that if people would not take the trouble to attend to that matter for themselves no one else could interfere.

HUMBERT I. TAKING THE OATH TO THE CONSTITUTION.

(*From the Daily News, January 21.*)

Rome, January 20.

The ceremony of King Humbert taking the oath to the Constitution in presence of both Houses of Parliament was most interesting.

The King, amid deafening shouts of "Evviva il Rè," alighted at the main entrance to the Chamber of Deputies. The bells of Monte Citorio were rung, and salvoes of artillery from the Pincio and Monte Mario were fired, while his Majesty and the Royal suite proceeded through the ante-chambers, until, on making their appearance in the Chamber itself, there broke from the sea of faces that filled the vast space from floor to roof a shout of "Evviva il Rè," which was renewed amid the waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands again and again for several minutes.

The scene that met his Majesty's gaze more than accounted for his visible emotion. In the diplomatic tribune to his right sat Queen Margherita and the Queen of Portugal, with their sons between them, and the Prince Imperial of Germany, and the Archduke Regnier of Austria, standing behind their chairs, while further in the background appeared a brilliant company of ladies of honour and lords in waiting. In the senators' tribune, to his left stood the Corps Diplomatique. In front of him, filling tier after tier of the mighty semicircle, sat the senators and deputies, and in the various tribunes above and around was packed a dense dark mass of spectators, immediately in front of whom were two bright rows of ladies. His Majesty paused, and bowed as he slowly ascended to the throne, and finally took his seat, with Prince Amadeo standing on his right and the Prince di Carignano on his left. When silence was restored, Signor Crispi, the Minister of the Interior, invited the senators and deputies, who had all risen on his Majesty's entrance, to resume their seats, and then announced that the King had convoked them to take the solemn oath prescribed by article 22 of the Constitution. His Majesty thereupon read, in a clear, ringing voice, the following oath:—

"In presence of God and before the nation I swear to observe the Constitution, and to exercise the Royal authority in virtue of the laws and in conformity with the same, to have justice rendered to every one according to his right, and to regulate myself in every act of my reign with the sole object of the interests, the prosperity, and the honour of the country."

Every word was audible, but barely had his Majesty ceased when loud and prolonged cheering arose from all parts of the House. His Majesty meanwhile affixed his signature to the three parchments which were presented to him by Signor Mancini, the Minister of Grace and Justice, and which will be preserved in the archives of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies, and the Royal household. Signor Mancini then invited the senators to swear, and, beginning with Prince Amadeo and the Prince di Carignano, who promptly answered "Giuro," he completed the list of the Upper House, and afterwards of the Lower, each member, in reply to his name, calling out "Giuro." The King resumed his seat, and addressed the House in a written discourse.

Referring gracefully to the echoes his own grief for the loss of his father had found in the nation, and to the consolation he derived from the presence of so many representatives of the European Courts at the last obsequies, he said:—"These pledges of respect and sympathy, which reconsecrate Italian right, strengthen the conviction that Italy, free and united, is a guarantee of peace and progress." "It belongs to us," he proceeded, "to maintain the country at this great altitude. We are not new to the difficulties of public life. Full of valuable lessons are the last thirty years of the nation's history, wherein, by alternate experience of undeserved misfortunes and ready-made successes, is summed up the history of many centuries. Italy, which could appreciate Victor Emmanuel, proves to me to-day, what my great progenitor never failed to teach me, that the religious observance of free institutions is the surest safeguard against every danger. This is the creed of my house. This will be my strength." Dwelling on the guidance he confidently looked for in the Parliament, his Majesty concluded thus:—"Sincerity of thought and the concord of patriotism will, I am certain, accompany me in the arduous race we undertake to run, a race at the goal of which I covet no higher praise than this, 'He was worthy of his father.'"

At the close of this speech, which was enunciated with much energy of elocution, his Majesty was again greeted with quite a storm of cheering, after which, accompanied by the Presidents of the two Houses of Parliament, he left the hall.

Continuation Sale of Woollens, Boys' Clothing, Waterproof Goods, Shawls, American Cottons, Dress Goods, &c.—Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co.'s sale of the above-named goods, will take place at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—Adv.

WINDSOR.

[from our correspondent.]

Borough Council.—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening. Present—The Mayor and Aldermen Crew, Simon, Gosper, Carroll, Moses, and Wood. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Treasury, informing the Council that as Mr. M'Quade had reported that he had paid over to the Council the sum of £42 10s. 6d., the unexpended balance of the vote of £50 for Windsor Park, there was no necessity for reconsidering the matter, and that Mr. M'Quade had accounted to the Auditor-General for the expenditure of £7 3s. 6d. Received. 2 and 3. From Dr. Jockel, Government medical officer for the district, and from the inspector of nuisances, calling the attention of the Council to the sanitary condition of certain premises in Little New-street. Referred to the Works Committee. 4. From J. T. Gosper declining to accept amount of principal secured to him by way of mortgage until expiration of specified time. Received. 5. From the Rev. D. Sheehy, complaining of the injury done to the Roman Catholic burial ground fence from the overflow of rain water. 6. From T. Holland *re* defective drainage in front of his premises. 7. From T. Capitt, making an offer to allow the Council to remove a verandah in George-street to proper alignment. Referred to Works Committee. Accounts: The following were received and referred to the Finance Committee: G. Davies, advertising and printing, £5 12s.; P. Motteram and others, day labour, £3. Reports:—1. From Finance Committee, recommending payment of accounts amounting to £29 8s. 6d., and submitting estimate of probable revenue and expenditure for the current year—the former at £691 12s. 3d., and the latter at £682. 2. From Committee of Works, recommending the forming of a portion of North-street; the making of a culvert near the Catholic burial ground; that tenders be called for kerbing and guttering in George-street South; that double pipes be placed at the corner of Richmond Road and George-street; and that tenders be called for a supply of gravel for footpaths at per cubic yard. Adopted. Alderman Moses asked the Mayor if he was aware of religious services being held on the Park on Sunday last? The Mayor said that he had heard that such was the case, but did not see that he had any power to interfere. Orders of the Day: Tenders were opened for the valuation of all ratable property within the borough, when those were accepted of J. T. Smith, at £5 5s.; and R. Turner, at £3 10s. The tenders of Charles Eather, for gravelling Christy-street, at 5s. 3d. a rod, and Moses-street at 7s. 6d. per rod, were also accepted, and the Council rose.

Service of Sacred Song.—On Wednesday evening, a highly agreeable entertainment took place in the Wesleyan church, in aid of the organ fund. The Rev. J. Monahan presided over the proceedings, and Miss Wilkinson at the organ. The programme was lengthy, and comprised pleasing selections of choruses, solos, duets, and a quartette. The renditions generally were creditable, and the large audience present seemed to be well pleased. A collection was taken up, amounting to £7 3s. The concert will be repeated at Richmond, and it is to be hoped that the result will enable our Wesleyan friends entirely to free themselves from the small debt remaining upon the organ.

March 14.

DENILIQUIN.

[from our correspondent.]

The weather continues fine and unpleasantly warm during the day, with cool, refreshing nights. The appearance of the country is improving every day, and the soil is now becoming clothed with verdure. A little rain would be beneficial, but we are not likely to have any just yet, as the weather appears to have again become settled. A demand exists here for store stock of all descriptions, and good prices could be realised for any lots offering. Stock transactions and crossings since my last have been unimportant.

The Quarter Sessions opened on Monday last, 4th instant, before Mr. District Court Judge Forbes. Mr. Murray was Crown Prosecutor, and the bar was represented by Messrs. O'Brien and Walker. The latter gentleman is from Victoria, but was recently admitted to the bar of New South Wales. Fifteen prisoners were for trial; of these five pleaded guilty, and the business of the Court was got through in such an energetic manner by his Honor that the remainder of the cases were all heard by a little after noon on Tuesday, when the Court adjourned *sine die*. Richard Conner pleaded guilty to stealing a horse belonging to Messrs. Robertson and Wagner, from their stables at Murgah, and was sentenced to twelve months in Deniliquin gaol with hard labour. Newton Richards, the late overseer of Tchelery station, who was charged with forging a cheque for £100, and substituting it for a good cheque for the same amount that he had received from his employer for payment to some tank-sinkers. The prisoner, who was a young man of intelligent appearance, and appeared to fully realise his unfortunate position, pleaded guilty, and prayed the mercy of the Court on account of the crime being his first offence. His Honor imposed the lightest penalty the law would allow, viz., two years in Darlinghurst gaol with hard labour. John Youille, charged with forgery and uttering a cheque for £14 11s. to a publican at North Deniliquin, named Adams, pleaded not guilty. The evidence, however, was most conclusive, and the jury returned an unfavourable verdict without hesitation, and the prisoner was sentenced to two years in Darlinghurst gaol, with hard labour. William Farrell, a drover, pleaded guilty to three charges of obtaining money under false pretences, prisoner having passed valueless cheques at three hotels in the town. There was a fourth charge, but this was not preferred against him on account of the absence of the prosecutor. His attorney (Mr. Gillott) urged, in mitigation of the penalty, that the prisoner at the time of the commission of the offences charged against him was in a state of partial delirium from drink, and called his Honor's attention to the fact that all the cheques had been passed in public-houses. The prisoner was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in Deniliquin gaol, with hard labour for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent. Jacob Jansen pleaded guilty to wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, one John O'Connor, at Balranald, and urged the usual excuse—drink. He was sentenced to six months in Deniliquin gaol. Henry William Carrington pleaded not guilty to a charge of obtaining the sum of £7 from a storekeeper at Balranald, named John Murphy, by means of a valueless cheque. It appeared that prisoner purchased some clothing from the prosecutor, and tendered the cheque in question, signed H. R. Carrington, receiving from Mr. Murphy £5 in change. The cheque proved to be valueless, and prisoner was subsequently arrested at Swan Hill. The prisoner's explanation was that he had himself received the cheque in change from a stranger, and did not know but that it was a good one when he passed it to Mr. Murphy. This explanation, however, was exploded by his Honor, while addressing the jury, calling attention to the signature to the cheque and prisoner's own signature, which was attached to the statement he had made in the police-court at Balranald. They were almost exact facsimiles, and there could be no doubt that they were both written by the same person. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to hard labour in Darlinghurst gaol for eighteen months. Alfred Smith, for stealing from the person, was sentenced to imprisonment in Deniliquin gaol for six months. Frederick Maddix pleaded not guilty to forging an order for provisions, and uttering the same to Mr. Malone, a storekeeper at Moama. The order purported to be signed by George Newburn, for whom the prisoner had previously been working. The evidence was conclusive, and the prisoner was found guilty. It appeared that the value of the goods obtained was only about 6s., but his Honor, in passing sentence, said he had no alternative other than to send prisoner to gaol for two years, as that was the shortest period the law allowed for the offence of forgery. As, however, the case was such a trivial one, he would, if prisoner petitioned the Government to that effect, recommend the reduction of the sentence to four months. Stephen Watkin was sentenced to two years in Darlinghurst gaol for forging a cheque for £3, and uttering the same to W. Davis, of the Railway Hotel, Deniliquin. In his case, also, his Honor promised to recommend the remission of one-half of the sentence. John Dunn was charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and locket, the property of Clara Cameron, from the Commercial Hotel, Deniliquin. The prisoner was proved to have been in the hotel about the time the watch was taken, and was subsequently arrested at Echuca with the stolen property in his possession, of which he could give no satisfactory explanation. He was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months in Darlinghurst gaol with hard labour. John Wilson, a young man of respectable appearance, pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing a watch and other property from a companion named Waterhouse. It appeared that he had induced the prosecutor to sleep with him, and then decamped during the night with his companion's property. The watch was afterwards obtained from a girl at the Chinese camp, who had received it from the prisoner. The jury were unable to agree, but on the case being tried by a fresh jury, a verdict of guilty was returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to nine months in Deniliquin gaol, with hard labour. George Moore, the coach driver charged with causing injury to Thomas Palmer, a passenger by the Hay coach, through furious driving, appeared in answer to his bail. In consequence of the absence of two material witnesses, the Crown Prosecutor applied for the case to be remanded to the next Court. The application was granted, and his Honor estreated the recognisance of one of the absent witnesses W. H. L. Rankin. The prisoner was again released on bail in the sum of £80, and two sureties of £40 each. This concluded the business of the Court, and it then adjourned.

March 9.

The West Melbourne Election.—A flood of light (the *Argus* says) is thrown upon the West Melbourne election by a curious circumstance which has happened within the last few days. Mr. J. G. Francis has received from the dead letter office several hundreds of his circulars which were sent out addressed according to the electoral roll. The last batch came in a canvas bag, which was closely packed with the documents in question. That due inquiry has been made for the dummy electors is apparent by the envelopes, which are covered with notices of answers and suggestions, though sometimes the annotation is confined to the solitary but conclusive word "deceased." The condition of the roll is easily to be imagined from this wholesale return, and yet it was issued from the Government Printing Office only seven days before the election, and was supposed to be corrected up to date. The next step is to see how many of the dead, lost, or missing electors voted. It is probable that in flagrant instances of personation a criminal prosecution will be resorted to.

MARRIAGE OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

[from the times correspondent.]

Madrid, January 23.

At a quarter-past 11 o'clock the Atocha Church, where the marriage was to be solemnized, is filled with spectators. The ambassadors of England, Austria, Germany, and France are present. The King wears the venerated and fine uniform of captain-general, the grand cordon of San Fernando, and the grand gold collar of the Golden Fleece. It is three years since I have seen him, and he is a good deal altered; he is taller, his shoulders are broader, he looks frank and resolute, and his well-formed head is not cast into the shade by the splendour of his uniform. Short brown whiskers and a fine coquettish moustache give him an air of manly youth, which strikes everybody. His hair is brown, rich, and glossy. On reaching his seat he turns towards the spectators with a frank and natural smile, greets one with a nod, another with the hand, addresses a few words to the ladies of honour placed behind him, and exhibits a joyful and happy expression, which lights up his open face. One may be sure that at this moment ideas of devotion prevail in every heart. It is one of the rare moments in a king's life quite free from shadow. Presently the organ sounds, the king quickly turns towards the portal, and the grandees of the kingdom who have followed in his train range themselves on both sides to make room for the passage of the young Queen's procession. Princess Mercedes, rather pale, and her fine, dark eyes slightly moistened by emotion, slowly advances on the arm of the Princess of the Asturias, who takes the place of Queen Christian, who is unwell. She is dressed in white satin, the mantle being also white and richly embroidered. Her white mantilla is fastened by a diamond brooch; a light crown of diamonds is on her brow. Her figure is rather stout-set, but full of grace, her pale face contrasting with lips of charming redness. She bends before the altar and casts down her eyes before the loving smile of the king. The Princess of the Asturias is dressed in white satin, with a grenadine velvet mantle. She has the serious manner of a young mother watching over her child. Behind her is the Duc de Montpensier, in captain-general's uniform, with the cordon and collar of Charles III. The Infanta, his wife, wears a gray dress, wearing, like the Princess of Asturias and the three other Infantas, the grand cordon of Maria Louisa in white and velvet stripes. Behind her is the young Duc de Montpensier, a boy of 10, dressed in velvet, with a lively and rather restless eye for his age. The Comtesse de Paris, the Queen's sister, has a robe of rose-coloured satin, with a train of the same colour. The Comte de Paris is in the uniform of a colonel of the French Territorial Army. Princess Ernestine, another elder sister of the Queen, is in a mauve-coloured dress, with a train of the same colour. The Patriarch of the Indies, the Cardinal Archbishop of Benarides, his white ornaments embroidered with gold, the crosier in his hand, the silver mitre on his head, who has been to meet the King at the door of the church, stands at the foot of the altar, surrounded by his clergy. The King is placed at his side. Princess Mercedes and the Princess of the Asturias have joined them. Everybody is standing. The members of the family are arranged in the following order on the red fauteuils along the platforms:—One of the first is empty; Don Francis Assisi, the three Infantas, the Duchesse de Montpensier, the Duc de Montpensier, the young Duke, the Comtesse de Paris, the Comte de Paris, and Princess Ernestine. After them come the Grand Duke of Medina-Sidonia, Marchionesses of Bedmar and Molins, another great personage in the costume of a Knight of Malta, the people of the kingdom, and the chamberlains and officers of the household, while the Ministers of the kingdom are seated before the diplomatic tribunes, and the senate and deputies fill their platform. Everybody is standing, the Patriarch reading, in a clear and firm voice, from a red book with gilt clasps and the royal arms, the words customary at marriages of the Spanish Kings.

"Senor Don Alphonso, of Bourbon, Catholic King of Spain, you having determined to marry your august first cousin, the most serene Senora Dona Maria de las Mercedes of Orleans and Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, for which marriage his Holiness has granted a dispensation of the impediment of relationship in the second degree of consanguinity and others, it still remains to be known whether you are aware of any other obstacle which prevents you from contracting this marriage; whether you have any other spiritual relationship with the said most serene Senora Infanta of Spain, whether you have given your word to any other lady, whether you have made a vow of chastity or religion, or there is any natural impediment in the way of the validity of this marriage, and finally whether you contract it of your own spontaneous and free will. Declare it on the faith of your royal word."

The Patriarch, giving the ring to one of his coadjutors, addresses both the King and the Princess Mercedes, and calls upon them in pretty much the same terms to declare whether there is any impediment to the marriage.

Then, turning to the Princess Mercedes, he says:—"Most serene Senora Dona Maria de las Mercedes, of Orleans and Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, will you have for your lawful spouse and husband, as the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church directs, Don Alfonso XII., Catholic King of Spain?" Answer, "I will." "Do you agree to be the spouse and wife of Senor Don Alfonso XII., of Bourbon, Catholic King of Spain?" Answer, "I consent. "Do you receive the said Senor Don Alfonso XII., of Bourbon, Catholic King of Spain, for your spouse and husband?" Answer, "I do."

At this moment the Princess of Asturias bends towards the young Queen and says a few words to her. The two Princesses descend from the altar towards the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. The bride bends before the Duke to kiss his hand. The Duke prevents her and kisses her on the forehead. The same happens with the Duchess. This is the public sign of paternal consent, the indication that the Princess has become Queen and must no longer kiss the hand. The two Princesses return to the altar. The Patriarch resumes:—

"Senor Don Alfonso XII., of Bourbon, Catholic King of Spain, will you take the most serene Senora Dona Maria de las Mercedes, of Orleans and Bourbon, Infanta of Spain, for your spouse and lawful wife, as the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church directs?" Answer, "I will." "Do you agree to be the spouse and husband of the most serene Senora Dona Maria de las Mercedes, of Orleans and Bourbon, Infanta of Spain?" Answer, "I do." "Do you receive for your spouse and wife the most serene Senora Dona Maria de las Mercedes, of Orleans and Bourbon, Infanta of Spain?" Answer, "I do." "And I, on behalf of the Almighty God and the blessed apostles Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and Holy Mother Church, marry you, Senor Don Alfonso XII., of Bourbon, Catholic King of Spain, and you, the most serene Senora Don Maria de las Mercedes, of Orleans and Bourbon, and this Sacrament of Marriage I confirm in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The King and Queen, preceded by the Duke of Sesto, the Grand Master of the Palace, in full uniform, the grand cordon and gold collar on his neck, now take their seats on the throne, and the mass commences. The music is sweet and resonant. Towards the close the King and Queen rise as well as all present, while the Patriarch addresses them in the following words:—

"Now that your Majesties have received the benediction according to the custom of the Church, I admonish you to be loyal to one another; in time of prayer, and especially of fasts and festivities, to observe chastity. I admonish you to love each other as husband and wife, and to remain in the fear of God. Amen. I give your Majesty a companion and not a slave. Love her as Christ loves his church."

PUBLIC THERMOMETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Now-a-days, when so much is said about the heat of the weather, and many accounts are given us concerning the same, as it is recorded by the various thermometers in the colony, it would be interesting to know what is the correct "shade." Many opinions exist. Some think it a cool hall, others a shingled verandah, while others hold that it is a shade of a tree with atmospheric pressure on every side. Of course, all these are vastly different, in degree.

Again, as our Postmaster-General is a man of progress, might I suggest to him through your columns that he procure a good thermometer and cause it to be suspended in the George-street arcade of the General Post Office, alongside of the wind and weather reports. It would prove a reliable register, and a very convenient reference for the public at large.

Yours, &c.,
SAMUEL E. LEES.

All use it. It is at every picnic. It is in every kitchen. It gives the finish to every dish. It assists digestion. It has a place at Government House, and is seen at every respectable artizan's. The Protectionists use it because it is colonial; the Freetraders because it is cheap. It is the especial favourite with all classes, because, as one of the Sydney clergymen wrote—"It is the best yet made." It is the Australian Relish, made by Washington H. Soul, of 221, Pitt-street, Sydney, and sold by every storekeeper. Price, One Shilling.—Adv.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

[from our london special correspondent.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 12.

Count Andrassy has repudiated the reported occupation scheme in reference to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

It is reported that there will be joint action on the part of England and France respecting Egypt.

The Western Powers are supporting the right of Greece to representation at the European Conference.

ITALIAN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 12.

The Italian Ministry formed in December last by Signor Depretis has resigned.

Signor Carioli, the new President of the Chamber, is now trying to form a Cabinet.

[reuter's telegrams.]

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, March 12.

It is semi-officially stated from Vienna that war is regarded as inevitable unless Russia submits for consideration at the European Congress the whole of the conditions of peace agreed to by Turkey.

[from our own correspondents.]

ORANGE.

Thursday.

At a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, held at the Court-house to-night, the Mayor presiding, a resolution was carried that Mr. Combes should resign his seat in view of his absence from the colony, and on the consequent disfranchisement of their electorate.

FORBES.

Thursday.

Crown lands to the extent of 7312 acres were conditionally purchased at the Land-office to-day by twenty-four applicants. Eight Volunteer land order selections were taken out the afternoon previous, which threw out several bona-fide settlers. There were over forty applicants at one time in the office, and the place was quite besieged. In five cases the ballot had to be resorted to, and in one instance twelve persons were balloting for the same piece of land. Most of the applications were for portions of the revoked reserves, which became available to-day. One man, a run superintendent, forgot to enter or sign his name on his application, and was consequently thrown out. Notwithstanding the rush, good order prevailed, and the land agent got through his difficult task admirably.

INVERELL.

Thursday.

A large, influential, and enthusiastic meeting of the inhabitants of Inverell and the surrounding districts was held last night, presided over by the Mayor (Mr. W. Swanson). Mr. Ross, J.P., Mr. Gibson, J.P., Mr. Cooper, J.P., and Messrs. Woods, Mahoney, Moore, Hughes, Nicholas, Mayne, and others spoke ardently in favour of the route by Manilla, Barraba, Inverell, and thence to the Queensland border, as being by far the most central, profitable, rich and fertile route for a main trunk line. A committee was formed, and resolutions unanimously passed, to get up a petition, together with statistics of the entire route advocated, to be sent to Mr. Dillon for presentation to Parliament.

ARMIDALE.

Thursday.

Crown lands to the extent of 3409 acres were taken up at the Land-office to-day by twenty-four applicants.

BRISBANE.

Thursday.

The Burdekin River is running a banker.

The Japanese ship Tsukaba proceeds to Sydney on Thursday next. It is staying over the races. Thirty cadets are visiting the downs. One "watch," consisting of a hundred and fifty men, is in town to-day.

Arrived.—Egmont (s.) and Clarence (s), from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday.

In the Legislative Council, to-day, Mr. Jenner announced that he had abandoned any idea of obtaining a conference, because the Government had not given him that encouragement to which he thought he had a right. Mr. Cuthbert desired to reintroduce the Payment of Members Bill to the paper, with a view to its being dealt with. Sir Charles Sladen objected to this being done without notice given, as taking the House by surprise. After some discussion, notice was given for Tuesday. Sir Charles Sladen's motion, in reference to an address to the Governor, was postponed, and the House adjourned to Tuesday.

In the matter of Willder, Deputy Returning-officer in the late West Melbourne election, three cases were dismissed, but in the fourth he was fined £10 with costs, which is the lowest penalty that could be imposed. The offence was for permitting a voter to vote without asking the questions required by law.

The Government is making strict inquiry into the Pentridge outbreak.

Between 12 and 1 this morning an extraordinary outbreak occurred amongst the boys confined in the reformatory at Pentridge Stockade. About forty boys defended the place for upwards of an hour against a number of warders. A number of missiles were thrown, and several of the warders are hurt. Blank cartridge was fired amongst the boys, and the hose was turned on, and they only received the volleys with shouts of confidence. Finally, one of the warders, with an axe, contrived to smash the lock of an iron gate which the boys were defending; and a simultaneous rush being made, an entrance was gained. A large number of ringleaders were handcuffed and the lot were locked up for the night. Several of the warders received nasty cuts, and some of the boys were injured. The cause of the disturbance is at present unknown.

There will be no Volunteer encampment this Easter, owing to the lateness of the season.

Six pure heifers, from the Arundel shed, have been purchased for 2000 guineas for Barcoo River, Queensland.

Preliminaries have been arranged for a sculling match for £100 a-side, on the Lower Yarra, between J. M. Christie and C. A. Messenger.

Chester and six other racehorses left for Sydney in the City of Adelaide yesterday.

11.50 p.m.

A serious boat accident is reported to have occurred in the bay at 8 o'clock to-night. The boat of a man named Robert Sago, said to have been full of passengers, was run down by the steamer Resolute. Sago was seen to be killed by a blow from the paddle of the steamer, but it is not known yet what has become of the others. The night was dark and rainy. The only passenger in the boat, besides the boatman, was Mr. W. Yuille, jun., who was going off to the Whampoa, to see his father (Mr. W. C. Yuille) off to London.

Hayes, who is in custody on suspicion of having caused the death of Little, at Bullarook, has been discharged, as it is believed that death was the result of accident.

Rain is pretty general through the country.

Further investigation shows that the disturbance at the boys' reformatory at Pentridge commenced with the smaller boys, and on a threat of punishment the bigger boys joined in.

The recent visit of Mr. Stanley, Chief Engineer of Railways, to Sydney was partly to arrange the future point of connection of the intercolonial railway. He ascertained the intention of the New South Wales Government to carry the northern line in the direction of Tenterfield. Mr. Stanley, therefore, proposes to carry the Queensland Extension by following closely the old Ballandean Road a distance of twenty-four miles from Stanthorpe, and making the extension from Tenterfield to the junction station on the border eleven miles. The general line of route is thus decided. Mr. Whitton sends an officer to accompany Mr. Stanley on his tour of inspection in the country with a view to arrange details.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday.

Arrived:—Lady Darling (s.), from Newcastle; at 4 p.m., Wotonga (s.), from Sydney.

Sailed.—Hawarden Castle, ship, Sarah Ann, barque, Gondolier, ship, and Prince Victor, barque, for Newcastle.

[reuter's telegrams.]

MELBOURNE.

Thursday.

Fifty-five boxes of salmon ova, imported per Chimborazo for New Zealand, were transhipped yesterday into the Alhambra.

The Municipal Councils of Warrnambool and Belfast have agreed to pay half the expenses of Sir John Coode in reporting upon the Warrnambool harbour works.

The Australian Eleven will probably play against eighteen and not fifteen Victorians. The match commences to-morrow.

Sixty pure shorthorn heifers, belonging to Mr. M'Dougall, of Arundel, and a bull calf from Cudmore, Bridge, Queensland, were sold yesterday for 2000 guineas.

A serious outbreak occurred last night at Pentridge Reformatory; 170 boys commenced smashing the furniture and assaulting the warders, but after a great deal of trouble the riot was quelled.

The customary Easter encampment of Volunteers will not take place in consequence of the lateness of the season.

In the Legislative Council, this afternoon, the Hon. C. Jenner stated that he would not proceed with his motion for a Conference. The Hon. Mr. Cuthbert has given notice for Tuesday next that he will move,—"That the second reading of the Payment of Members Bill be restored to the notice paper." There is no probability of the motion passing; and all present prospects of a compromise have ceased.

Ministers intend adjourning the Assembly next week until the first week of July next.

Sailed.—Kerangie (s.), for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Thursday.

Mr. Boucaut's address to the electors of Encounter Bay district contains a Ministerial manifesto, which proposes to give the Governor power to dismiss a third of the Legislative Council at every dissolution of the Assembly.

The Chief Secretary has given instructions for the strict enforcement of Sunday closing of public-houses.

NEW ZEALAND.

[By Cable.]

WELLINGTON, Thursday.

It is proposed to start an expedition to New Guinea next week.

The Italian man-of-war Cristofero Colombo has sailed for South America.

The Ringarooma (s.) arrived at the Bluff, from Melbourne, on Monday.

Selectors in Victoria.—Under the heading "A Nice Little Game" the Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* says:—The following information respecting the way selectors are fleeced, and the Lands Department manipulated, has been furnished by a correspondent who guarantees its strict accuracy:—"The banks at —— have stopped advances, with the exception of the Bank of Victoria, which advances small amounts on leases. Since Mr. Longmore's regulations of June have been in force, the selectors have been at the mercy of the storekeepers. The storekeepers, to whom selectors are indebted, arrange with flour millers or other purchasers of grain. The effect is that the selectors have to sell grain at low prices, and pay high rates for provisions. A class which was previously in existence, viz., financial agents, have acquired the mastery of the situation by charging what they please for advances on selections. There is a financial agent in Melbourne now who openly boasts that he has a couple of hundred transfers in his pocket; and he also states that he has got a way to render the regulation prohibiting more than £1 per acre being advanced a nullity. The medium is political influence. He has offered to lend one selector £500 on 320 acres, and to transfer it, regardless of the regulation re approval assigns. He publicly states who he is working through, not a member of Parliament, but a gentleman who has friends in court. The charges of the agent in question are 10 per cent. per annum, and 10 per cent. for effecting the loan, borrower to pay all charges, including land-office agency, the whole amounting to 25 per cent. per annum for the selector."

Suspected Murder.—The Ballarat correspondent of the *Argus* writes:—What is supposed to be an atrocious murder and an attempt to commit a second has been reported to the police to-day (Monday), the only particulars of which, so far, are these. As a man named James Little, who makes a living near Ormund by driving timber into Ballarat and farming, and a friend whose name is not given, were going to their homes in Bungaree on Saturday night, after having been at a festive party, they called at Haunaburg's Hotel and had a drink. After leaving Haunaburg's—both being sober—Little's friend, who was riding, proposed to dismount and attach the reins of his horse to the hind part of the vehicle that Little was driving and take a seat beside him, which was agreed to and done, and the two thus proceeded on their homeward journey, until passing Witmish's shingle mill, when a man suddenly came up to the vehicle and demanded their money. They had none, and told the man so, when he immediately attacked Little's friend, got him out of the vehicle, and beat him so unmercifully that he became unconscious. He soon recovered, and ran to M'Intosh's house, calling out "Murder." On being admitted he got washed, and asked the people of the house to see if Little had gone on, and as nothing was to be seen or heard of the horse and cart, it was concluded he had. The friend, having got himself cleaned and refreshed, found the back of his head, the small of his back, and the lower portion of the abdomen much bruised. He then went out to ascertain, if he could, what had become of Little. As he did so he heard the noise of voices approaching, and he went to meet them. He had not gone far when he found Little lying on the road, all but dead, and just then some more of Little's friends came up, his horse and cart having gone home without him, and raised the alarm. Little was carefully tended to, but he died last evening, about 4 o'clock, without ever being able to give the slightest account of the manner of his death, or of the person or persons who caused it. The wound that seems to have caused death is that behind and nearly level with the top of the left ear, and resembles a hole made by a loaded whip-handle, or a sharp-pointed small pick. Little's friend states that he saw the man distinctly who attacked him, describes him as a man of good size, with black hair and beard, the latter turning gray, and thinks he could recognize him. He knows nothing at all how Little got assaulted, as all his time until he became unconscious was occupied in defending himself from his assailant. The police seem to be of opinion that the story told by the friend of Little, the man killed, is a gross fabrication, as they have arrested him. His name is William Hayes, and he has represented himself to be a priest who was dismissed from his sacred office for misconduct. The superintendent of police told me his name is Huckey, but I think my later information is correct. Circumstances go a long way at present to justify the presumption of the police, though it is just possible Hayes's story may be true.

Summer Schools of Science.—The ball which was set rolling by the enterprise of the late Professor Agassiz, at Penikese, makes new accretions every year, and the Summer Schools of Science are becoming very numerous.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

FIRST TERM.

IN BANCO.

Before their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Sir WILLIAM MANNING.

BARCLAY V. THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES, MANNING V. THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, were each postponed.

HUMPHREY V. GORDON.

The demurrer was allowed.

JURY COURT.

EXTENDED SITTINGS FOR CAUSES.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a special jury of twelve.

MANNING V. THE NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY.

This trial again continued all day. The evidence was closed when the Court rose. Mr. Pilcher will address the jury for the defence to-morrow (Friday).

Before the Court rose Mr. Butler, Q.C., and Mr. Davis formally moved the Court on an affidavit, stating that a paragraph had appeared in the *Evening News* which might prejudice the plaintiff, as it unfairly commented on the evidence given in the case on behalf of the defendants. The paragraph was annexed to the affidavit. His Honor granted a rule calling upon Mr. Samuel Bennett, the proprietor of the *Evening News*, to show cause, at 8 o'clock on Friday morning, why he should not be committed for contempt of Court, or why such other order should not be made as under the circumstances the Court should think fit.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

The matter of Greville's Telegram Company v Gordon Balmer was postponed.

The matter of Lewis Solomon was also postponed for a fortnight.

On the motion of Mr. Brennan, no cause being shown, and the requisite notices having been given, the estate of George Cameron Collins was released from sequestration.

In the matter of Nicholas Francis Maria Joseph Hyeronimus, his Honor ratified the directions of creditors to allow furniture, but refused ratification of a direction with regard to a stack of hay, as no indemnity had been given.

In the matter of Edward John Young, his Honor ratified the directions of creditors for the allowance of furniture.

The matter of Thomas Thompson was adjourned to the 18th instant.

A special meeting in the matter of David Barnett and David Lawrence Levy was adjourned to the 11th April.

The matter of Henry O'Neill, for the ratification of directions, was postponed.

In the matter of Thomas Flintoff, an adjourned examination meeting was held. Insolvent was examined by Mr. S. C. Brown on behalf of the official assignee, and deposed that he sequestrated his estate on the 20th December last; he had ceased carrying on business two months before that; he followed no settled occupation during that time, but he earned a little money doing an odd day's work now and then; he was told by his solicitor that he had received a telegram from a creditor, stating that all his creditors wished him to file his schedule, and he did not do so earlier because he lived thirty-six miles away from Grafton; that was the only reason; he dishonoured a bill on the 4th September; that was the first, to the best of his belief; it was a bill of W. S. Friend and Co.; on the 4th July he dishonoured a bill of Mr. Yeoman; he agreed with Yeoman to give him a part cash, and renewed the remainder; he could not pay the whole of it; he paid £150; the bill was for £216; two months after that he found he could not carry on; he did not consult his creditors; he endeavoured to realize to pay them; he sold the stock in lots of from £10 to £30 worth, at reduced prices, and sold the balance by auction; he did not take stock before; all he did was to make a rough valuation; there were no books that would show the stock he had; he never kept any; one of the persons he sold to was in his employment; he sold him goods to the amount of £[illegible], at considerably less than cost price; he took them at a lump lot, as they stood on the shelves; he did not know the quantity that the shelves contained; with all other persons he went through items and prices, and sold at considerably less than cost prices; these sales took place during August and were completed before Friend's bill was dishonoured; then he had nothing but cash and furniture in the house; he knew in the early part of August that he could not carry on; during 1877 he bought goods to the amount of £100 or £200; some of the goods had been bought as recently as June, 1877; in the end of April or beginning of May, he bought a parcel of goods to the value of £60 from Meson, Brothers; he would not swear that he did not buy £100 worth of goods from Mr. Yeoman in April; he did not say anything to his creditors before selling off in the manner he had stated, of his intention to do so; as far as his memory served him his stock only brought him £200; he besides got £201 from the sale of his house after paying a mortgage; he got £400 altogether in August; he could not say what money he had paid in August; he owed the bank £30 or £40 for an overdraft; he banked all the money he got for sales; by the sale he did not get £60 for the sale to his employee Nowell; altogether he had about £300 in August; he paid over £50 for wages in August to finish a contract; he finished the contract before he had any communication with his creditors; in September he paid £245 into the bank; he was overdrawn at that time to the extent of £30 or £40; when he paid in the money he had a balance of £189; Friend sued for his dishonoured bill, and then he gave Nowell £188 to save it for his creditors; he offered to pay his creditors 12s. in the £; out of the £188, £150 was paid to his official assignee; £12 was paid to Mr. Foot for filing his schedule, and the rest he expended in keeping himself; he did not consult his creditors before selling off, because he thought by doing so he would have had sufficient to pay them; he thought he would have got £100 from the sale of his house; he had nothing when he commenced business; he borrowed £40, and had to pay 17 per cent. interest. The examination terminated.

In the matter of James Dixon Little. Mr. Davis, instructed by Messrs. M'Carthy, Robertson, and Fisher, moved for a rule nisi, to show cause why a writ of attachment for contempt should not be issued against the insolvent, for having rescued a horse from the custody of the messenger of the Court. It appeared that the affidavits of proof were not complete, and no order was made.

In the matter of the Golden Hill Quartz-mining and Crushing Company, a preliminary application was made as to costs and remuneration, and his Honor directed the publication of notices, and fixed the hearing for a future day.

In the matter of Richard Cox, the directions of creditors were ratified.

In the matter of the insolvent estate of Ferdinand Augustus von Hammer, his Honor gave the following judgment:—

The estate of the above-named insolvent was sequestrated upon his own petition, by order of 22nd May last year; and the schedule showed debts at £321, due to upwards of thirty creditors, and assets sworn at £40, secured over furniture, &c., to one creditor.

As the assets appeared to be below £100, on furniture only, a meeting was, under the 34 sec. of the Insolvent Act, appointed for 29th June last, whereat the insolvent attended, and was examined, and amended his schedule only by adding to his debts. Two trifling debts were proved, and no directions given by creditors.

Subsequently in August, an account and report was submitted by the official assignee, showing £3 12s. realised, and compensation was assessed to the official assignee herein for his care and diligence in his trust.

Late last year, a further account was submitted, crediting the receipt of a net sum of £120 15s., since come to the hands of the official assignee by the sale of a Volunteer land order; and in that account was entered paid a sum of £115 to a person not named in the schedule, and who had not proved his debt. Under these circumstances I, on the 28th December, 1877, directed, as that person had not proved, that the official assignee had better apply for a special meeting for proof of debts, and call upon that person, as an alleged incumbrancer, to prove his debt and establish his security. That proper and simple course, however, has not been adopted, but a summons was obtained by the official assignee, for examination, 18th February, yet it was not prosecuted by, or for him, in Court, but abandoned.

Since then another account (dated 3rd instant) has been submitted with the same sum of £120 15s. credited, and a sum of £65 entered "paid" to the same person, instead of the £115 as before. With the last account and report some deeds were left by the official assignee, but deeds and bonds do not, as records do, prove themselves, and in insolvency the sum named in deeds is continually found not to be the sum really owing between the parties; and alleged securities are often found to be insufficient.

As the Court was originally misled by the figures in the insolvent's schedule (as to assets being below £100), and as creditors were also misled by the notice of the first and only meeting appearing in the *Gazette* of 29th March, 1877, as to the real value of the assets, it would be manifestly inequitable and unjust to administer this estate without a further statute-like notice, and thus giving all other creditors a fair opportunity of proving their debts and being heard. That such a contingency was contemplated by the Act appears by the last proviso to the 34th sec. of 5 Vic. No. xvii., "And no other meeting shall thereafter be holden unless, upon cause shown, the said Commissioner shall think fit to order the same."

I am of opinion that the above facts constitute sufficient cause, and directed the consideration of matters to be taken in Court, and I now order as follows:—

"1. That the official assignee do, within four (4) days, procure the appointment of a special meeting for proof of debt and for directions, and that the charge for inserting same in the *Government Gazette* be paid and allowed out of assets of this estate.

"2. That summons be issued for examination of alleged incumbrancer or incumbrancers returnable same day.

"3. And that costs and further consideration stand over."

SURRENDERS.

David Kelton, of Howlong, farmer. Liabilities, £675 0s. 7½d., of which £250 is secured. Assets, £125. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Frederick Merrett, of Brisbane Water, master-mariner. Liabilities, £1677 8s., of which £934 6s. 7d. is secured. Assets, £1016 0s. 1½d. Mr. Sandeman, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, March 15, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: William Eyles, adjourned third; Daniel Gallagher, second; Thomas Flintoff, adjourned third; William Gee, first; Edward Benson, adjourned third; Benjamin Benjamin (trading as B. Benjamin and Co.) first; William Gazzard, first; Ah Faur, (trading as A. F. Choey Lee) special, for proof of debts; Warner Wright Spalding, first. Before the District Commissioner: At Grafton, George Werner, first and only; James Gollan, same; at Braidwood, John Cunningham, same; at Wentworth, Edward Butcher, same.

Monday, March 18, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: John Lane, special examination of insolvent; Samuel Heard, special examination of insolvent and witnesses; Peter Keane, adjourned examination; Thomas Alfred Henderson, same. Before the District Commissioner: At Mudgee, Robert Charlesworth, first and only; at Orange, Joseph Holmes, same; at Young, William Moncur Wallis, second.

Tuesday, March 19, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: Certificate Applications—Christopher Brown, Henry Eckhouse, Charlotte M'Cressen, Martin Joseph Moore, Guy Wyndham, Manes Cannon, Bridget M'Glynn, Buto Sue, Aaron Israel, John Dunn (adjourned application under rider), William John Charles Scurr, Archibald Liddell, Thomas Edward Walsh, George Beauchop, Thomas Alfred Henderson. Before the District Commissioner: At Tamworth, William Roberts, second; at Cooma, Alfred Luton, first and only; at Albury, Glenbertie Brown, second.

Wednesday, March 20, at 11 a.m.—Before the Chief Commissioner: George Davis, second; William Bode, first and only; Patrick Anthony Durkan, same; Cornelius Riordan, second; Thomas Crawford, first and only; David Merrick, same; Edwin Grono, same; John William Cox, special, for proof of debts; Peter Keane, adjourned first and only; Augustus Klein, adjourned examination. Before the District Commissioner, at Goulburn; Hardwick Evans, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Alexander, Connell, and Murray.

Twenty-five persons were fined for drunkenness, one of whom, Kate M'Crae, was further fined 20s., for using obscene language; and another, John Hussy, was fined 10s., for assaulting the constable who took him into custody.

Catherine Robinson and Ann Macdermott were sentenced to be imprisoned three months, as idle and disorderly persons.

Michael O'Shea was found guilty of having assaulted Francis Woods by wantonly pushing him off the footway and treading on his toes, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Joseph Moss, 10, was fined 10s. for endangering public safety by throwing stones in Sussex-street, in default of payment to be detained in custody until 6 p.m.

Before Messrs. Smithers, Lester, Smith, Beaumont, and Linsley.

On the summons paper were thirty cases. On the prosecution of the inspector of carriages plying for hire, George Read was fined 20s. for assaulting; Robert Stewart was fined 10s. for not being in constant attendance on his cab; Michael Cuneen was fined 10s. for standing with his vehicle in a public place for a longer time than was necessary for either taking up or setting down passengers; Joseph Fitzpatrick, Henry Horwood, and John Smith were fined 5s. each, and Nicholas Stapleton and Thomas West were fined 20s. each, for being at such a distance from their respective cabs as to abandon their control thereof. In Collier v. Pedell, a proceeding under the Tenants' Act, complainant obtained a seven days' warrant to put him in possession. James Clampett was found guilty of having assaulted Mary Taylor, and was sentenced to pay 50s. penalty, and 28s. for costs.

ERRATUM.—In the matter of Gorman v. Moss, for assault, the complainant did not prosecute for an assault upon herself, but upon her son, a child of ten years of age.

WATER POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Edwards, M'Beath, Davies, Hunt, Gray, V. Brown, and Kidd.

Ten persons were fined for drunkenness.

Ada Thompson was fined 20s., or seven days' gaol, for having made use of obscene language in Forbes-street.

George W. Allarding, a boy 14 years of age, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a copy of the *Herald*, the property of James Eve, and was ordered to pay a fine of 20s. or be imprisoned seven days.

Edward Evans, otherwise known as Jago, a youth of sixteen or seventeen years of age, was brought up, finally, on remand, charged with having unlawfully inflicted grievous bodily harm upon one Henry O'Neill. About a quarter-past 6 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 3rd of February, the prosecutor, who is a lumper, was in Sussex-street, near to some logs upon which a man was lying asleep; he saw the prisoner, whom he had known as a loafer about the wharfs for the last two years go to this man, and take a purse out of his vest-pocket; as prisoner came towards him, O'Neill told him to put the purse back; prisoner replied with a very obscene expression, which caused O'Neill to say that he would hit him in the jaw if he repeated it; prisoner did repeat it, and O'Neill then moved towards him for the purpose of carrying out his threat, but the prisoner took up a brick, which he threw at him, and which struck him on the crown of the head as he stooped to avoid it; the blow almost stunned O'Neill and caused a wound which bled plentifully; he attempted, in his half-insensible state, to retaliate upon the prisoner; but the latter being assisted by three or four other youths of his own class, O'Neill was obliged to run away from them; he met three constables in Sussex-street, two of whom, on hearing his complaint, started in pursuit of the prisoner, but were unable to catch him. O'Neill was taken by one of the constables to the Infirmary, where the wound on his head was dressed by Dr. Marsden. It was found to be a wound half-an-inch in length, and extending to the bone. Prisoner was arrested by constable Sullivan on the 7th instant in the yard of the Central Police-station. He was committed to take his trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions.

SUMMONS CASES.—James Connors was ordered to enter into a recognizance of £10, with two sureties in the sum of £5 each, to keep the peace, for six months, for having made use of threatening language towards Lewis Lawrence. Daniel Innes was fined £2, with 6s. 8d. costs, for having assaulted Frederick Fernandez, a special constable in the employ of the Melbourne Steamship Co. Harriet Innes was fined 5s., with costs, for having assaulted the same complainant. George F. Barnett and John Farrell were each fined £1, with 4s. 10d. costs, for keeping swine within forty yards of a street. Two persons were fined 1s. each, with costs, for allowing horses to stray. In the case, Charles Meehan v. James Meehan, for a breach of the Tenement Act, a warrant of ejectment was ordered to be issued. Six cases were postponed; two were dismissed, one was withdrawn, in three the summonses had not been served, and in five there were no parties.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday at Darlinghurst gaol into the circumstances attending the death of Annie Smith, a prisoner in that gaol, which occurred on Wednesday morning. Michael Burke, chief warder in the gaol, identified the body as that of Annie Smith, who was, he said, received as prisoner on February last, having been committed for three months for vagrancy. She was then in good health, but was taken into the hospital on the 15th of February, and remained there till her death. She was about 30 years of age, and a single woman; she had done nine sentences since 1877 for vagrancy and drunkenness. Mary Gourlay, head nurse in the female hospital, gave corroborative evidence. Dr. James Macnish, acting visiting surgeon to the gaol, said that in his opinion death was caused by serous apoplexy. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

The City Coroner held another inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Assembly Hotel, Hunter-street, respecting the death of James O'Leary, who, while employed at the Australian Gas Company's works, fell a distance of about 25 feet, and received such injuries that he died yesterday morning at the Sydney Infirmary, whither he had been conveyed immediately after the accident. Michael Connolly, of 401, Riley-street, Surry Hills, publican, identified the body as that of his brother-in-law, James O'Leary, who was 37 years of age, married. Samuel Bardsley, foreman of the gasworks, said the deceased had been employed at the works as a labourer, and was a sober man. On Wednesday morning he was working on a scaffold caulking the joints of an iron tank; there was a man-hole at the top of the tank; a few minutes after 9 o'clock the witness heard a noise, and on looking through the hole he saw the deceased lying at the bottom of the tank; the deceased had no business to go near the man-hole; the witness afterwards conveyed him to the Infirmary. William Ashton, labourer at the gasworks, said he saw the deceased going up the ladder and step on to the "scrubber," or tank; he afterwards heard a noise inside the scrubber, and on looking down, saw the deceased lying at the bottom on his back. Dr. Marsden, house surgeon to the Sydney Infirmary, said he examined the deceased on admission, and found him unconscious; he remained in that state till he died; in witness's opinion the cause of death was compression of the brain. Mr. Stephen, engineer to the company, said the tank was 24 feet high and 8 feet in diameter; it was necessary to have the man-hole open to allow of the escape of any gas that might accumulate. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Although the deceased in this case died at the Sydney Infirmary and his body was lying in the deadhouse there, the authorities, for some reason or other, objected to the inquiry being held within the walls of the institution. Hitherto one of the vacant wards in the old building has been placed at the service of the coroner; but for the future, whenever an inquest is held on the body of a person dying in the Infirmary, the nearest public-house, or "hotel," will have to be resorted to. As a consequence, the resident medical officers will frequently be called away from their duties to give evidence elsewhere, and a coroner and juries will also be compelled to walk from the place where the inquiry is held to the Infirmary for the purpose of viewing the bodies.

THE *Birmingham Post* understands that large orders have been given out at Birmingham by the War department for mess tins. As many as 30,000 have been ordered from a single house.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY.—In cases of debility and emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and reanimating effects of a regular daily course of this animal oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees—Ansard, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand. London. Agents at Sydney—Elliott, Brothers.—ADV.

AUSTRALIAN GRASSES.

THERE is no branch of Australian vegetation more important than that of the grasses. Whilst as fodder for cattle they afford nutriment to millions of the lower animals, many of them contain properties of an economical, industrial, and medicinal character. And it is remarkable in this extensive order that, with the exception of lolium temulentum, which sometimes appears in our wheat fields, no species in Australia is known to possess any deleterious peculiarity. This being a great pastoral country it is highly important that the grasses should be thoroughly investigated, their respective limits well defined, their fattening and other properties ascertained, and their utility for different purposes clearly shown. The first great writer on Australian grasses was Robert Brown, who accompanied the gallant Flinders in 1801, as botanist, and returned to Europe in 1805. A few years afterwards he published his celebrated work, Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ, in which he furnished a systematic list of our grasses, and arranged the species with admirable perspicuity. The progress of discovery in the Australian colonies brought to light many new grasses, and especial allusion is made to them in the works of our great explorers, Cunningham, Sturt, Mitchell, Leichhardt, &c.; but until Baron F. Von Mueller took up the mantle, which fell from the illustrious Brown, and by his energy in the field, as well as by the elaborate descriptions of his Fragmenta Phytographiæ Australiæ, prosecuted the labours of his predecessor, very little was done to extend the knowledge or improve the classification of our grasses. As a proof of this, it may be mentioned, in passing, that as late as 1874 the Prodromus is quoted in the Agricultural report of Victoria as affording the only authentic lists of the species. By his recent investigations, Baron Mueller has added considerably to the knowledge of the subject; and now, in conjunction with Mr. Bentham, the President of the Linnean Society, he is about to lay before the world a complete account of all Australian grasses, so far as hitherto known, in the 7th volume of the "Flora Australiensis," which may be shortly expected to arrive.

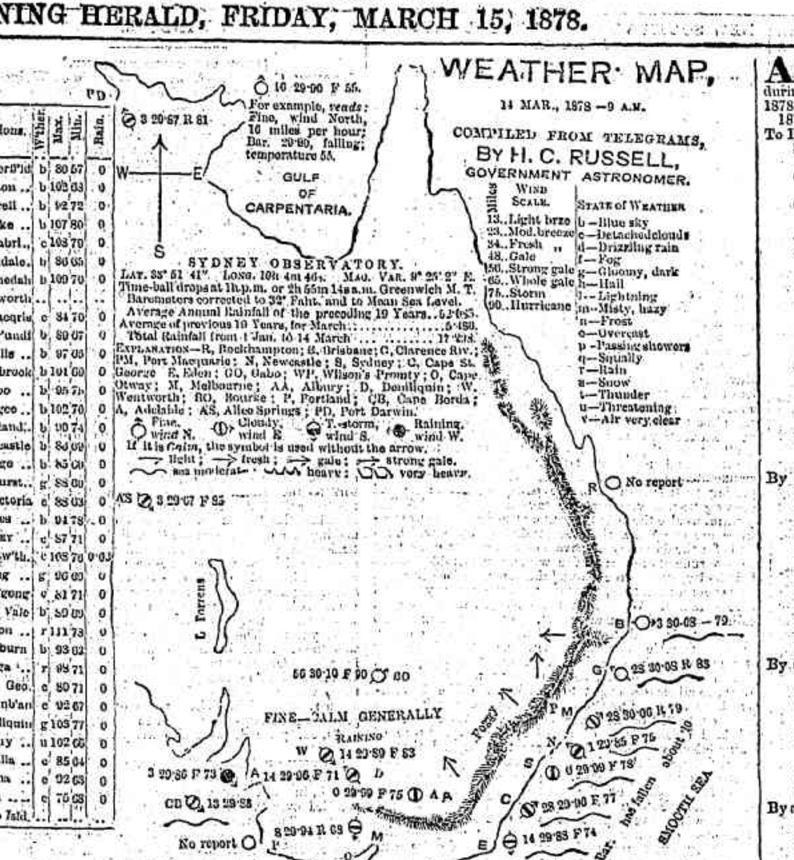
Mr. Bentham, to whom the arrangement of the genera and species has been principally confided, seems to be less conservative in dealing with this order than in his treatment of most other orders of the Australian Flora, and thus the number of the genera has become enlarged to 87, irrespective of 15 more, which include merely introduced species. For instance, the great genera Festuca, Andropogon, and Agrostis are broken up into several genera each, all established on very trifling distinctions. Although no absolute rule can be laid down for framing genera, as is the case for species, yet for aiding the memory, large genera with subdivisions (the latter corresponding with Mr. Bentham's genera) are practically better. This, however, does not materially impair the value of the work, because its main use will always be to find out the names and the range of the species, and to distribute them systematically. It is remarkable that Mr. Bentham, at his highly advanced age, has been still able to apply microscopic research so extensively to so difficult a group of plants as the grasses; although it must be added that in assisting his labours in this particular, he has had the invaluable advantage of using many thousands of specimens carefully examined by Baron von Mueller. Indeed as a matter of justice to that indefatigable botanist, the fact should be stated that an enormous number of species, and several genera, came solely from the large Melbourne collections. Four of the genera now published are entirely new, viz., Plagiochætum, founded by Mr. Bentham on Baron Mueller's Setaria refracta, differing from setaria slightly in the involucre; heterachne of Mr. Bentham, constructed on the Poa abortiva of R. Brown; astrebla and micraira, both established by the Baron; the former on Lindley's Danthonia pectinata, and D. triticoides; the latter intermediate between Isachne and aira. Micraira subulifolia is known only from Moreton and Rockingham Bays, but it may probably extend to the northern parts of New South Wales. The arrangement of grasses into tribes is admitted to be difficult, and that adopted by Mr. Bentham is designed rather to facilitate the search for the generic position of any grass, than to afford a natural arrangement framed on actual affinity. Thus we have Zoysia, Lappago, Neurachne, and Perotis in one tribe; Arundinella and Polypogon in close juxta-position; Echinopogon, Pappophorum, Astrebla, and Triodia closely together, the latter far from Festuca, from which it is really but little different, Isachne far from Panicum, and placed with Eriachne and Sporobolus, the latter thus widely removed from its nearest ally, namely, Agrostis. Distichlis again, a genus, well restored by Mr. Bentham for Festuca distichophylla (he having found out its identity with the American D. maritima, which is remarkable for its flowers being unisexual and on distinct plants) is placed between phragmites and elythrophorus. In this arrangement of the tribes great minds will differ, some leaning to the artificial, and some to the natural classification; but those who prefer the latter (which, indeed, is that of R. Brown and of Kunth), can easily sort the grasses in the collection accordingly, the great object of finding, without difficulty, any particular genus or species of grass being attained by Mr. Bentham's method. Passing from Australian grasses generally to those indigenous in New South Wales it may be remarked that the following genera belong to this colony:—Paspalum, 3 species; Eriochloa, 2; Panicum, 21 out of 54; Oplismenus, 1; Setaria, 2; Pennisetum, 1; Cenchrus, 1; Chamæraphis, 2; Spinifex, 2 (Mr. Bentham having very judiciously placed Neurachne paradoxa, which is diœcious in this genus, no other species growing away from sea coasts); Zoysia, 1; Lappago, 1; Neurachne, 3; Hemarthria, 1; Heteropogon, 1; Ischæmum, 3; Arthraxon, 1; Pollinia, 1; Andropogon, 8; Imperata, 1; Chrysopogon, 2; Sorghum, 1; Anthistiria, 3; Apluda, 1; Arundinella, 1; Leersia, 1; Potamophila, 1 (the only species of the genus as yet known, and that only from two places in New South Wales, R. Brown having discovered it on the Williams River, and Dr. Beckler on the Hastings); Microlæna, 1; Hierochloa, 2; Aristida, 7; Stipa, 7; Dichelachne, 1; Agrostis, 1; Deyeuxia, 6 (one of these very remarkable, and found only by Stuart in one place in New England); Deschampsia, 1; Trisetum, 1; Amphibromus, 1; Anisopogon, 1; Danthonia, 9 (a number probably overrated from want of personal observation of the various forms in a living state). D. paradoxa, strange to say, is known only from Brown's collection formed near Port Jackson. It is probable that this species, unless still remaining in uncultivated spots near Sydney, has perished in the progress of the settlement. Of Amphipogon New South Wales has 1 species; Echinopogon, 1; Pappophorum, 2; Astrella, 2; Triraphis, 3, one of which is only known as yet from a spot in the Blue Mountains, where it was collected by Mr. C. Moore, F.L.S.; Triodia, 1; Cynodon, 2 (the common C. dactylon or couch grass, and C. convergens, found by Dr. Woolls, F.L.S.); Chloris, 3; Eleusine, 2; Leptochloa, 2; Diplachne, 1; Sporobolus, 4; Isachne, 1; Eriachne, only 1 out of 19; Phragmites, 1; Distichlis, 1; Elythrophorus, 1; Eragrostis, 10; Poa, 3; Schedonorus, 2; Glyceria, 2; Bromus, 1; Festuca, 1; Agropyrum, 1; Lepturus, 1. From these species enumerated it appears that New South Wales has about 150 different kinds of grasses. Mr. Bentham has certainly, in some few cases, raised mere varieties to the dignity of specific ranks, but, undoubtedly, the reduction in the number thus to be made will be amply compensated by a close search inland, and in the northern districts, to which, by the aid of amateur collectors, it will be found, in all probability, that many of the Queensland grasses extend. Now South Wales has, in very many instances, not obtained credit for plants accruing within its boundaries, as Mr. Bentham, throughout the seven volumes of the Flora, has frequently omitted the Murray River plants, and also the Alpine plants, which certainly belong as much to this colony as to Victoria.

It will be seen from this brief notice, that Mr. Bentham and Baron Mueller have accomplished a great work for us in the classification of our grasses, and in defining the limits of species. In a specific point of view, therefore, we have every reason to be satisfied; but it is to be hoped that the theoretical labours of these great men will be supplemented by some popular treatise on the uses and value of the grasses, giving not merely the common or local names of species, but indicating the purposes for which they may be utilized. Mr. Bacchus, of Victoria, and Messrs. Mackay, Walter Hill, Bailey, and Way, of Queensland, have already rendered the State service in this direction, and now the way has been cleared for them, that they may pursue their labours more satisfactorily. In the Agricultural Report of Victoria for 1874, Mr. Bacchus, assisted by Baron Mueller, threw out some valuable suggestions on the properties of particular kinds. He remarked: "Tallow being composed of oleum and stearine, when the former is in excess, the fat of animals is soft and wastes readily; when stearine predominates, it is hard and durable. In localities when the vegetation consists to some extent of oil or sugar-producing plants, the fat of the animals grazing on it will be soft, and liable to waste. They should not be sent for sale far from home; but stock from places where the vegetation is of a nature to produce an excess of stearine may be dispatched to distant markets, with a probability of arriving in good condition. Some of the native grasses which cause stearine to predominate in the fat of stock consuming them, appear to be kangaroo grass (Anthistiria), the Poas, Fescues, Danthonias, Eriachne, and others of the tribe Avenea; while among grasses, which cause the fat of animals to be soft, are species of the Panicum tribe, particularly those of which the seeds are largely consumed, and some sorts of Andropogon." As so little has been done in the chemical analysis of our grasses, it may be premature to go so far as Mr. Bacchus has done in the preceding paragraph; but credit is due to him for having directed the graziers to a matter of great importance, for it is certain that cattle fatten much sooner in some localities than they do in others, and that from some cause or other, they lose less fat in travelling from certain stations than they do from others. Several elements, however, have to be taken into consideration, besides the quality of the grass, for in many parts of the interior cattle feed to a great extent on herbs and shrubs; whilst the season of the year in which they travel, the abundance or scarcity of water and fodder by the way, and the greater or less amount of haste in driving them, exercise a great influence. The industrial and economic uses of many Australian grasses are but little known, whilst those species, which may be utilized for food or fibre remain to be developed. It is to be hoped that the work of Bentham and Mueller will open the investigation of these subjects, and thus show the intimate connection between scientific and practical knowledge. They have accomplished a great deal for the advancement of science in Australia, and their names, like those of Brown and Cunningham, will ever be associated with our flora, but it must depend, in a great measure, upon the rising generation in Australia to follow up in a practical manner the course laid down by them, and to elicit from each species of the vegetable kingdom the ends for which it was designed by a merciful and intelligent Creator. The great Linnæus firmly believed that every plant, how small soever it was, had its peculiar use in the economy of nature, and his motto, *nulla dies sine linea*, may well be recommended to those, who, in days to come, are expected to carry on the great work of scientific progress in Australia.

WEATHER MAP,

14 MAR., 1878—9 A.M.

COMPILED FROM TELEGRAMS, BY H. C. RUSSELL, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.



PD
◯ 16 29·90 F 55.
For example, reads: Fine, wind North, 16 miles per hour; Bar. 29·90, falling; temperature 55.
N
W
E
S
GULF OF CARPENTARIA.
SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.
LAT. 33° 51' 41". LONG. 10h 4m 46s. MAG. VAR. 9° 26' 2" E.
Time-ball drops at 1h p.m. or 2h 55m 14s a.m. Greenwich M. T.
Barometers corrected to 32° Faht. and to Mean Sea Level.
Average Annual Rainfall of the preceding 19 Years. 52·655.
Average of previous 19 Years, for March 5·490.
Total Rainfall from 1 Jan. to 14 March 11·213.
EXPLANATION—R, Rockhampton; B, Brisbane; C, Clarence Riv.; PM, Port Macquarie; N, Newcastle; S, Sydney; C, Cape St. George; E, Eden; GO, Gabo; WP, Wilson's Prmnty; O, Cape Otway; M, Melbourne; AA, Albury; D, Deniliquin; W, Wentworth; BO, Bourke; P, Portland; CB, Cape Borda; A, Adelaide; AS, Alice Springs; PD, Port Darwin.
Fine, wind N.
Cloudy, wind E.
T.-storm, wind S.
Raining, wind W.
If it is Calm, the symbol is used without the arrow.
light; fresh; gale; strong gale.
sea moderate; heavy; very heavy.
Miles
WIND SCALE.
13..Light brze
23..Mod. breeze
34..Fresh
48..Gale
56..Strong gale
65..Whole gale
75..Storm
90..Hurricane
STATE OF WEATHER
b—Blue sky
c—Detached clouds
d—Drizzling rain
f—Fog
g—Gloomy, dark
h—Hail
l—Lightning
m—Misty, hazy
n—Frost
o—Overcast
p—Passing showers
q—Squally
r—Rain
s—Snow
t—Thunder
u—Threatening
v—Air very clear
R No report
AS 3 29·07 F 85
L. Torrens
B 3 30·03 — 79
G 25 30·08 R 83
P M
28 30·00 R 79
56 30·10 F 90 80
FINE—CALM GENERALLY
RAINING
W 14 29·89 F 83
1 29·85 F 75
S 0 29·99 F 78
3 29·80 F 73
A 14 29·96 F 71 D
0 29·99 F 75 AA
CB 13 29·88
C
28 29·90 F 77
8 29·94 R 63
M
O
E 14 29·83 F 74
No report
No report GO
8 29·92 F 63
8 29·93 F 64 WP
Foggy
Bar. has fallen about ·10
SMOOTH SEA

Stations.	W'ther.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Tenterf'ld	b	80	57	0
Grafton	b	102	63	0
Inverell	b	92	72	0
Bourke	b	107	80	0
Narrabri	c	103	70	0
Armidale	b	86	65	0
Gunnedah	b	100	70	0
Tamworth	..	..	..	..
P. Macq'rie	c	84	70	0
Murr'undi	b	89	67	0
Cassilis	b	97	65	0
Mus'brook	b	101	69	0
Dubbo	b	95	75	0
Mudgee	b	102	70	0
Maitland	b	90	74	0
Newcastle	b	86	69	0
Orange	b	85	60	0
Bathurst	g	88	60	0
MtVictoria	c	83	63	0
Forbes	b	94	78	0
SYDNEY	c	87	71	0
Wentw'th	c	108	78	0·03
Young	g	96	60	0
Woll'gong	c	81	71	0
Moss Vale	b	89	69	0
Euston	r	111	73	0
Goulburn	b	93	62	0
Wagga	r	98	71	0
Cape Geo.	c	80	71	0
Queanb'an	c	92	67	0
Deniliquin	g	103	77	0
Albury	u	102	65	0
Bodalla	c	85	64	0
Cooma	c	92	63	0
Eden	c	75	63	0
Gabo Isld.	..	..	..	..

South Australia: Adelaide, light rain come on during night, amount 0·05; Cape Borda, gloomy; Robe, cloudy, no rain; Alice Springs, thunderstorms last night, rain 0·02; Port Darwin, weather threatening, rain 0·70. Victoria: Melbourne, gloomy; Cape Otway, threatening, rain 0·03; Wilson's Promontory, hazy. New South Wales: Fine, calm generally, the cloudy weather on the south coast has extended into Riverina; Wentworth reports 0·03 rain; and Euston, light rain; Deniliquin, like rain; Wagga Wagga, raining; weather cloudy and hot along the coast. Queensland: Brisbane, fine, clear, and no rain. 3 p.m. Observations.—Victoria: Melbourne, barometer steady, sultry, with light rain, wind N.E.; Portland, S.S.E. fresh, overcast, smooth sea; Cape Otway, F. light, gloomy, threatening rain, smooth sea; Wilson's Promontory, calm, cloudy, smooth sea. New South Wales: Wentworth, strong N.W.; Deniliquin, E., showery; Albury, E., cloudy; Eden, N.E., fine, sea smooth; Cape George, N.E. fresh, very hot, threatening storm; Sydney, barometer steady, wind E.N.E., but stormy-looking clouds coming up overhead from W. and S.W.; Newcastle, N.E., fine, sea smooth; Port Macquarie, N.E. fresh, fine, sea smooth; Clarence River, E.S.E., fine, sea smooth.—March 14.

COMMERCIAL

WOOL SALES YESTERDAY.

BY Messrs. Harrison, Jones, and Devlin:—AFCD, 1 greasy pieces at 4d; JPS, 2 greasy at 8½d, 1 mixed at 4½d; Blue rag, 7 mixed at 4½d; O in circle, 2 greasy at 7½d; CB conjoined, 2 pieces at 4d; 3 greasy at 7¾d; MCN, 1 locks at 4½d; JY, 1 skin wool at 5d, 2 locks at 4d; CP, 1 clips at 5¼d; AIAB, 1 greasy at 7¾d; WIX over C, 1 mixed at 6½d; T&C, 1 fleece and lambs at 10½d, 1 greasy at 8½d; TD over C, 1 greasy at 7d, 1 mixed at 4d; GB, 1 greasy at 8½d; FW, 1 pieces at 6½d; ED, 2 washed at 10d; LB, 2 pieces at 6d; S, mixed at 3½d; SH over M, 2 fleece at 18½d; Nos. 1 to 8 fleece at 15½d; WL, 6 at 18½d; JW over L, 9 at 15d, 4 locks and skins at 7d; JWB, 3 fleece at 14½d, 1 skin wool at 12d; CD in diamond, 1 scoured at 12½d; J&GA, 1 greasy and pieces at 8¼d, 1 bellies and pieces at 6½d, 1 locks and black at 4d, 1 mixed and skins at 8½d; MCN, 1 locks and pieces at 5½d; SHEA, 2 greasy at 9½d; Narraway, 4 pieces at 5½d. Sheepskins: WJD, 2 bales at 5d, 9 at 6½d; FL, 2 bundles at 4½d; JO, 4 at 4½d; J&GA, 6 at 4½d, 9 at 7d; WJD, 11 bales at 7d; TCK, 2 bundles at 4½d; Carimbar, 1 bale at 6d; GHD, 1 bundle at 4d; Blue rag, 9 at 7d; JO, 6 at 4d; M'Kellar and Holt, 11 at 6½d; V in diamond, 1 pelts at 3½d; R, 3 at 5d; WL, 3 at 5½d.

By Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark.—Wool: MOD, 5 bales scoured at 18½d; WW over D, 1 crossbred lambs at 15d; FL, 1 fleece at 15½d; BR over D, 2 at 13d; AB, 1 at 13½d; EB, 5 handwashed at 11d; JS, 3 lambs at 10½d; P, 1 at 10½d; A over TB, 3 at 9½d; GM'M over Kialgra, 5 greasy at 9d, 1 crossbred at 8d, 1 pieces at 5½d; WB over J, 7 greasy at 8½d, 2 at 7¾d, 1 clippings at 3d, 1 locks at 3½d; MH, 1 greasy at 7d; M, 1 at 8½d; B, 1 at 8½d; P, 2 pieces at 6½d; MC, 1 greasy at 7d; J, 1 pieces at 4½d; SWI, 1 greasy wool at 7d; A over TB, 1 greasy at 8½d; S in diamond, 1 at 6½d; C&Co. over G, 3 mixed at 4d; A over TB, 1 locks at 4½d; MJ over C, 1 at 4½d. Sheepskins: X, 6 bales sheepskins at 7d; Illalong, 1 at 6d; B, 1 at 5½d; Clifton Downs, 1 at 5d; C, 1 at 4d; CL, 1 at 3½d; HP, 1 at 3½d; ML&Co., 1 at 3d; HU, 1 pelts at 3d; Clifton Downs, 5 at 2½d.

MINING REPORT.

PAXTON'S G. M. Co.—The mining manager reports under date 9th March as follows:—"Our operations are the same as last week, viz., driving south and stoping north and south; the drive has been harder during the week, but has been extended 8 feet by two men, making total length from shaft 33 feet, vein standing about 2½ feet long, and we will only take it down as we lengthen our stope, by those means we can take it down easier. Two men stoping south vein not taken down, but we shall have to do so next week in order to get in stull for stowage of mullock. We have taken down one lot of stone from the north stope since my last showing coarse gold, and shall be ready to take down another lot about Tuesday 7 feet high by the length of the block (about 16 feet); vein about 6 inches thick."

Great Cobar C. M. Co.—The manager reports that 215 tons of copper have been shipped from Bourke this week, and about 150 tons more will be shipped in a few days. The whole of the copper in Bourke will go down the river this rise.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1877.

THE directors of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company (Limited) have much pleasure in again presenting to the shareholders their annual report and statement of accounts.

The underwriting account for 1876 has resulted in a profit of £87,484 1s. 4d. To this sum must be added the interest account for the current year, making a total profit for the year of £112,129 11s. 3d. This, with £41,016 9s. 2d. brought forward from last year, leaves to the credit of profit and loss account £153,146 0s. 5d.

Out of this amount an ad-interim dividend of 6s. per share was paid on the 1st of July last, and the directors now propose to pay a further dividend of 6s per share and a bonus of 8s per share, both free of income-tax, making a distribution for the year of 25 per cent. The directors recommend that £55,000 be placed to the reserve fund, and the balance of £67,438 16s. 11d. be carried forward to next account.

The premiums taken for the current year amount to £293,001 19s. 6d., and the claims settled to £120,144 4s. 1d., leaving a net balance, after deducting expenses, of £148,357 5s. 3d.

The net amount insured upon goods and freight was £28,980,030 of which £3,031,251 remained at risk on the 31st December, 1877, and the net premiums on risks run off being £231,799. The net amount insured upon ships was £1,164,540, of which £565,765 was at risk at the end of the year. The premiums expired on ships are £10,201.

The directors retiring by rotation are Mr. Chilton, Mr. Stitt, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Duncan, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The directors recommend with much pleasure the reappointment of Mr. Chalmers and Mr. J. A. Bryson as auditors for the present year.

CASE OF FANNY WHITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—There is one paragraph in Mr. A. W. Manning's memorandum in the case of Fanny White, published in the *Herald* of the 25th ultimo that I should like to comment upon. Under the head of "General Remarks," Mr. Manning says "The certificate of dismissal to which the defendants were entitled," &c., I submit that, under 18 Vic., No. 9, the defendants were not entitled to a certificate of dismissal. If the defendants had been tried under 9 Geo. IV., No. 31, and the case was dismissed, the Bench would have been bound to issue "forthwith" a certificate of dismissal. But there being no special provision under 18 Vic., No. 9, for the issue of a certificate of dismissal, the Bench would have to be guided by the 14th section of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 43, which says, "If the said Justice or Justices shall dismiss such information or complaint, it shall be lawful for such Justice or Justices, if he or they shall think fit, being required to do so, to make an order of dismissal of the same." This point is of consequence, as a certificate of dismissal is "a bar to any subsequent information or complaint for the same matters respectively against the same party."

P. M.

Bourke, March 7.

Mr. William John Ewins Bennett, of the Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Grantham, in place of Mr. Dugdale, who was recently transferred to the Recordership of Birmingham.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR MARCH 15.—Sun rises at 6·1, sets at 6.17; moon rises at 4.4 p.m., sets at 12.57 a.m.; Mercury, 5.37 a.m., 6.9 p.m.; Venus, 3.48 a.m., 4.25 p.m.; Mars, 11.8 a.m. 9.9 p.m.; Jupiter, 1.38 a.m., 3.34 p.m.; Saturn, 6.0 a.m., 6.22 p.m. New moon, 4th; full moon, 19th. High water at Fort Denison.—4.37 a.m.; 5.17 p.m.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The HERALD can be obtained from the following news vendors, who are authorised to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotch	353, George-street
W. B. Lee	Hunter-street
F. Barker	85, Sussex-street
G. Wallace	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	William and Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
Spragg and Adams	90, Central Oxford-street
R. Lawrence	68, Oxford-street
George Hill	794, George-street
R. Iredale	412, Oxford-street, next Commercial Bank
J. J. Cooper	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street
J. Collis	205, George-street West
William Nash	George-street, Haymarket
J. L. Castner	Bookstall, Railway Agent for the Station, Sydney Western Lines, Southern and Northern.

SUBURBAN.

H. Richardson	Paddington, Woollahra, Rushcutter Bay, and Double Bay
R. West and Co.	Newtown, Cook's River, Camperdown, and Darlington
Mrs. J. Hinchcliffe	Post-office, Waterloo; Alexandria and Botany
A. W. Mihill	Botany Road, Redfern
A. Murray	Balmain
R. H. Paisley	Balmain
S. Downs	Forest Lodge, Glebe Point
William Deacon	Milson's Point, North Shor
T. M. Deacon	North Shore
Charles H. Turner	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
B. Fuller	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverley
W. Slocombe	Canterbury
John Croker	Five Dock and Ashfield
Jenkins	Manly Beach
J. Wilson	Hunter's Hill
J. Kuhn	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood
K. Wakeham	Enfield
E. R. Howell	Gladesville.

COUNTRY.

J. H. Berney	Bathurst, Town of
W. Hall	Mudgee, Town of
F. W. Connolly	Gunning
W. Hewlett	Wollongong
C. E. Fuller	Parramatta
J. J. Beukers	Parramatta
E. Squires	Penrith
Mrs. Pope	Ryde
Mrs. M. Neilson	Windsor, and the Hawkesbury
R. H. Ducker	Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
James Tayler	Moss Vale
E. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin, and Menangle
W. C. Denshire	Muswellbrook and Merton
Robert Craig	Goulburn
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
C. W. Clark	West Maitland
David Goodwin	Morpeth
Frederick Alcock	Newcastle
T. Grierson	Lambton and Waratah
W. Edward Shaw	Raymond Terrace
W. Matchett	Baulkham Hills
J. E. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield
J. Wright	Singleton

SOUTHERN.

Albury—Mr. S. Mudge
Berrima, Bowral, Nattai, Sutton Forest, and Mossvale—Mr. James Taylor, Moss Vale
Binalong, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mrs. Barnes,
Camden, Narrellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. E. Simpson, Camden
Coramundra—Messrs. Matthew, Brothers
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass—Mr. Henry Dodds
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider
Queanbeyan—Mr. W. G. O'Neill
Burrowa—Mr. L. H. Worms
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merimbula, and Pambula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Tumut—Mr. L. Caspersonn
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. William Hewlett
Kiama, Jerringong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller.
Wagga Wagga—Messrs. W. C. Hunter, L. S. Joseph
Milton and Ulladulla—Mr. H. C. Blackburn
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton

WESTERN.

Bathurst—Mr. J. H. Berney
Carcoar—Mr. G. U. Hosking
Cowra—Mr. R. Stevenson
Hartley, Little Hartley, One Tree Hill, Bowenfels, Moranbaroo, and Lithgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch
Orange—Messrs. R. Lessells and Son
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Molong—N. F. French
Mudgee—Mr. W. Hall
Parkes—
Sofala—J. Fulton
Dubbo—Mr. Julius Caro
Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Gordon and Gotch
Ipswich—Mr. W. Tatham
Rockhampton—Messrs. R. M. Hunter and Co.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. Gordon and Gotch 121 Holborn Hill.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

BOROUGH OF REDFERN.—NOTICE TO HOUSEHOLDERS.—All dust or household rubbish for removal by the Council, must be put into proper receptacles and placed on the edge of the footways not later than 9 a.m. The dust cart will be sent round as follows, viz.:—The Surry Hills Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays; the Belmore Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays; the Redfern Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

By order of the Mayor.

W. S. WARDROP, Council Clerk.

Council-chambers, Redfern, March 14th.

ABSTRACT of the REVENUE and EXPENDITURE of the BOROUGH OF MARRICKVILLE during the Municipal half-year ended 5th February, 1878:—

1878. REVENUE.		
To Balance at credit of Municipality in Bank		£132 12 1
Special endowment from Government on last year's rates		907 5 3
Contributions from St. Peter's Municipality for Unwin's Bridge Road		23 0 0
Cheque from Returning-officer, Canterbury Electorates		1 1 0
Amount of fines from Police Office		3 17 6
Amount of arrears of rates for the year 1870	£0 10 0	
1871	0 10 0	
1872	0 10 0	
1873	0 10 0	
1874	0 10 0	
1875	1 0 0	
1876	4 8 0	
Amount of rates received for the half-year ending 5th February, 1878	199 0 6	
		206 18 6
		£1279 14 4

EXPENDITURE.	
By amount expended on streets in STANMORE WARD, viz.:—Addison Road, £4 14s 0d; Albert-street, £5 11s 8d; Audley-street, £10 11s 8d; Cowper-street, £2 4s 6d; Edgeware Road, £1 5s 6d; Emily-street, £22 16s 4d; Enmore Road, 6s; Chester-place, £1 1s 6d; Fotheringham-street, £1 1s 6d; Harrington-street, £4 13s; Middle-street, £3 2s 4d; New Cook's River Road, £13 3s 4d; Sebastopol-street, £11 5s; Stanmore Road, £5 8s 8d; Tupper-street, £2 10s 6d; Wemyss-street, £1 11s 3d	£100 6 8
By amount expended on streets in MIDDLE WARD, viz.:—Addison Road, £1; Chapel-street, £17 4s 5d; Enmore Road, 6s; Illawarra Road, £2 3s; New Cook's River Road, £25 19s 2d; Petersham Road, 11s 8d; Sydenham Road, £37 12s 5d; Unwin's Bridge Road, £2 7s 6d; Victoria Road, £47 11s 8d; Bridge on ditto, £10 0s 8d; Victoria Road West, £9 9s 6d; Wardell's Road, £8 15s 4d	183 1 4
By amount expended on streets in COOK'S RIVER WARD, viz.:—Illawarra Road, 16s 8d; Marrickville Road, £38 8s; Meek's Road, £16 3s 6d; New Cook's River Road, £3 6s 4d; Petersham Road, £7 16s 10d; Terrace Road, £18 9s 10d; Unwin's Bridge Road, £1 5s; Warren Road, £16 10s	102 16 1
By Interest on debentures	22 13 0
By Interest on overdraft at Bank	1 8 0
By Debenture due on 3rd February, 1878	130 0 0
By Amount of contingencies	90 2 0
By Balance at credit of municipality in Bank of Australasia	649 6 9
	£1279 14 4

I certify the above account to be correct, and to correspond with the books of account and vouchers and other documents in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of the Borough of Marrickville.

ROBERT PFOEFFER, Mayor.

We certify that all the books of account and vouchers or other documents in support thereof in the possession or power of the Municipal Council of Marrickville have been exhibited to us, that the foregoing statement corresponds with such books of account and vouchers or other documents, and that the above account is correct.

S. B. BALY, W. BEER } Auditors.

L. J. PARK, Council Clerk and Treasurer.

Municipal Council-chambers, Marrickville, 13th March, 1878.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY &C.

FAMILY MOURNING.—The cheapest House in Sydney for ready-made and unmade goods, of every description is E. WAY'S, Importer of Family Complimentary Mourning Goods, 261, Pitt-street.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.

M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, Importers and Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED IMPROVED CORAZZA SHIRTS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS, to make room for a large shipment of WHITE and COLOURED SHIRTS to arrive.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, reduced to 3s 11d, worth 6s
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, reduced to 4s 11d, worth 6s
MEN'S VANDYKE FANCY FRONT, reduced to 4s 6d
MEN'S REGATTA SHIRTS, from 3s 6d each
MEN'S EMBROIDERED SHIRTS, button behind, 5s 6d
MEN'S PLAITED SHIRTS, button behind, 4s 11d
MEN'S NARROW PLAITS, button behind, reduced to 5s 6d
MEN'S MILITARY FRONT SHIRTS, button behind, from 4s 11d
MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, collars on, reduced to 4s 6d, 5s, and 5s 3d. all sizes, from 14 to 18 inches
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, UNDRESSED 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d / 11½, 12, 12½, 13
BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, DRESSED 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 3s, 3s 3d, 3s 9d, 4s 3d / 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14
BOYS' REGATTA SHIRTS, collars to match 4s, 4s 3d, 4s 6d, 4s 9d, 5s / 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 14.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

MEN'S REGATTA SHIRTS, REVERSIBLE FRONTS and WRISTS, 14 to 15½ inches, 6s 6d each
MEN'S REGATTA SHIRTS, SHAKESPEARE COLLAR, 4s 6d
MEN'S GOOD CRIMEAN SHIRTS, from 3s 11d each
MEN'S CRAPE SHIRTS, from 5s 6d; WILL NOT SHRINK
MEN'S FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS, from 3s 6d each
MEN'S FLANNEL and SERGE DRAWERS, from 4s at 590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

MEN'S WHITE and FANCY COTTON HALF HOSE
MEN'S MERINO HALF HOSE, plain and fancy stripes
MEN'S COTTON and MERINO UNDERSHIRTS, very cheap
MEN'S MERINO and COTTON DRAWERS, all prices
BOYS' MERINO UNDERSHIRTS,
The above to fit all sizes.

UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS.

Gent.'s 8-rib Silk Umbrellas, from 6s 11d each; 12-ribs, from 13s 11d

The largest stock of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, and BOWS in Sydney.

NEWEST SHAPES IN COLLARS

A choice assortment of NEW STUDS and PINS

GENTLEMEN'S BRACES, BELTS, Silk and Linen HANDKERCHIEFS,

at M. A. HUGHES and CO.'S, 590, George-street, 4 doors below Bathurst-street.

THOMAS BAKER, opposite the Cathedral.

SPECIAL EXHIBITION of
WEDDING COSTUMES
BRIDESMAIDS' COSTUMES
BALL COSTUMES
WALKING COSTUMES.

Our WEDDING and BALL COSTUMES, at £2 10s, are unequalled in the city for style and elegance.

A choice selection always in stock.

MEDICALS CHEMICALS.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, the only reliable remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints. Sold by all chemists and storekeepers. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Agents.

HENRY'S Colonial OINTMENT, in 1½d pots, 1s each. Sold everywhere.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS. Wholesale agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS stops a cough at once; equally effective for infants and adults.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, sold by all chemists and storekeepers, in 1s and 2s 6d bottles.

MARK H. LONG, Pharmacist, 72, William-street, will, in consequence of the continued variation in price charged by patent medicine vendors, in future charge 1s for all medicines sold in England at 1s 1½d.

DR. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is used by thousands of families throughout the colony.

Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is acknowledged by every one who has used it to be the best. So much better than other kinds, that wherever it has been introduced and become known no other Baking Powder is salable.

Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER has received hundreds of most excellent and undeniable testimonials from well-known storekeepers and residents in various parts of the colony.

Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is the original preparation manufactured at Goulburn, New South Wales; and it is entirely through the excellence of this article that GOULBURN BAKING POWDER has obtained an acknowledged reputation.

Dr. WAUGH'S BAKING POWDER is made up in packets—not tins, and each packet bears the MEDICAL HALL TRADE MARK. It may be obtained from every respectable Storekeeper and Grocer throughout the colony, and wholesale from the manufacturer, WILLIAM DAVIES, Goulburn.

J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS, Registered.—The Great Liver Remedy.—They clear the liver, stomach, head, and kidneys, free the skin of humours, and purify the blood. 446, George-street, Sydney.

PATENT MEDICINE AND PERFUMERY DEPOT.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED GENUINE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, &c.—Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, 4s; Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 4s; Senior's Black Currant Balsam, 2s 6d; Congreve's Balsamic Elixir, 1s 2d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d; Crosby's Balsam, 1s 9d; Hayman's Horehound, 2s 9d, and 1s 1d; Arnold's Horehound, 1s 6d and 2s 6d; Lingard's Linctus, 1s 1d; Long's Fruit Linctus, 1s; Kay's Essence of Linseed, 1s 1d; Clark's Pectorine, 1s 1d; Hogben's Aniseed, 1s and 2s 6d; Powell's Aniseed, 1s 1d and 2s 3d; Watt's Carragheen Moss, 1s 6d; Keating's Cough Lozenges, 1s 1d; Brown's Bronchial Troches, 1s 1d; Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 1s 3d; Locock's ditto, 1s 1d; Stolberg's Voice Lozenges, 1s 1d; Gamble's Cough Lozenges, 1s 4d; Churchill's Tablets, 2s; Woolley's Pectoral Candy, 1s 1d, and others.

OINTMENTS.—Week's Carbolic, 1s; Jamieson's Australian, 1s and 1s 6d; Holloway's, 1s 1d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d; Henry's Colonial, 1s; Roberts' Poor Man's, 1s 1d; Clarke's Miraculous Salve, 1s 1d; Mrs. Honeyman's (Scotch), 1s; Dr. Rooke's Golden, 1s; Covey's American, 1s; Elder Salve, 1s; Moore's Household Remedy, 1s; Animal Ointment, 6d, and others.

HERBERT'S FORGED BANK-NOTE DETECTOR, 2s 6d; enough for 500 notes.

DEATH TO FLEAS, BUGS, AND OTHER VERMIN.—Keating's Persian Powder, 1s 1d and 2s 6d; Kruse's Insecticide, 1s and 1s 6d; Calvert's Carbolic Acid Powder, 1s; Phospho Paste, 4d and 7d; Hill's Vermin Killer, 8d and 1s 3d; and others.

DEATH TO FLIES.—Fly Papers, 1d each or 8 for 6d; the Patent Crystal Fly Trap, suitable for the drawing-room or kitchen, 2s 6d.

Clarke's Blood Mixture, 2s 6d and 12s; Bright's Phosphodyne, 10s; Allcock's Porous Plasters, 11d., or 3 for 2s 6d; Eno's Fruit Salt, 2s 9d; Eno's Digestive Granules, 4s 6d; also all other ointments, pills, embrocations and sponges, brushes, combs, and the various articles for the toilet.

Price lists posted on application, and £3 worth shipped to any port in Queensland, or sent by rail, coach, or steamboat to all parts of this colony, and one pound's worth to any of the suburbs of Sydney, carriage free.

WASHINGTON H. SOUL, 221, Pitt-street, next to Punch's Hotel.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The Great Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, and Bilious Affections.

IT IS THE PHYSICIAN'S CURE FOR GOUT, RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and all other complaints of the bladder.

As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA IS INDISPENSABLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 112, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GOLDEN HAIR DYE.—Just received, Robare's splendid preparation. S. Harris, 87, Oxford-street.

PRODUCE PROVISIONS ETC.

J. PEMELL'S Office and Store, opposite Railway Gate; Flour Mill, Sussex-street, near the Haymarket.—Silk-dressed, Superfine, Fine, and good Seconds FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Maize Meal, Bran, Pollard, Whole and Cracked Corn, Barley, Oats, Peas, Straw, Oaten and Lucerne Hay and Chaff, &c. Guaranteed best qualities; lowest prices.

PRIME American HAMS and BACON. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street.

LIMEJUICE, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street.

VINEGAR.—Pure Malt VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-st.

FOR making the most delicious Pastry, Puddings, &c., use SWAIN'S PATENT SELF-RAISING FLOUR. No man or woman need ever suffer from Indigestion.

SWAIN'S PATENT SELF-RAISING FLOUR makes the lightest and most wholesome puddings, cakes, &c., with the smallest amount of time and trouble.

By using SWAIN'S PATENT SELF-RAISING FLOUR, home-made bread can be made in a few minutes by the most inexperienced young housewife. All that is needed is to mix the flour with a little water or milk, quickly, and without letting it stand to cool, put it into a quick oven.

FOR SALE.

FISH.—White herrings, in ½ and ¼ barrels; ling fish, fresh herrings, salmon, oysters, lobsters, Albert sardines, ½ and ¼ tins; Overall's red herrings, 1 and 2 dozen tins; Findon haddocks, herrings à la sardines.

SALT.—Weston and Westall's coarse.

OILSTORES.—Cross and Blackwell's salad oil, pickles, sauces, jellies, capers, ketchup, marmalade, white wine and raspberry vinegar, olives, potted meats and fish.

FRUIT.—Barcelona and Brazil nuts, almonds, walnuts, Persian dates.

SUNDRIES.—Tartaric acid, candlewick, carriage candles, plaid vestas, macaroni, vermicelli, alum, &c.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.—Increased supply this week. WILLIAM HUGHES, 116, William-street.

ENGLISH, DUTCH, and BODALLA CHEESE. WILLIAM HUGHES, Grocer, 116, William-st.

MARMALADE JAMS, Tart Fruits. J. FREESTON, Camperdown and Markets, York-street.

ON SALE.—Prime Warrnambool POTATOES; best brands Victorian Flour, Seed Oats, Barley; prime Gippsland Cheese, Butter, &c. TATE, BROTHERS, 86, Sussex-street.

JOSEPH WEARNE, ANCHOR FLOUR MILLS, BATHURST-STREET, SYDNEY.

Silk-dressed Superfine, Fine, and Household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produces. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

SILK-DRESSED extra superfine, fine, and seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Patent Meal, Maize Meal, Bran, and Pollard. Prepared Cattle Food, &c. All of the best qualities, at the lowest market rates. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-street South; Yurong-st., Woolloomooloo; Britannia and Western City Mills, Bathurst.

CHEESE ON SALE.—The best brands from Bega and Moruya always on hand; also Prime BACON, BUTTER, &c. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

SUPERFINE Silk-dressed FLOUR, Seconds, Bran, Pollard, &c., the very best quality manufactured. C. KIDMAN and SON, National Steam Flour Mills, Goulburn-street.

TASMANIAN JAM AND PRESERVED FRUIT COMPANY.

The undersigned having been appointed SOLE AGENTS for New South Wales for the above Company, are now in receipt of the first shipment of 200 cases JAMS, per Corea, and are prepared to take orders.

The purity and excellence of the fruit preserved, combined with the completeness of the machinery, which contains all modern improvements, has enabled the Company to produce an article which cannot be excelled.

T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

WARRNAMBOOL Potatoes, Onions, Oats, Barley, Boiling Peas, Hay, Maize, Wine, Bacon, Cheese, Flour, &c., now landing, and to arrive. R. N. SADLEAR, 128, Sussex-street.

ONIONS, ONIONS.—The celebrated Port Arlington Onions arrive from growers twice a week. Wholesale buyers supplied at lowest rates. R. N. SADLEAR, 128, Sussex-street.

POTATOES.—Superior samples, now landing. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

OATS.—Seed and feed, Tasmanian and New Zealand, now landing. C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

CANARY SEED, for pigeons, &c., 5 lbs. for 1s. SWAIN and CO., Seed Merchants, &c.

TASMANIAN AGENCY.—T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street, Sydney, Importers of all descriptions of Tasmanian Produce.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

PAPERHANGINGS, Paints, Oil, Colours, Varnishes, Sheet Glass, &c. H. H. Groth, 344, George-street.

BALTIC RED DEALS, 12 x 4, 9 x 4, 11 x 3, and 9 x 3. Pitch Pine, 1½ inch T. and G. American Doors, a large assortment, all sizes. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, Geo.-st.; and 7, Par.-st.

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Galvanized Iron, Marble and Slate Mantelpieces, Fire Bricks, Drain Pipes, Oven Tiles, Galvanized Pipe, &c., &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

COLONIAL OVENS, Register Grates, Cooking Stoves. Reduced prices. G. Fletcher and Son, Oxford-st.

BRITISH PLATE AND SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE. Oils, Lead, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, Varnishes, &c., &c. The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), BRITISH PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE, 255, George-street.

MARBLE Chimneypieces and Register Grates, new designs, now landing. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Slabs, Hearthstones, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead, Lath and Wire Nails. W. Cary, Railway Bridge.

300,000 Feet assorted Kauri PINE. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

REGISERED GRATES, Gothic Hall Stoves, new designs, now landing. W. C. Fallick, 244, Pitt-street.

COPPER BOILERS, Doors and Grates; Wire, Lath, Slate and Gal. Nails. W. C. Fallick, Pitt-street.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS for the INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION.

PLATE GLASS, all sizes, from 30 x 30 to 150 x 96, for hire. Exhibitors in the fancy line can hire from 1 to 300 panes, at the lowest rates.

MURPHY and SON, Plate Glass Warehouse, 21 and 23, George-street West.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

300 THREE HUNDRED PIANOS.
NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
317 and 336, George-street,
are now offering the
LARGEST BEST-SELECTED STOCK
of
PIANOS
HARMONIUMS
CABINET ORGANS
ever shown in the Australian Colonies, and in consequence of their very LARGE STOCK, have decided to sell at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES
Very Lowest Prices,
either for
CASH
or on the
TIME-PAYMENT SYSTEM.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG
wish to draw special attention to the fact that every instrument they sell is guaranteed to be
NEW, WELL-REGULATED, AND OF BEST WORKMANSHIP.

The
ASCHERBERG PIANO
has been acknowled by everybody to be
THE BEST
The Best
and
CHEAPEST PIANO
Cheapest Piano
ever offered to the public of New South Wales.

For up-country purchasers these instruments are invaluable, especially where tuners are scarce.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG beg to intimate that none but the VERY BEST instruments are allowed in their stock, and that all inferior makers are carefully excluded.

PIANETTES for £20.
PIANOS, in Walnut and Rosewood
cases from £30 to £120.
SEMI-GRANDS, from £50 to £150.
PIANOS SOLD FOR CASH,
or on the
TIME PAYMENT SYSTEM
Time Payment System.

MUSIC
Music.
N. and A. have now an assortment in this department never equalled by any other firm, and are now offering all the newest
SONGS
PIANOFORTE MUSIC
DANCE MUSIC
at
HALF PRICE
Half Price.

NICHOLSON and ASCHERBERG,
317 and 366, GEORGE-STREET.

PIANOFORTES,
CABINET ORGANS,
HARMONIUMS,
and
NEW MUSIC,
Ex KOSCIUSKO,
EVELYN,
LAMMERMOOR,
TYBURNIA,
and NEREID.
FRESH SHIPMENTS.
W. H. PALINGS'S,
366, George-street,
Opposite Wynyard-street,
in
CALLING SPECIAL ATTENTION
to
THE IMMENSE STOCK
only
JUST OPENED,
begs to inform
INTENDING PURCHASERS
that
HE IS NOW OFFERING
these
FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS
at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
to
CLEAR HIS STORES AND WAREROOMS
for
OTHER SHIPMENTS
which
ARE DAILY EXPECTED.
W. H. PALING
begs
TO DRAW PARTICULAR ATTENTION
to
HIS IMMENSE STOCK
of
AMERICAN ORGANS.
JUST RECEIVED
ex
NEREID,
direct from America,
60 CASES CABINET ORGANS,
of
ALL SIZES and ALL PRICES,
now
OFFERED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS,
to
make room for other
LARGE CONSIGNMENTS
daily expected.
W. H. PALING,
Agent for Erard's, Pleyel's, Soufleto's, Aucher's, Kirkman's, and Hund's Pianofortes;
Agent for Waters', Bell and Co.'s, Clough and Warren's and Smith Organ Co.'s Organs,
and Alexandre's Harmoniums,
366, GEORGE-STREET.

L. MOSS'S SHOWROOMS, 5, Hunter-street.
NOW ON VIEW
PIANOFORTES,
by all
THE VERY BEST MAKERS
in
PIANINOS, COTTAGES, OBLIQUES
SEMI and CONCERT GRANDS,
from
£10 to £170.
HARMONIUMS and ORGANS,
in
VARIOUS MODELS,
from
£6 6s to £95.
ANY INSTRUMENT
may be
PURCHASED
from
ONE POUND a MONTH.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS by the BEST MAKERS.
NEW MUSIC.
All
THE LATEST MUSICAL NOVELTIES,
at
HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE.
TUNING AND REPAIRING BY PRACTICAL WORKMEN.
L. MOSS'S SHOW ROOMS, 5, HUNTER-STREET.

ELVY and CO.
PIANOFORTE GALLERY,
321, George-street.
THE HIGHEST CLASS LONDON PIANOS.
SPECIALTIES:
TONE.—The rich mellow ENGLISH QUALITY so admired for FAMILY use.
CONSTRUCTION.—Choicest WOODS with as little IRON as possible, and finished workmanship, thus securing PORTABILITY and STRENGTH.
Our FRENCH PIANOS have similar advantages.
THE BEST GERMAN PIANOS.
SPECIALTIES:
TONE.—Full METALLIC quality, very resonant, too much so for ORDINARY ROOMS, but well adapted for CONCERT HALLS.
CONSTRUCTION.—Substantial woodwork, with a large CAST IRON PLATE and over strung Bass.
NOTE.—The EXTRA WEIGHT of the German Pianos renders them less suited for REMOVAL in the City or the Country than our more COMPACT and PORTABLE English and French instruments.
AMERICAN and CANADIAN ORGANS.
The best models of the highest class for
FAMILY or CHURCH SERVICE.
Music HALF-PRICE. Music HALF-PRICE.
ELVY and CO.'S INSTALMENT SYSTEM is largely used.

NEW ENGLAND ORGAN COMPANY'S CABINET ORGANS, for the Parlour, Church or Schoolroom. Superior to all others for volume of tone and beauty of finish.
First shipment just opened, and inspection invited.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.,
Wynyard-square West,
Sole Agents for the Colonies.

PIANOS, Window Glass, Cut Nails, for SALE. CHAS. MOORE and CO.

218, PITT-STREET.
MATER and CO.,
Cheapest Establishment
for
PIANOS, HARMONIUMS, CABINET ORGANS.
PIANOS on TIME PAYMENTS.

MACHINERY.

NEWSPAPER FOLDING MACHINES for SALE to fold sheets 36 x 48. Apply at the HERALD Office, Sydney.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—For SALE, in Northern Queensland, a valuable Plant of Gold Saving MACHINERY, yielding returns equal to 50 per cent. per annum. Price, £9000.
Every facility will be afforded to any bona-fide party likely to invest, and satisfactory reasons given for the retirement of the present owner.
This investment is one of the most lucrative ever offered to capitalists, and is of a substantial and permanent nature.
For further particulars apply to
JAMES BURNS,
Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, an 8 h.p. ENGINE and BOILER, with steam pump; price, £50. M. A., HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, new 10-stamper BATTERY, in the country. Gilchrist, Stubbs, and Weston.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

AMERICAN HARNESS, best quality, single and pair horse buggy, carriage, and express harness. JOHN BRUSH, Importer and Manufacturer, 407, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel.

AN INVOICE of American VELOCIPEDES, for boys and youths, just landed. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., 50, Clarence-street, near Margaret-street.

AMERICAN BUGGIES, AMERICAN BUGGIES.—A superior assortment built to our own order by celebrated manufacturers, to arrive per ships M'Near, Albert Russell, and Hiram Emery. KEAREY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers, 290, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN BUGGIES and CARRIAGES, in various styles, from best manufacturers in United States, kept continually in stock; to arrive shortly, several entirely new patterns. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO.
AMERICAN HARNESS, of every description, from celebrated makers, direct.
BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO., Importers.
SHIPMENT of very superior American BUGGIES of the latest styles and improvements, just landed ex Western Belle. BARRON, MOXHAM, and CO. 50, Clarence-street.

WANTED, HORSES and DRAYS, to cart bricks. Steam Plastic Brick Co., Ashfield.

FOR SALE, single-seated BUGGY and excellent bay buggy PONY. S. F. BILLYARD, Parramatta.

FOR SALE, light second-hand WAGGONETTE, suitable for suburban roads; also single and double seat Buggies, Abbott's Tray, Albert Phaeton, &c. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, the Horse, Carriage, and Harness lately used by R. Prendergast, Esq. Fennelly's Bazaar.

FOR SALE, first-class single-seated hooded BUGGY, cheap. Apply, at 9 o'clock, 163, William-street.

FOR SALE, 2 first-class gentlemen's SADDLES, Bridles, Saddle-cloths, and Whips. 8, Oxford-st.

LARGE SPRING-CART, suitable for dealer or merchant, Horse and Harness, £15. 487, Bourke-st., S. H.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney.
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James Macbain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
Edmond Mackenzie Young, Esq.
CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTEE, Local Manager.
Spring-street.

WILKINSON, HANN, MINCHIN, and CO.
Stock and Station Agents,
Wagga Wagga, Hay, and Sydney,
Agents for
Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne
Ryan and Hammond, ditto
W. and J. Raleigh, ditto.
J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto
Corresponding Agents all over the colonies
Sydney Office:
Vickery's-chambers,
Pitt-street.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Pair of Carriage Horses and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A pair of upstanding carriage horses, 16 hands, goes in saddle, perfectly quiet; also, a set of double best silver-mounted harness, belonging to a gentleman having no further use for them.

10 Draught Horses,
of the celebrated bar B Brand,
the property of ANDREW BROWN, Esq.

M. FENNELLY has been instructed to sell by auction, at an early date,
10 draught horses, of the above noted brand.
Full particulars in future advertisement.

SALES daily at WOOLLER'S Horse Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Buggies, &c.

METROPOLITAN INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION, 1878.

G. F. WANT has the pleasure of announcing that he will hold his usual sale of pure-bred cattle, sheep, and horses, at the Exhibition Grounds, at the forthcoming Show.
N.B.—Intending vendors will please forward particulars early of the stock they wish offered.

Extraordinarily Prime Fat Bullocks.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from Messrs. Johnston and Durham to sell by auction, at Homebush, on MONDAY, the 18th March, 1878, at 11 o'clock,
150 prime and weighty fat bullocks, many of them over 1000 lbs. each, and the lot far superior in breeding, size, and quality to any lot offered in this market for many months.
Terms, cash.

Fat Lambs. Fat Lambs.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
85 very prime fat lambs, some of them crossbreds, and really prime.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
of
PURE SHORTHORN BULLS
from the
HIGHLY RENOWNED STUD HERD OF
JOHN LEE, Esq., OF BYLONG,
SURPASSING ANY LOT HITHERTO SUBMITTED
on account of this well-known breeder,
AT MUSWELLBROOK,
WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1878.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions from John Lee, Esq., to sell by auction, at Muswellbrook, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of April, 1878,
110 head of VERY SUPERIOR SHORTHORN BULLS, one and two years old, in excellent condition.

It is almost needless to occupy either time or space, in commenting upon the quality of Lee Bulls, they have sustained for themselves the highest reputation conceded to any shorthorn herd in the colony, fully exemplified by the desire continuously evinced by purchasers from the three colonies to secure them, doubtless attributable to the immense improvement which has been always perceptible in the various herds into which they have been introduced.
Terms at sale.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from H. Nych, Esq., to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 18th instant, at Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
80 prime fat bullocks, in lots, per train from Bowning, and from his celebrated Moorland paddocks.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Mr. D. Pye to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 18th instant, at Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock,
60 prime fat cattle, in lots.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by P. H. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock,
120 fat cows, from his famous Lakelands lucerne paddocks, and exceedingly prime.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by Messrs. M'Kenzie, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Yards, Homebush, on MONDAY, 18th March, at 11 o'clock,
196 fat bullocks, from Cadow, by rail, and prime.

TATE, BROTHERS, will sell by auction, at the Corporation Yards, THIS DAY, at 11 a.m.,
Prime lots of pigs and calves.

SCRIVENER'S SALE YARDS, LIVERPOOL.
CHOICE LOT OF MIXED CATTLE,
in prime condition.
15 Broken-in Cows, fat
10 ditto ditto, stores
4 Unbroken ditto
2 Milkers, with calves at foot by pure bulls
25 Steers, 1 to 2 years old
10 Fat Heifers, 3 and 4 years
30 Store ditto, 1 to 3 years
8 Young Bulls, 12 to 18 months, out of picked EX cows by Imperial Purple 14th
1 Bull, 5 years, by Pure Lee Bull, out of a picked EX cow
A few Steers.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER has been favoured with instructions from R. H. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P., of Denham Court, to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 20, at 11.30 a.m.,
The above-enumerated choice lot of cattle, all of the well-known EX brand.
As the sale is POSITIVE, he invites the attendance of all requiring really good cattle.
A considerable number of the above are in calf.

SEAFORTH PROCTER will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour Station, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, corn, cape barley
100 bags seed and feed oats, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.
At Sydney Produce Mart, 701, George-street, at 12 o'clock,
40 prime lambs, 20 fat calves
Prime fat pigs, store pigs, suckers
20 coups Goulburn and Bathurst turkeys, all really prime birds
30 coops splendid Windsor and Richmond geese
60 coops ducks, fowls, pigeons, birds, rabbits
40 cases grapes, apples, peaches, quinces
Pumpkins, potatoes, melons, onions.
At 2 o'clock, the usual weekly supply of best brands of farm and dairy produce, comprising:—
40 cases roll butter, 60 kegs butter
120 ditto superior Camden and Menangle eggs
40 ditto cheese, 80 sides corn fed bacon
Honey, wax, hair, hides, skins, tallow, &c.
Also scales and weights, treacle, vestas, and sundries.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at their Yards, 675, George-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 12 o'clock,
Cows, calves, pigs, lambs, &c.
Fowls, ducks, turkeys, geese, &c.
At 10 o'clock,
70 boxes fresh eggs, 80 boxes roll butter, 41 kegs butter
2 tons prime bacon
1 ditto ditto cheese
31 tins honey, beeswax, &c.
1 cask prime salt pork
41 tins superior jams, &c.

WELLS and SMITH will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
200 bags feed and seed oats and barley
Hay, straw, corn, pumpkins, and potatoes.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at Darling Harbour, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, pumpkins, potatoes, &c.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Railway Auction Mart, 793, George-street.

WILLIAM INGLIS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Calves, lambs, pigs, suckers.
At half-past 11 o'clock,
80 coops poultry of all kinds.
At half-past 1 o'clock,
The usual weekly supply of dry produce, consisting of roll butter, keg butter, and cheese, from the best dairies in the Southern districts; superior corn-fed bacon and hams, 100 cases fresh eggs, lard, honey, &c., &c.

ELLIS and CO. will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, lucerne, maize, potatoes, pumpkins, &c.
At Yards, at half-past 11 o'clock,
Fat calves, lambs, pigs, suckers, and poultry of every description; a large lot of turkeys per rail.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
Roll and keg butter, cheese, bacon, eggs, honey, lard, &c.
At 4 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, wool, sheepskins, fruit, &c.

GRAHAM COULTER will sell by public auction, at the Corporation Sale Yards, at 11.30 a.m.,
Prime lots of pigs and calves.

GRAHAM COULTER will sell by public auction, at the Railway, Darling Harbour, at 9 a.m. sharp,
Prime oaten hay.

SAYERS and MILLS will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, at 9, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, oats, &c., by the truck.

SAYERS and MILLS will sell by auction, at the Farmers' Home Sale Yards, 693, George-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Poultry, all kinds
Butter, from best southern dairies
Cheese, eggs, seed oats, &c.

W. TINDALE will sell, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock, at Darling Harbour, Hay, &c.

DENT and HOSKIN will sell by auction, at Darling Harbour, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock,
Hay, straw, maize, pumpkins, potatoes, &c.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Hides, &c.; and at 2.30, tallow.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, at 10.30,
Hides.
And at 2 p.m., Tallow.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, calfskins, &c.
At half-past 2,
Casks tallow.
And at 3 o'clock,
Hair, horns, bones, and beeswax.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, horse hides
Kangaroo and wallaby skins
5 tuns black oil, in hogsheads.
At half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks tallow.
At 3 o'clock,
Horns, bones, hair, and beeswax.
Terms cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, March 15, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Hides, tallow, hair, horns, bones, &c.
And at half-past 2 o'clock,
Casks of tallow.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale.

On SATURDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock,
at SUNNYSIDE, BLAND-STREET, ASHFIELD, the Residence of JOHN MAUGHAN, Esq.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and Effects, comprising
Electroplate and Cutlery
DRAWING-ROOM SUITE
Brussels Carpets, Hearth Rugs
PIER GLASSES, Vases, Ornaments
Dressing-room Tables
Sideboard, Couch and Chairs
Magnificent COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, a splendid instrument
Fenders and Irons, Cornice Poles and Curtains
TUBULAR BEDSTEADS, Hair Mattresses, Bed Linen, Blankets
Washstands and services, Toilet Tables
CHESTS DRAWERS, Toilet Glasses
Kitchen Utensils, Garden Tools, Wheelbarrow, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from Mr. J. Maughan to sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, Bland-street, Ashfield,
The whole of his household furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Butchers.
MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, Bars and hooks, scales and weights, marble slab tables, baskets, &c.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
On the Premises, 208, Clarence-street, near Market-street.
FURNITURE of a Boarding-house, comprising Bedsteads and Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Kitchen and Cooking Utensils.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 208, Clarence-street,
The above, without reserve.

THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
BUILDING MATERIALS consisting of Stove, Bricks, Joisting, Flooring, Doors, Sashes, Mantels, &c., in one lot, of the house, 208, Clarence-street.

R. J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions to sell, on the premises, 208, Clarence-street,
The whole of the building materials, in one lot.
Terms, cash.

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond and other Rings, Alberts, Chains, Lockets, Brooches, &c.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mrs. Madden, of Sussex-street, as above.

H. L. DUNN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Men's and women's new and second-hand clothing, boots, books, fancy goods, and sundries.

THIS DAY, 15th March, at 11 o'clock.
UNDER BILL OF SALE.
IRON SAFE (Fire-proof, 5 x 3½ feet)
PIANOFORTES, by J. Broadwood and Sons
Household Furniture and Effects
Telescope Tables, Oil Paintings
Hats and Trimmings, Fancy Goods
Spades and Shovels, Well Buckets
Sewing-machines, Cooking-stoves, &c.
Jewellery, Diamond Ring, Watches
Platedware, Silver Earrings.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his newly-erected Rooms, 152, King-street East,
The above.
Without reserve.

MONDAY, 18th instant.
Boots and Shoes, Boots and Shoes,
New and Seasonable Goods, now landing ex Cross Hill,
of celebrated makers,
A. and W. Flatau
S. Cook
Snow and Bennett, &c., &c.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is instructed by the importer to sell by auction, in his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY next, the 18th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The above.
No reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

GLASS, CHINA,
EARTHENWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.
☞ The STOCK OF Mrs. LANE, 511, George-street, RETIRED FROM BUSINESS.
Sale WEDNESDAY, 20th March,
at 11 o'clock.
BY AUCTION,
AT THE ROOMS,
by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
273, George-street.

BRANDY, WHISKY, OLD TOM,
RUM, SHERRIES, PORTS.
CHAMPAGNE, BITTERS, SARSAPARILLA.
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, BLACK PEPPER,
for UNRESERVED SALE,
by Auction, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY,
March 19th, at 11 o'clock, by
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON,
as under,
V over 534,
1 hogshead Richot's pale brandy
5 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Y over 455,
6 ditto Bacot's ditto.
S over 350,
14 ditto Rouzer's ditto.
G over 473,
3 ditto Bacot's dark brandy.
P over 263½,
21 ditto Rouzer's ¼-dasks and cups ditto
T over 453,
7 ditto Hennessy's 3 star dark ditto.
A over 489,
35 ditto La Grande Marque brandy.
L over 295,
10 ditto Jules Bellat and Co.'s ditto.
T over 350,
5 ditto Bacot's ditto.
L over 327,
25 ditto Planet Fils' ditto, half-flasks.
W over 288,
11 ditto Hay and Co.'s Islay whisky.
N over 223,
1 quarter-cask Stewart's ditto.
O over 262,
10 quarter-casks Thome's ditto, each 1 dozen
Q over 363,
13 ditto Stewart's ditto.
D over 599,
30 ditto Old Bess ditto.
P over 160,
63 ditto Heddle's ditto.
P over 304,
20 ditto ditto rum.
Z over 285,
20 ditto Lowndes' old tom.
N over 525,
20 ditto Sandeman's port.
K over 449,
12 ditto ditto ditto.
Y over 359,
14 ditto Grant and Carlos' ditto.
D over 494,
21 ditto Sandeman's ditto.
O over 449,
14 ditto Gomez sherry.
V over 491,
10 ditto ditto ditto.
L over 513,
6 ditto ditto ditto.
N over 525,
7 ditto Misa sherry.
Z over 535,
15 ditto Gomez sherry
30 cases Fournier's champagne.
A over 283,
25 ditto Stoughton bitters.
H over 599,
14 ditto sarsaparilla.
L over 599,
2 half-tierces Barrett's twist tobacco.
Q over 387,
3 quarter-tierces Raven.
E over 402,
2 cases ditto.
T over 311,
3 ditto Queen of the Seas.
E over 371,
2 ditto cigars.
M over 370,
1 case ditto.
M over 280,
16 bags black pepper.
A over 152,
15 ditto ditto ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms liberal.

GAWDERY'S BRUSHWARE.
THIS DAY, Friday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
SH over G,
§28—XX— 34 dozen 3-knot coppered stock brushes
O— 6 ditto best ground paint brushes
4— 6 ditto ditto ditto
29—1 to 8—312 ditto London sash tools
00 to 5— 30 ditto best ground paint brushes.
In splendid condition.
Terms, cash.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF DAMAGED CHINA MATTINGS.
On account of whom it may concern.
THIS DAY, Friday.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without the slightest reserve.
A in diamond,
17 rolls 4-4 white matting, slightly damaged.
B in diamond,
7 ditto 4-4 white and check, ditto.
C & D in diamond,
6 ditto 4-4 ditto ditto, ditto.
A in diamond,
4 ditto 6-4 ditto ditto, ditto.
FG in diamond,
7 ditto 4-4 fancy matting, oil ditto.
C in diamond,
8 ditto 5-4 white ditto, rats ditto
4 ditto 6-4 ditto ditto, ditto.
Also,
B in diamond,
2 ditto 4-4 white matting, sound
2 ditto 5-4 check ditto, ditto.
D in diamond,
18 ditto 6-4 white ditto, ditto.
First line offered.
Terms, cash.

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF THE STOCK
of a
GENERAL DRAPER, CLOTHIER, &c.
IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE W. A. M'CREA.
On the Premises, 628, George-street.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 19th and 20th March.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the Trustees in the above assigned estate to sell by auction, on the premises, on the above days, commencing each day at half-past 10 o'clock.
The entire and well selected stock in the above estate, comprising—
General drapery, clothing, woollens, hosiery, dress stuffs, haberdashery, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Clothiers, and others.
WOOLLENS, MEN'S CLOTHING, WATERPROOF CLOTHING, BOYS' FANCY TWEED SUITS, SHAWLS, AMERICAN COTTONS, FLANNELS, &c.,
ex Kosciusko.
THIS DAY, Friday, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Friday,
234— 6 pieces black A.W. broads
235— 2 ditto ditto
4 ditto sct. cloth
236— 10 ditto black union cloths
1098— 50 ditto fancy lustres and brilliantines
1099— 46 ditto dress goods, assorted
13902—102 boys' K.B. suits, 6 numbers
42 ditto lappet ditto, assorted
24 ditto fancy tweed ditto, various
13903—152 ditto fancy tweed ditto, various makes and modern styles, made expressly for the Sydney market
2560—180. men's black waterproof check sheeting coats
47 tweed to cashmere ditto
12 fancy seal W.P. aprons
2561—100 drab W.P. grey sheeting coats
2562—100 black ditto ditto
2563— 50 brown double texture twilled ditto
50 drab ditto ditto
13017—100 assorted autumnal shawls
5173— 20 ditto 29-inch grey cotton lambskins
20— 19 ditto ditto super ditto
94— 17 ditto 34-inch heavy ditto
10— 20 ditto 30-inch grey ditto
29— 20 ditto 31-inch ditto ditto
2846— 18 ditto 30-inch ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale.
BOOTS and SHOES, LEATHER, ELASTIC WEBS, &c., ex Evelyn and Bhotan.
On TUESDAY next, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY next,
Invoices of the above, from Snow and Bennett, A. and J. Hart, Cribland and Sons, and other houses.
Particulars in a future issue.

Preliminary Notice.
FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 11 a.m.
ATTRACTIVE SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS, CHINA, and PLATE, SPLENDID PIANOFORTE, by ERARD, &c.
At GLENARVAN, OCEAN-STREET, WOOLLAHRA.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, GLENARVAN, Ocean-street, Woollahra, on an early day,
The above.

Preliminary Notice.
On an early day in APRIL.
At the residence of GEORGE GRIFFITHS, Esq., PLYNLYMMON, ASHFIELD.
IMPORTANT SALE of USEFUL and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
comprising,
CHOICE GLASS and CHINA, VALUABLE PLATE, SUPERIOR DINING and DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE by first-class maker, MILCH COW, POULTRY, &c., &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from GEORGE GRIFFITHS, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, PLYNLYMMON, ASHFIELD, on an early day in April,
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Catalogues will be duly issued.

Preliminary Notice.
IMPORTANT SALE of SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STERLING SILVER, and GENUINE ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS, PIANOFORTE, &c.,
WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 11 a.m.,
at HORBURY-TERRACE, Macquarie-street North, the residence of the late SAUL LYONS, Esq.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the executors to sell by auction, at Horbury-terrace, Macquarie-street North, on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, at 11 a.m.,
The SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STERLING SILVER, and a splendid collection of genuine original oil paintings.
☞ Full particulars will duly appear.
☞ Catalogues in course of preparation.

SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m.
300 OUNCES STERLING SILVER.
To Private Gentlemen and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instruction to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m., at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,
300 OUNCES STERLING SILVER.

SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
AMERICAN CHAIRS, in great variety.
TO THE TRADE.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m.,
AMERICAN CHAIRS, well assorted.
☞ Full particulars in To-morrow's issue.

SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m.
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.
SPLENDID COLLECTION
of
VALUABLE SPECIMENS of COPPER ORES, SILVER, LEAD, and other Metals.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m.,
Valuable specimens of copper ores, silver, lead, and other metals.

On SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m.
UNRESERVED SALE
of
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,
comprising
300 oz. STERLING SILVER
Glass, China
Electroplate
Table Cutlery
Mahogany Dining Tables
Leather Dining-room Suites
Sewing-machines
Kerosene Lamps
Engravings and Chromos
Mahogany Bookcases
Drawing-room Suites
Gilt-frame Pier Glasses
First-class Pianofortes
Walnut Music-stools
Brussels Carpets, Fenders and Fireirons
Iron 4-post Bedsteads and Bedding
Cedar Chest Drawers and Washstands
Toilet Services, Towel Horses
MASSIVE Wardrobes
Kitchen Utensils.
Also,
3 PATENT MANGLES.
TO FAMILIES FURNISHING and FURNITURE DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 16th March, at 11 a.m., at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.

The new Schooner
MINNIE LOWE,
built at Cape Hawke in 1877, of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened throughout,
75 tons register,
will carry 40,000 feet timber on a draft of 7 feet 6 inches.
Day of SALE, TUESDAY, March 19,
at the City Mart.
This is one of the handiest and smartest schooners on the coast, and being a new vessel and well found in every way, should command the attention of intercolonial and coasting traders.
Full particulars will be given at sale.
The vessel is open for inspection in Waterview Bay.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock,
The new schooner MINNIE LOWE.
Terms at sale.

IMMIGRANTS' SURPLUS STORES
FITTINGS
TANKS, &c., &c.,
per ship Lochee, from London.
For Positive Unreserved Sale,
on board the ship, lying at Dibbs' Wharf, Miller's Point.
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 15,
at 3 o'clock.
Under instructions from the Agents, Messrs. Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on board the ship Lochee, lying at Dibbs' Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock,
ex Lochee,
Immigrants' surplus stores, &c., consisting of
15 casks beef
24 casks pork
25 cases limejuice
32 ditto boiled beef
50 ditto onions
12 kegs butter
40 cases carrots
12 ditto mutton
12 ditto pickles
8 tanks flour
6 ditto bread
12 casks oatmeal
22 kegs ditto
12 ditto split peas
12 casks rice
1 barrel malt
33 bottles brandy
9 ditto gin
61 ditto port wine
31 bottles sherry
12 casks sugar
55 lbs. mustard
2 casks molasses
1 cask vinegar
18 casks bottled stout
12 cases condensed milk
1 case cheese
24 tins preserved potatoes
3 chests tea
40 tins coffee
4 cases currants
32 boxes raisins
16 jars pickles
2 cases candles
2 cases pepper, in tins
2 ditto mustard
1 tin hops.
Also,
90 empty water tanks, each 400 gallons
Fittings, lead, &c.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

GREAT TIMBER SALE,
at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, March 19,
at 11 o'clock.
SCOTCH FLOORING.
Ditto LINING, ½ and ⅝, beaded
100,000 feet, ex DOON.
Particulars on Saturday.
Without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, as above,
100,000 feet Scotch dressed timber, planed and beaded.
Terms at sale.

BRIG ARGOS.
Day of SALE, TUESDAY, March 19,
at the City Mart.
In the interests of all concerned, Messrs. MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE have determined to sell the vessel at auction without reserve. Buyers are instructed to proceed on board and make a thorough inspection.
Particulars in a future issue.
The brig ARGOS is now at anchor in Johnston's Bay, Balmain.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 11,
The fine first-class brig ARGOS, with gear, stores, &c.
Terms at sale.

AMERICAN YELLOW PITCH PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
Just landed ex Lottie Moore,
FROM NEW YORK,
the ONLY PARCEL in the MARKET,
comprising
30,000 feet T. and G. FLOORING,
775 pieces, 6 x 1 } 10 to 31 feet long.
2133 ditto, 6 x 1¼ }
For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE,
at the City Mart, 362, George-street,
on TUESDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock.
Under instructions from the Importers,
Messrs. R. TOWNS and CO.
Samples of BULK will be on view at the Rooms of the AUCTIONEERS, PRIOR to DAY of SALE.
Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 19, at 11 o'clock,
The entire shipment of American clear pitch pine, ex Lottie Moore, from New York.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

CANONBURY ESTATE, WAVERLEY.
STRIKING ADVANTAGES.
The PUBLIC SCHOOL now in course of erection is within TWO MINUTES' walk of the land.
The PEGS of the SURVEYED LINE for SUBURBAN RAILWAYS will be found in the centre of the Allotments to be sold.
The OMNIBUS STAND is at ONE CORNER of the ESTATE.
An ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF WATER close to the property at ALL SEASONS.
Day of Sale,
SATURDAY, 23rd March,
at 3 o'clock,
ON THE GROUND.
LITHOGRAPHS are now ready for distribution.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Auctioneers.

GANNON'S FOREST,
REGENT'S PARK STATE,
Auction Sale at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH.
Lithographs obtainable.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Auctioneers.

MARRICKVILLE
corner of
VICTORIA ROAD and CHAPEL-STREET.
A family residence Cottage and about 4 acres of land for auction sale; at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th March,
at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.
HARDIE and GORMAN,
Auctioneers.

FININGHAM, ST. PETER'S.
This Family Residence will be sold at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH,
at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

ASHFIELD, near STATION.

A. OGILVIE will sell by auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, 16th March, at Woodlands, Ashfield, three minutes' walk from Station, at half-past 3 o'clock,
A 4-roomed new weatherboard cottage, with a large area of improved land, and an abundant supply of water.
Also,
2 400-gallon iron tanks and sundries
4 allotments, each 45 feet by 160.
Easy terms. Torrens' title.

LAND AUCTION SALE, on the Ground BALMAIN.
6 Charming SITES, for Gentlemen's Residences, corner of Nicholson and Clifton streets.
Unequalled for magnificent scenery.
Access to the City in seven minutes.
Day of Sale, 23rd March, at 3 o'clock.
Lithographs on Wednesday.
Title perfect. Terms easy.
F. BRADLY, Auctioneer, and Land Salesman, Temple Court, King-street.

On SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 3 p.m.
Liverpool Road, Ashfield.
Milton-street, Ashfield.
Norton-street, Ashfield.
Business Sites, Villa Sites.

J. W. WATKIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the ground, on SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 3 p.m.
TWELVE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, which have been laid out on a plan which must meet with approval.
Each allotment being of long depth and having access from the rear; two most important conditions.
Lot 1 has a frontage of 50 feet to Liverpool Road by a depth along Milton-street (a chain wide) of 177 feet 6 inches to a wide lane at rear
Lots 2 to 5 have each frontage of 45 feet to Liverpool Road by similar depths to wide lane at rear
Lots 6 to 10 have each frontages of 50 feet to Milton-street, by the splendid depth of 230 feet to wide lane at rear.
Lot 11 is a corner lot, having frontage of 50 feet to Milton-street, by depth of 230 feet along Norton-street
Lot 12 has frontage of 51 feet to Norton-street, by 312 feet deep.
Title freehold. Terms, easy, at sale.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY.
ORDER OF SALE
CITY, SUBURBAN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES,
to be sold by public auction,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
at half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

SURRY HILLS.	Corner Shop, Bourke and Phelp streets, south of Fitzroy-street, and Dwelling-house, No. 19, Phelp-street.
GLEBE.	Dwelling-house, Lodge-street, east side, between St. John's Road and Catherine-street.
WOOLLAHRA.	Two Dwelling-houses, Denison-street, a few feet from Point Piper Road. By order of the mortgagee. Well-built House, Glebe-street, adjoining the Shop at the corner of Ocean and Glebe streets, south of New South Head Road.
TRAFALGAR-TERRACE.	Four valuable Villa Sites, being lots 3 to 6 of section 2 of Johnston's triangular paddock, fronting the railway line, between Newtown and Petersham.
MARRICKVILLE.	Sydenham Villa and Grounds, on the Sydenham Road, a few yards east of the Illawarra Road.
ASHFIELD.	4-Acre Site, Milton-street, overlooking the grounds of Milton House, the property of Sir Henry Parkes, and adjoining Canterbury Park Estate.
FAIR VIEW ESTATE, MARRICKVILLE.	Nine beautifully-situated Sites, being lots 2 to 9, section 3, of this subdivision, fronting Woodland-street, off Illawarra Road, adjoining Mr. Beer's property.
ELSWICK ESTATE, PETERSHAM.	3 Allotments, Elswick-street, south of Allan-street. 3 Allotments, Edith-street.
BRISBANE WATER.	60 Acres, M'Kelligott's grant, Erina Creek, near Gosford.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ASHFIELD LAND SALE.
ON THE GROUND,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
ORDER OF SALE.
1st.—Three Allotments, corner of Elizabeth and Bland streets, a few yards from the station.
2nd.—Ten Allotments, Bland and Charlotte streets, near the Public School.
3rd.—Allotment, Charlotte-street, adjoining Mr. Allum's residence.
4th.—Three Allotments, William-street, opposite Mr. Moss's villas.
FREE RAILWAY TICKETS per 2.30 train to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon now ready.
TERMS: One-fourth deposit; residue 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
Auctioneers.

NORTH SHORE SALE.
CARR'S ESTATE
in
LAVENDER BAY,
subdivided into
MARINE VILLA SITES, BUSINESS ALLOTMENTS,
and
VILLA PLOTS,
also the
EIGHT RESIDENCES thereon
will be sold
on the ground,
SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 3 o'clock,
Terms liberal. Lithographs will be ready to-morrow (Saturday).
CARDS to view at the Rooms of
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

CITY BUILDING LAND.
DOWLING-STREET,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
between the property known as Mr. DEVLIN'S Monumental Masonry Works and Mr. Perks' property, a few feet north of WILLIAM-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 18th March,
at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT VALUABLE BLOCK of CITY BUILDING LAND, having frontages of
42 FEET to DOWLING-STREET
and
42 FEET to JUDGE-PLACE,
with a depth of 84 feet.
☞ The above land is most favourably situated on the elevated part of Dowling-street, close to WILLIAM-STREET, and is in every respect an eligible site for a
MODEL LODGING-HOUSE
or
TWO FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCES.
Messrs. ROLIN and SALTER, Pitt-street, Solicitors of Vendor.

BURWOOD. BURWOOD.
LAND SALE,
ON THE GROUND,
by
W. PRITCHARD,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
March 16, at half-past 3 o'clock.
'Bus from the Rooms, 281, George-street, at quarter-past 2 o'clock.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.
BURWOOD LANE SALE.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, March 16,
SPLENDID VILLA BUILDING SITES.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by AUCTION, ON THE GROUND,
TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON,
MARCH 16th,
at half-past 3 o'clock,
The following CHOICE VILLA SITES, being a portion of ROBERTS' SUBDIVISION, situated between the PARRAMATTA ROAD and the REDMYRE PLATFORM
Lot 8. 76 feet to ALBERT-STREET by a depth of 251 feet to DRIVER'S ROAD.
Lot 18. 97 feet to Albert-street by a depth of 246 feet to DRIVER'S ROAD.
At 4 o'clock,
Lots 8, 9, 10. Each 50 feet to Stanley-street by a depth of 132 feet.
Lot 10. 132 feet to CONDOR-PLACE.
AFTER WHICH, THE BALANCE OF THE ORIGINAL SUBDIVISION OF THE
CHELTENHAM ESTATE.
at half-past 4 o'clock,
SEC. T.
Lots 17 to 22. 5 Allotments, each 66 feet to Lucas Road by 206 feet.
Lot 24. 66 feet to LUCAS ROAD by 206 feet deep.
Lot 31. 66 feet to CHELTENHAM ROAD by 206 feet deep.
Lot 23. 66 feet to LUCAS ROAD by 206 feet deep.
Lot 32. 66 feet to CHELTENHAM ROAD by 206 feet deep.
SEC. V.
Lots 4 to 7. 4 Allotments, each 66 feet to KING-STREET by 168 feet deep.
Lots 8 to 11. 4 Allotments, each 66 feet to CROSS-STREET by 168 feet deep.
SEC. W.
Lots 1 and 2, each 77 feet to ALBERT CRESCENT by a depth of 171 to CHELTENHAM ROAD, and back frontage to KING-STREET.
Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, each 77 feet to Albert Crescent by 137 deep.
Lot 7. 95 feet to Albert Crescent by a depth of 239 feet.
Lots 8 to 12, each 66 feet to King-street by a depth of 132 feet.
Lots 8, 11, and 12, each 49 feet to a GOVERNMENT ROAD by a depth of 111 feet.
Lots 9, 10, 13, and 14, each 49 feet to Cheltenham Road by a depth of 111 feet.
Title freehold. Terms liberal.
Special 'bus from the Rooms, 281, George-street, at quarter-past 2 o'clock.

FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Mount View Hotel, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased BROTHER-IN-LAW, Mr. James O'Leary; to move from St. Benedict's Church, at 2 o'clock, for Necropolis.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES ROGERS are invited to attend the Funeral of his late deceased WIFE, Mary; to move from his residence, 34, Essex-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South; and 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of JOHN, CHARLES, HENRY, and WILLIAM RODGERS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of their late beloved MOTHER; to move from her late residence, 34, Essex-street, at a quarter to 2 o'clock THIS DAY, to Necropolis. J. and G SHYING, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of WALTER DRAYTON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late MOTHER-IN-LAW, Mary Rodgers; to move from her late residence, 34, Essex-street, at a quarter to 2 o'clock, THIS DAY, to the Necropolis. SHYING and CO., Undertakers.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES O'LEARY are invited to attend his Funeral: to move from St. Benedict's Church, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South; and 120, Oxford-street.

A. H. C. GUILD.—The BRETHREN are requested to attend the Funeral of their Brother, JAMES O'LEARY; to move from St. Benedict's Church, TO-DAY, Friday, at 2 o'clock, for the Necropolis. By order of the Warden. THOMAS J. MURRAY, Secretary.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JEREMIAH M'CARTHY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved DAUGHTER, Elizabeth; to move from his residence, Burton-street, Camperdown, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Newtown station per train to the Necropolis. C. BOOTS, Undertaker.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. ALEXANDER GRAHAM are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Mountjoy Cottage, Ashfield, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SONS, George-street, opposite Christ Church; and Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. WILLIAM LUKE Quarryman, are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Chowne-street, Pyrmont, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Devonshire-street Cemetery. J. and G. SHYING and Co., Undertakers, 120, Oxford-street; 719, George-street.

QUARRYMEN'S PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—The members of the above are invited to attend the Funeral of their late Brother, WILLIAM LUKE; to move from his late residence, Chowne-street, Pyrmont, to Devonshire-street Cemetery, at 4.30 p.m. THIS DAY, Friday. L. MAIDMENT, Secretary.

59 LORNE LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.—The members of the above Lodge, together with the members of the various Lodges, are invited to attend the Funeral of their deceased Brother, WILLIAM LUKE; to move from his late residence Chowne-street, Pyrmont, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4.30, to proceed to the Presbyterian Cemetery, Devonshire-street. By order of the W.M.

THE FRIENDS of the late Mr. JAMES SIMPSON are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. DIXON, Undertaker, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. HENRY SIMPSON are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER: to move from his late residence, Bourke-street, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. DIXON, Undertaker, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JAMES H. RAINFORD are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased FATHER: to move from his residence, Bourke-street, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, to Waverley Cemetery. DIXON, Undertaker, Oxford-street.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, and RICHMOND LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY TOURISTS' TRAIN.

This train will run South on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, to Moss Vale, leaving Sydney at 7.50 a.m.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP,
Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, March 14, 1878.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
28th February, 1878.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS. CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE. TENDERS will be received at this Office until noon of Tuesday, the 19th March, for the supply of the undermentioned services, during the remainder of the present year, or until the 31st December, 1878, viz.:—

Repairs to Mail Bags.

Avery's Weighing-machines, from 5 cwt. to 10 cwt., charge to be at per cwt.

Measures, &c.

Printed forms of tender and the conditions of contract can be obtained from the Superintendent of Stores, Circular Quay, where any information or explanation may be obtained by persons desiring to tender.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties in the sum specified in the conditions of the contract for the due fulfilment thereof.

In the event of a tender being accepted, the contractor and his sureties must severally call at the office of the Crown Solicitor to execute and deliver the bond within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which the contract may be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

Each tender must be enclosed in a separate cover marked outside "Tender for   ," as the case may be.

H. E. COHEN.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief Office—Christchurch, New Zealand.
Capital, £2,000,000.

FIRE and MARINE RISKS of every description accepted at lowest rates.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO., Agents.
Exchange-corner, Pitt-street, Sydney

IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief office, Liverpool, England
Capital, £210,000, paid up £120,000.
All marine insurances effected.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales and Victoria.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief Office—Liverpool, England
Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up £100,000.
Fire risks accepted throughout the colony.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief office—Leadenhall-street, London.
Life policies granted. Tables of rates of premium and information given by
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief office—Shanghai.
Policies issued on cargoes to eastern ports and London.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chief office—Christchurch, New Zealand
Capital, £2,000,000. Paid up £100,000.
Marine policies issued on all insurable interests.
Claims payable in the colonies or Great Britain.
Fire risks accepted throughout the colony.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Office—35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000. Paid up, £250,000.
Marine risks accepted. Claims under policies payable at the various agencies of the Company throughout the world.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents for New South Wales.

GERMANIC LLOYD.
Chief office—Berlin.
Vessels classed and certificates given.
W. H. MACKENZIE and CO.,
Agents at Sydney.

HANSEATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Offices—9, Bridge-street.

The high standing of the above Company, and the fact that the Shareholders are all substantial men, is in itself a sufficient guarantee to the insured. It may further be stated that the Hanseatic is associated with several other well-funded Insurance Companies, and their combined capital will be answerable for all risks taken by this Company.

Fire risks accepted at current rates.

Any claims for damage by fire will be promptly paid in Sydney, after adjustment, without reference home.

C. J. MULLER,
General Agent for New South Wales.

SYDNEY MODEL LODGING-HOUSE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital £5000, in 1000 Shares, of £5 each.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
THOMAS BUCKLAND
JAMES READING FAIRFAX
ALEXANDER STUART.
BROKER:
JOSIAH MULLENS, 34, Hunter-street.
SECRETARY PRO TEM:
HENRY BURTON BRADLEY, 64, Margaret-street.

Forms of application for shares, and all information may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Broker.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.
Established 1837.

Paid-up Capital—£1,250,000.
Reserve Funds—£450,000.

At a meeting of Proprietors, held in London on the 30th ultimo, the proposal of the Directors to increase the Capital and Resources of the Bank by the issue of 10,000 new shares of £25 each at a premium of Thirty-three Pounds per share, as adopted at the special general meeting of proprietors, held in London on the 14th ultimo, was confirmed.

The new shares will be allotted to Proprietors registered in the Colonies on 1st proximo, in the proportion of one new share to every five old shares; and Payment is to be made as under, viz.:—

£15 per share on the 15th March, 1878
£15 „ „ 15th April, „
£15 „ „ 15th May, „
£13 „ „ 15th June, „

No transfers of the old shares can take place between the 1st and the 16th March, 1878, nor of the new until the full amount of £58 on each share is paid up.

All further particulars can be ascertained on application to the Manager, at Sydney.

Inspector and General Manager's Office,
Melbourne, 9th February, 1878.
JOHN F. M'MULLEN,
Inspector and General Manager.

MUTUAL SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (Limited).
Capital, £10,000.

In 500 investing shares of £5 each, and 7500 contributing shares of £1 each.

The object of the society is to supply the best article at the lowest price.

All shareholders participate in the profits. (See prospectus.)

The co-operative principle has been so successful all over the world that the Directors feel confident by judicious and economical management it can be extended with advantage in this colony.

Experienced persons have been engaged, and the store will be open in a few days.

Shares may be obtained on application to
CHARLES L. COWPER.
175, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,
London and Edinburgh.
Established 1809.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	250,000
Fire Reserve Fund	£1,082,768
Net Fire Premiums for year 1876	£858,064

SYDNEY BOARD:
Alexander Stuart, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
Thomas Cadell, Esq.
Offices—96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

This Company, having established a Branch in Sydney, are now prepared to accept FIRE risks, in all parts of the colony, at the lowest current rates.

Losses promptly settled.

GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st March, 1878.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Risks taken at current rates to Europe, India, and China, and policies made payable at Branches, or in London.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office—CALCUTTA.

MARINE RISKS taken at current rates to EUROPE, INDIA, and CHINA, and policies made payable at the following places:—

Calcutta	London
Bombay	Hongkong
Colombo	Mauritius
Madras	

and Singapore.
SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., Agents.

BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

LAW, Medical and Scientific Books, latest editions. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer, 332, George-st.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES and Church Services, Turkey morocco. W. R. PIDDINGTON, 332, George-st.

ILLUSTRATED WORKS and handsomely bound books, suitable for presents, at W. R. PIDDINGTON'S

TRAVELLING and Writing Desks, Portrait Albums, &c., great variety. W. R. Piddington, 332, Geo.-st.

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HANDSOMELY-FRAMED PICTURES, by Landseer. A job lot. C. E. FULLER, 387, George-street.

THE ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS.

In the French, English, German, and Italian languages. Special edition for Paris Exhibition. To be published on March 21st.

A special edition of this Journal having been prepared for circulation in Paris and on the Continent of Europe, to the order of the Commissioners, the Proprietors have determined on issuing it here as the March number.

It contains a series of excellent Engravings, calculated to convey to distant readers a vivid picture of the condition of the colony of New South Wales, and it will serve to colonial readers as a valuable record of the progress and present state of the mother colony of the Australian Group.

THE ILLUSTRATION, LARGE-SHEET SUPPLEMENT, VIEW TOWN AND HARBOUR OF SYDNEY.

View in Pitt-street, Sydney (page)
View in Bridge-street, Sydney (page)
View in George-street, Sydney (page)
Post Office, on mail day (page)
Wool Industry of New South Wales (page).

Mining Resources—Gold Mining, Kerosene Shale and Oil Mining, Tin Mining, Copper Mining, Coal Mining,

PORTRAITS of the GOVERNOR and PROMINENT POLITICIANS.

Horticultural and Agricultural Resources—Orange Groves, Maize Field, Vineyard, Sugar Cane Field.

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EXHIBITION BUILDING, Sydney.

Commercial Buildings—12 Views of Important Business Premises, Public Educational Institutions
Interior of MUSEUM
„ PUBLIC LIBRARY
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„ ACADEMY OF ART.

Special articles are given on the Climate, the Native Race, the Flora, Timber Trees, and Natural Pastures, the Indigenous Animals, the Constitution and Government, Commercial and Industrial Development, Revenue and Finance, Education, Land and Immigration, Wages, Cost of Living, and on other topics interesting to every colonist; the whole forming one of the most valuable and acceptable journals ever produced.

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108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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MAGNIFICENT Photographs—Californian scenery. CLARKE, 67, Pitt-st., op. Exchange (late Geo.-st.).

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THE SYDNEY MAGAZINE (a new Bi-monthly).—The first number published THIS DAY. For full particulars of contents see special column. Gordon and Gotch and all booksellers.

THE SHIPPING—Arrivals, Departures, Mails Outward
Commercial, &c., &c.
THE ECHO,
AN EVENING JOURNAL,
Price one penny.

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CARTOON—EXCHANGING COMPLIMENTS.

The Illawarra Rail—Butchers Look Out—Parliamentary Pickings—The Speaker and the "Wasp"—A Case of Beer—Rail or Tram—Pastor Allen on the Warpath—Murder! Murder!!—Up in a Balloon, &c., &c. Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, 3 large ENGRAVINGS—Love, Truth, and the Three Christian Graces, well mounted in handsome frames; price £2 15s. Subarah Cottage, Wellington-place, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst.

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Latest Intercolonial Telegrams
Latest Provincial Telegrams.
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THE MORNING'S NEWS is to be found in THE ECHO. Price one penny. Published every afternoon, at 3.30. Office, O'Connell-street and Hunter-street.

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"THE ECHO" is posted direct from the Publishing Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.
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HORSES AND VEHICLES.

FOR SALE, bay GELDING, by Kyogle out of a thoroughbred mare; 5 years old, 15.3; one of the handsomest hacks in Sydney; warranted sound. CLARK, Stables, Brougham-street.

FOR SALE, cheap, a Smithfield CART; for carrying calves, pigs, &c. COLEMAN and SON.

FOR SALE, a new Pagnel CART; well finished; warranted good article. COLEMAN and SON, Sussex-street North.

FOR SALE, a DELIVERY VAN. COLEMAN and SON, Sussex-street North.

WANTED to purchase cheap Cart STALLION. KNIGHT, 257, Castlereagh-street.

BAY buggy HORSE, £21; chestnut buggy Horse, £15; bay first-class Hack, £15. KNIGHT.

HOODED WAGGONET, nearly new, suitable for carrying passengers, £45. KNIGHT.

NEW Express WAGGON, £35; new Spring-cart, £14; new hogskin Saddle, 70s; Harness, £2. KNIGHT.

FIRST-CLASS double-seat BUGGY, £40; double-hooded Buggy, £32; Spring Van, £8. KNIGHT.

THE HANDSOMEST and neatest turnout in Sydney—Pair Bay Ponies, 13 hands, splendid match and capital goers, with light and neat American Buggy and Harness, £100; a bargain. M'Carty and Co., 235, Castlereagh-st.

HORSE, ton trial; 3 Spring Carts, with wings and harness, £23. M'Carty and Co., Castlereagh-street.

AMERICAN Waggon, £33; light and neat single Buggy, £40; 6 new Spring Carts, £15; new Sociable, £65; 6 new Buggies, £46; warranted good tray Buggy, £37; 6 good double Buggies, £30; digger's dray and harness, £13; good 3 Springcarts and Harness, £15. M'CARTY and CO., 235, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, a DRAY, Horse, and Harness. Apply WEINGARTNER, O'Connell-street, Newtown.

AMERICAN and Colonial BUGGIES, Waggonettes, Barouches, Pagnel Carts, &c. T. Moore, Oxford-st.

A STRONG DOGCART for SALE; price, £10. Apply 401, George-street.

COAL FIREWOOD ETC.

MOUNTAIN COAL and every other description fuel, of best quality. Elliott and Co., Woolloomooloo Bay.

W. E. GOODIN, Parramatta Wood and Coal Depot, Factory-st., D. Harbour. Fuel at lowest rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, household, and second manufactured at our Bathurst, Ashfield, and SYDNEY MILLS; also various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn meal, corn flour, barley, oats, maize (whole and cracked), on SALE by M. BOYLSON and SONS, the Sydney Flour Mills, Grafton Wharf.

AIR-TIGHT Glass Show-Case Manufactory.—WILLIAMS, 132, Elizabeth-street, late of London.

COMMON Sense in Cooking, gratis.—Walker's Grill Gas Stoves. A. R. Walker, patentee, 473, George-st.

AN INVOICE of American Mechanical TOYS just landed. Barron, Moxham, and Co., 50, Clarence-st.

A SPLENDID Newfoundland DOG and Slut for SALE, at ELLIS and CO.'S, George-street South.

FOR SALE, Chinese FANS, 9d per dozen. F. SMITH, 13, Queen's-place.

GLASS SHADES, all shapes and sizes, largest stock in the colony. Fletcher's glass shade depot, Markets.

HIGHEST price given for Left-off Clothing. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Campbell-st. Letters attended to.

SPECTACLES.—Fine steel frames, with crystal lenses, 3s 6d, 5s pair. Ellis, 220, Pitt-st., opposite Farmer's.

PERAMBULATORS and Invalids' Chairs (all kinds). R. ANDERSON, Manufacturer, Parramatta-street.

DOLLS.—Just opened, a case of exquisite Wax DOLLS, at Mrs. LEE'S, 485, George-street.

FOR SALE, Wood and Zinc CASES, cheap. M. SPENCE, 319, George-street.

HIGHEST Price second-hand clothing and sundries. ELLIS, No. 6, Campbell-st. Letters attended to.

BANJO for SALE, American silver rim—latest improvements. Apply by letter, American, HERALD.

GOAT wanted, good milker. W. D., care Granville, opposite Public School, Paddington.

THE highest price given for Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, corner Kent and Liverpool sts.

STORE WEDDERS, EWES, and HOGGETS.—For SALE, one thousand, about equal numbers. For price, &c., apply Mr. JOSEPH BARDEN, Arncliffe, Cook's River.

TEA MEETINGS.—Just landed, Tea URNS, 30s to 50s each. EASTWAY'S, 417, George-street.

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RATS.—Wanted, LIVE RATS. Apply 9, Wynyard-square.

ADVERTISER wants a BUSINESS; £10 cash; stationery or inn preferred. W., Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a dry STORE and YARD, centrally-situated. Hasmot and Co., Bridge-street.

WANTED to Purchase a Wood and Coal Business, water side preferred. L. T. Z., Paddington P. O.

WANTED to purchase, HOUSE, 5 rooms, Darlinghurst or Surry Hills. J. G. Read, 491, George-st.

WANTED to rent, Singer's Sewing MACHINE. Apply 160, Prince-street.

WANTED to purchase a BOOTMAKER'S PLANT, including roller, press, knives, lasts, &c. Scrivener and Hatton, Liverpool.

WANTED to BUY, one or two convenient brick 5 or 6 roomed HOUSES, at Woolloomooloo, or near Oxford-street, from £450 to £650 each, in good position. Send particulars to M. A. E. S., 151, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED to purchase for cash, in Sydney, a neat little terrace of good letting town HOUSES for about £3000; also a comfortable Family RESIDENCE, of 6 or 8 rooms, at Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, or Surry Hills. State price, position, or rental, to Brevior, care E. S. and A. C. Bank, Moss Vale.

PROFESSIONS TRADES ETC.

A COACHPAINTER seeks EMPLOYMENT. Address Coachpainter, HERALD Office.

APPRENTICES wanted to learn finishing. Apply at T. Day's boot factory, Moon-street, Redfern.

BOOT TRADE.—Makers wanted for women's, youths', and children's boots. T. Day, Moon-street, Redfern.

BRASS BAND wanted, every Saturday. Apply s. s. Swansea, Circular Quay.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, first-class MACHINISTS. J. and G. M'Murtrie and Co., 52 and 54, Clarence-st.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, MAKERS elastic side and bluchers. M'Murtrie and Co., 52 and 54, Clarence-st.

BOOT TRADE.—Good MACHINIST wanted. 103, Parramatta-street.

BOOT TRADE.—MAKERS wanted, for Women's and Children's. Condell's Boot Factory, 583, George-st.

BOOTMAKERS wanted; also, SLIPPERMAKER and APPRENTICES. M'Coy, Bros., George-st.

BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted a General WORKMAN. Apply No. 7, Winslow-terrace, Rushcutter Bay.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, MAKERS for women's and children's. Tebbatt's Factory, Riley-st., Wm'loo.

COACHSMITHS wanted, at John Robertson's coach factory, Pitt-street South.

CLERK WANTED.—A mercantile firm have an opening for a steady young MAN; must have a knowledge of plain bookkeeping and correspondence; preference given to a linguist, or those having shipping experience. A new arrival not objected to. Apply with full particulars, stating salary required, &c., to Insurance, HERALD Office.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, young Lady, as Apprentice to show rooms. Thomas Baker, opposite Cathedral

WANTED, Piano Taught, 3 in family; gentleman preferred. Music, 9, Chelsea-street, Surry Hills.

CIVIL SERVICE, EXCHANGE.—A gentleman holding the appointment of Clerk of Petty Sessions and Crown Lands Agent, in a Riverine district, whose income amounts to £100 per annum, is willing to exchange with an officer holding a similar appointment at a less salary, provided such is held either on the coast district or Western line. Address, stating emoluments, to Box, HERALD Office.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, Apprentices; salary at commencement. Mrs. Morgan, T. Baker, op. Cathl.

ENGINE-DRIVER.—Wanted, a sober, steady Man, as above. Marsden and Son, Circular Quay.

LADIES' HOSIERY and Glove Department.—An experienced Assistant required. D Jones and Co.

LEGAL.—Senior CLERK required for a country office. Apply by letter, to Lex, HERALD Office.

MATHEMATICS.—Required private TUITION in mathematics, evening or afternoon. Address, with terms, to A. B., Post-office, Newtown.

NOTICE TO MINERS.—To LET on tribute, or tut-work, with good prospects, Thompson's Creek COPPER MINES, via Rockley. All particulars to be had of the Manager, Mr. James Russell, on the spot.

PARTNER wanted in a permanent manufacturing industry. W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

PARTNER wanted, for manufacturing business; goods in every day demand. Progress, General Post Office.

PAINTER wanted, Botany-street, near John-street. Mr. Casker.

POWER-LOOM WEAVERS wanted. A. and J. Rayner, Emu Plains.

TAILORESSES.—Wanted, 50 first-class HANDS. Apply 563, George-street.

TO COACHBUILDERS.—Wanted, first-class WHEELER. W. Mitchell, Richmond.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a JOBBER. A. Shadler, 7 Hunter-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Colonial tweed Trouser HANDS wanted. 64½, Hunter-street.

TO TAILORESSES.—Colonial tweed Trouser Hands wanted; highest price paid. 64½, Hunter-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, an experienced SLOP-CUTTER. J. S. Solomon, 12, Wynyard-lane.

TO DRESSMAKERS.—Wanted, several good Hands, Improvers and Apprentices. Miss Newman, 86, King-st.

TO TAILORESSES.—First-class Military Trousers Hands wanted. Moore, Henderson, and Co., 217, Pitt-st.

TO CARPENTERS.—Wanted, at Dalton's warehouse, Pitt-st., 10 good house Carpenters. Apply at works.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS.—A young Man, a recent arrival, having served some time to wheelwrighting, is desirous of placing himself as Improver. Address T., 47, Bathurst-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted to supply Members, their Wives, and Families of Court Friendship, O. R. F. with Medicine. Applications to be sent to Sir John Young Hotel, corner George and Liverpool streets, not later than 18th instant.

TO MEDICAL MEN.—The services of a MEDICAL MAN required for the members, their wives and families of Court Friendship, O. R. F., with or without medicine. Applications to be sent to Sir John Young Hotel, corner of George and Liverpool streets, not later than 18th instant.

TO ARCHITECTS AND DRAFTSMEN.—The services of an Architectural DRAFTSMAN being required in the Railway Department (salary £350 per annum), candidates for the appointment are requested to send in written applications, with certificates of qualifications, on or before the 19th instant. The services of a draftsman possessing some practical knowledge of the building trades preferred. Chas. A. Goodchap, Commissioner for Railways. Department of Public Works, Railway Branch, Sydney, 13th March, 1878.

WANTED, a CHIMNEY built. Apply bottom of Harris-street, Pyrmont; in at red gate.

WANTED, a good BLACKSMITH. R. Mitchell, 56, George-street West.

WANTED, a good BODYMAKER for Wollongong. Apply Robson, 117, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a LOZENGEMAKER. Apply 43, King-street West.

WANTED, a Coach BODYMAKER for the country. W. S. Friend and Co., York-street.

WANTED, a BAKER. J. G. Purves, St. John's Road, Glebe.

WANTED, a COACHMAN, with good references. L. W. Levy, Macleay-street.

WANTED, a COACHTRIMMER. T. Moore, Oxford-street, opposite Court-house.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, for indoor work, in exchange for board. Apply 696, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a PAPERHANGER; also Improver. M. P. Gread, 27, Pelican-street, off Oxford-street.

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WANTED, 2 good Rubble MASONS. Apply W. Duncan, Park Road.

WANTED, an ELECTROPLATER, at M'Lean and and Sons, manufacturing silversmith, 21, Hunter-st.

WANTED, PLASTERERS and Improvers. 4, Rosebud-terrace, Paddington; after 6 p.m.

WANTED, a young MAN, used to the London flour trade. Swain and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, a young MAN, used to the seed trade. Swain and Co., Haymarket.

WANTED, a competent NURSERY GOVERNESS; music indispensable. Apply by letter, Mrs. F. Cohen, 2, Arlington-terrace, Upper William-street North

WANTED, good Singer's MACHINIST, also 2 Apprentices to the shirt making. Gayndah Cottage, Underwood-street, Paddington.

WANTED, young LADY to manage Body Table, Improvers, Apprentices, and a thorough Remington Machinist. 92 and 94, King-street.

WANTED, by a Minstrel Troupe, now forming, a competent Instrumental Music INSTRUCTOR. Address, stating terms, F. H. S., General Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS GROCER'S Assistant, by a respectable Lad, lately arrived in the colony. Catholic Home, Elizabeth-st.

A YOUNG Woman wishes to engage as House and Parlour Maid, with a good family, country preferred. 14, Arthur-street, Surry Hills.

ARCHITECTS.—The advertiser has had some experience in an architect's office, tracing plans, and is desirous of similar employment; will be content with very small remuneration. Address C. M. E., Post Office.

BY thorough Nurse and Needlewoman; Protestant; good references. Mrs. Killick's 311, Castlereagh-st.

BY excellent Laundress, private family or hotel; young; Protestant. Mrs. Killick, 311, Castlereagh-street.

COACHMAN, well recommended, seeks Engagement, can garden, milk. Address 246, Castlereagh-street.

GENTLEMAN with thorough knowledge of accounts requires SITUATION as Clerk; first-class testimonials. L. S. D., HERALD Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a married lady, a SITUATION, or any place of trust: first-class references, and can be well recommended. Address Hope, care of Mr. Geo. S. Bagot, HERALD Office.

PERSONS requiring draper's or grocer's assistants in town or country, apply Marks and Co., 154, Pitt-st.

SITUATION wanted, by respectable young person, light household duties; wages mod. R. Pierce, Wm.-st.

SITUATION required by young English Person, as useful Companion to a lady; services for a home. Address J. P., HERALD Office.

TO GROCERS.—Wanted, RE-ENGAGEMENT, in town or country. R. T. R., Pearce, Harris-st., Ulto.

TO TOWN MILLERS.—Wanted, by a young Man, SITUATION, as Improver. Glue's Labour Agency.

TO CLERKS, Drapers' Assistants, and others requiring Situations, apply to Marks and Co., 154, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by respectable Girl, Situation, hotel, suburbs; assist in bar. 19, L. Bloomfield-st., S. H.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Groom and Coachman; used to gardening, &c. G. H., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young man, SITUATION as Assistant Pastrycook. E. M., G. P. O., Sydney.

WANTED, SITUATION as Cook and Laundress, or General Servant; refs. Mrs. Donnelly, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Gardener. By day or week. Apply J. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION, as Housemaid or House and Parlour Maid, references. 153, Macleay-street.

WANTED by a respectable person, a SITUATION, as Stewardess; open for a week. H. Y., HERALD.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a Surveyor's Draughtsman. W. W. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman. Address E. A., 167, Kent-st.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman (who has lost her own baby) a BABY to wetnurse. Mrs. Kelly, at Mr. M'Coy's, grocer, Paddington.

WANTED, SITUATION, as Underviewer or other place of trust in coal mines, just arrived from North of England; good testimonials. C. Davis, 245, Fitzroy-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a BABY to wetnurse, by a respectable married woman, lost her own 3 months old. Apply by letter or personally, to A. B. C., Macdonaldtown Post-office.

YOUNG Lady requires SITUATION, as Morning Governess to children. Governess, Box 311, G. P. O.

£250 BONUS, for a good permanent SITUATION. Genuine, HERALD.

WANTED, by a respectable active middle-aged Person (Protestant), SITUATION as Housekeeper, care of widower's family, charge of chambers, or any place of trust. M. S., care of Superintendent of Sailors' Home.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A GOOD General SERVANT; small family. 151, Phillip-street.

A SMART BOY wanted. A. H. Pearce, grocer, Harris-street, Ultimo.

A HOUSE and Parlour MAID wanted. Mrs. L. Moore, Briarbank, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

A THOROUGH General SERVANT wanted. Apply 149, Forbes-street.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL, 16, for housework; Protestant. 136, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

A GOOD General SERVANT wanted. Apply 619, George-street, Haymarket.

A RESPECTABLE LAD wanted. B. Mountcastle, 352, George-street.

AT 98, Market-st., several male domestic Servants for in and outdoor work, elderly and young; with refs.

CLEAN, respectable, GIRL, wanted as nurse. Mrs. Bossley, Post Office, William-street.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted; good wages. 138, Castlereagh-street North.

GOOD Bricklayer's LABOURER wanted. E. Jenkin, Eaton-street, near Glassworks, Kingston.

MIDDLE-AGED Woman wanted. Further particulars apply Whitehead, Ashfield, op. Railway Station.

MARRIED COUPLE wanted.—Man to milk and make bread, good cook; woman as housemaid, &c.; also, House and Parlourmaids, Cooks and Laundresses, General Servants, &c. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-street.

ROADS DEPARTMENT.—Wanted, MEN to break blue metal. Apply to H. Miller, road superintendent. Trentham Cottage, Buckland-street, Alexandria.

WANTED, 6 LABOURERS. Steam Plastic Brick Company, Ashfield.

WANTED, little GIRL, to assist with children, &c. Apply Mrs. Harris, Clunes, South Kingston.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply Thomas Playfair, 103, George-street.

WANTED, a good COACHMAN. No. 12, College-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, no washing; references. 311, Upper Dowling-st., Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 15; references required. No. 4, Agnes Cottages, Little Arthur-st.

WANTED, a young Woman as HOUSEMAID. Edinburgh Castle Hotel, Pitt and Bathurst streets.

WANTED, a respectable Woman to WASH. Mrs. Bancroft, inquire Burwood station.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN for Hotel, suburbs; Lad for orders; Butchers, &c. 98, Market-street.

WANTED, a Housemaid for Forbes, 15s; Cook and Laundress; Housemaid for N'castle. 98, Market.-st.

WANTED, by sober steady MAN, as groom and coachman; can milk and be useful. 180, Castl'gh-st.

WANTED, respectable GIRL, to mind a baby and be useful. 13, Albert-street, Potts Point.

WANTED, a smart BARMAID, Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a young MAN, to carry out. G. Birtles, Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, good useful GIRL; light work. 220, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, General SERVANT; also, Nursegirl. Mrs. Sainty, Rushcutter Bay, near Bridge.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also, NURSEMAID. Apply 166, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a smart Lad, as PORTER; bring reference. D. Hayes, City-buildings, Haymarket.

WANTED, General Servants; also Laundress, Plain Cook, Barmaid, for Engagement. 45, Hunter-st.

WANTED, an elderly MAN or Lad, drive and make himself generally useful. 180, Fitzroy-st., S. H.

WANTED, young GIRL, nurse baby and be useful. Mrs. Dhu, All Nations' Hotel, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT, Mrs. Isaacs, No. 6, Mary-street, Albion Estate.

WANTED, good COOK. Dining Rooms, 524, George-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a sober MAN, single, to drive a horse and cart. Eveleigh Hotel, Vine-st., Redfern. 8 o'clock.

WANTED, respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. Stenning, 216, William-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. J. Canty, grocer, Pitt-street, near King-street.

WANTED, a respectable useful little GIRL, to mind children. Mrs. Andrews, stationer, 313, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 155, Elizabeth-street, opposite Park.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, or a GIRL to assist. Apply Mrs. Turner, 105, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Victoria Inn, corner Oxford and Bourke streets.

WANTED, respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. 34, Oxford-street.

WANTED, respectable Girl, as General SERVANT, 231, Albion-street, Albion-terrace, Surry Hills.

WANTED, an elderly WOMAN, to assist with children and useful. 58, King-street.

WANTD, two good GROOMS. Apply to the foreman of Waverley 'bus stables.

WANTED, an Office BOY. Apply B. H. Hynam, solicitor, 81, King-street, after 9.30.

WANTED, a good WAITER. Victoria Dining Rooms, 58, King-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL for small family. Apply 235, George-street, near Hunter-street.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, used to striking. M'Carty and Co., coachbuilders, 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED, GIRL about 13. Mrs. Gosbell, 7, Mary-street, Albion Estate.

WANTED, a BOY about 12, to be generally useful. 9, Bond-street.

WANTED, a respectable YOUTH; liberal wages. Mr. Sly, Bridge-street.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. Massie, Chesterfield, Waverley.

WANTED, BOY, for horse and buggy, and be useful. F. Lee, Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a smart BOY; hours from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; wages, 7s. 6d. Apply 583, George-street.

WANTED, an office BOY. Apply by letter. 77, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, two Farming MEN; married people preferred. Apply A. W. S. M., Post-office, Young.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Farleigh, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as HOUSEMAID and Waitress. Apply Currency Lass Hotel.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply Millbank, South Head Road, Waverley toll-bar.

WANTED, a first-class restaurant COOK. Apply J. Emery, 565, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to assist in housework 27, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a strong middle-aged Woman, as General SERVANT. 224, William-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY. 224, William-street.

WANTED, a steady MAN to re-shingle. Apply at 11 o'clock, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT; good liberal wages if suitable. 41, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply Mrs. Edward Lamb, Wallace-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a GIRL, to do housework. Sir John Young Hotel, Liverpool and George streets.

WANTED, a YOUTH, accustomed to blocking E. S. work. F. Abigail, 577, George-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT; small family. Bateson's Hunter River Inn, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, a young MAN, with references. Apply 11 o'clock, Allen, Brothers, 263, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a good Vegetable COOK. Apply between 10 and 11, Union Club.

WANTED, a good KITCHENMAN, one used to restaurant. 74, King-street. Must be sober.

WANTED, strong GIRL, to assist in housework. 61, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, young GIRL, to assist in housework, and sleep at home. Mrs. Day, 76, Upper Fort-street.

WANTED, a respectable Woman as General SERVANT. Mrs. Henderson, 38, King-street West.

WANTED, good farming MAN, for the country: new arrival preferred. Healey and Co., Victoria Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, to mind a baby and be useful. Mrs. Selvy, George-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, a useful GIRL. Apply 12, Glebe-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a young Man, to assist as WAITER. 199, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, CHARWOMAN, this day. Hereford College, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Arthurville, Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a strong Man, for hay and corn store. W. Forsythe and Son, Botany Road.

WANTED, a Girl, to Nurse and assist in housework. Mrs. C. Whately, Newtown Road.

WANTED, a Man, used to cut chaff and work an engine. T. Mulholland, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Walker and Son, Crown Road, Ultimo Estate.

WANTED, careful DRIVER. Apply Tannery Hotel, Enmore.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to put up proprietary medicines. C. Saunders, chemist, Haymarket, Geo.-st.

WANTED, a steady Man, as GROOM and Coachman. Apply to Mrs. Thomas, 141, York-street.

WANTED, COOK. Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst and Castlereagh streets. 9 o'clock.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. 23, Linsley-terrace, Lower Fort-street.

WANTED, by a Widow Lady, the charge of widower's house and family; country preferred; no salary. Address J. C., General Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a steady Couple—Man as GARDENER, Wife as General SERVANT; wages, £1 per week. Apply before 19th, Welch, 251, George-street.

WANTED, an experienced person, as Working HOUSEKEEPER; must be good cook. Charlton House, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

WANTED, a young Woman, as WETNURSE, for baby five weeks old. Apply to Mrs. A. Cohen, No. 12, Kellett-street, back of Alberto-terrace.

WANTED, a plain COOK and LAUNDRESS, in a small family. Apply on Saturday Mrs. Tucker, Clifton, Kirribilli Point, North Shore.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to make herself useful; a good home and liberal wages to a good girl. Bay View Hotel, Double Bay.

WANTED, respectable young Woman, as NURSE, and to assist with housework. 2, Arlington-terrace, Upper William-street North.

WANTED, a sober steady MAN; one that understands gardening and can make himself generally useful. Apply to Mr. R. Smith, Fruit Market, Sydney.

WANTED, a strong Youth, used to driving horses, in country. Apply this morning at 9 o'clock, Woolpack, Haymarket.

WANTED, immediately, a kind PERSON, to take charge of a baby, five weeks old. Apply Mrs. Allen, 271, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS. Apply between 10 and 1, to Mrs. Edward Parbury, Norwood Villa, Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, a healthy Woman, who has lost her own child, to WETNURSE, a baby at her own home. Arthurville, Westmoreland-street, Forest Lodge.

WANTED, a first-class COOK. Apply, with references, by letter, addressed Acting Secretary, Union Club.

WANTED, a smart BOY, for suburb hotel, to make himself generally useful. Apply Post Office Café, under the clock.

WANTED, a respectable Person, as General SERVANT for a small and quiet family; good wages. Apply at No. 1, Northumberland-terrace, Botany-street, Moore Park. References required.

WANTED, a young MAN, for a bookseller and stationer's shop; must write a good hand. Apply, in own handwriting, with references, to Bookseller, HERALD Office.

WANTED, respectable Lad, as ERRAND BOY, to carry out and attend shop; must be able to read and write; references. W. Williams, 40, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED, by a respectable young Man, a SITUATION, to drive a grocer's or baker's cart; good references; in the country preferred. Address W. H. Pearson, care Mr. Neich, Bath Arms, Burwood.

WANTED, a first-class WAITER, and two respectable young Women, to act as BARMAIDS; preference given to those who have not been in that capacity before; good wages; references. Apply Pierce, news agent, Stanley-street.

WANTED, for a station at Condobolin, Married Couple—man as cook, wife laundress. Station Richmond River, Married Couple—man to plough, garden, milk: wife, laundress. Station Bungendore, Married Couple—man to milk and be useful, wife cook. Station Warialda, Married Couple with Daughter—man as groom, to milk, &c.; wife cook and laundress, daughter housemaid. Man as groom, garden labourers, &c. Glue's labour agency.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

APARTMENTS.—Any visitors requiring apartments, consult Dawbarn and Crabbe, Temple Court, King-st.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Aldis, 3, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

APARTMENTS vacant, private. Miss Digan's, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill

APARTMENTS for gentlemen, or lady and gentleman. Ellerslie House, 20, Wynyard-square. Terms mod.

APARTMENTS vacant. 219, Macquarie-street, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

APARTMENTS vacant, for Gentlemen, board optional, bath, piano. Lansdowne House, 156, Palmer-st.

APARTMENTS vacant, for Ladies and Gentlemen; also, Suite. 16, College-street, opposite Hyde Park.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Apartments. Wentworth House, Church-hill. Good table.

ASHFIELD.—Unfurnished APARTMENTS to LET, suit married couple. Clarence Cottage, Elizabeth-st.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant. 10, Bridge-street, near George-street.

AT CHURCH-HILL, 45, Clarence-street, near Petty's, BOARD and RESIDENCE, bath: £1 1s.

A COMFORTABLE Furnished Balcony Room, suit a respectable married couple. 557, Crown-st., S. H.

ACCOMMODATION for lady and gentleman, and gentlemen. 165, Premier-terrace, William-street.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and Apartments vacant, at 183, Macquarie-street North.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, in private family, for a gentleman; bath. 54, Upper Fort-street.

A VACANCY for a gentleman, front room. Mrs. Cheers, 211, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM, for 2 or 3 gentlemen friends; terms moderate. 180, Prince-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A comfortable HOME for a gentleman. Mrs. Cory, 8, O'Connell-st. Bath, &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, 18s, for two respectable men. Plevna House, Harnett-st., Wimloo Bay.

BURTON HOUSE, corner Riley and Oxford streets.—VACANCIES for lady and gent., and gentlemen.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, vacancies for gentlemen, bedrooms newly furnished, use of drawing-room, piano, bath, &c.; the most healthy suburb in Sydney. Wood's Forest Lodge new Hotel, Forest Lodge.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence, for married couple and single gen. 195, Elizabeth-st., op. Park.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, for respectable young men. 98, Elizabeth-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and RESIDENCE, at 521, George-street; use of bath, piano, and sitting-room. One door from Hanks's, grocer.

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE vacant; balcony. 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

FURNISHED BEDROOM, suit 2; also, 1 single; bath. 11, Charlotte-place, next St. Patrick's Church.

HIGHLY respectable APARTMENTS for single gentlemen, home comforts. 142, Castlereagh-st. N.

LODGINGS for single men. 46, Edie-terrace, Bathurst-street.

MANLY PIER HOTEL.—APARTMENTS vacant, for families and gentlemen. G. F. Barnett, proprietor.

MANLY BEACH.—Vacancies for families and gentlemen, Clarendon Hotel. C. P. Sargeant.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A vacancy for two young men: bath. 200, Cumberland-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence: front rooms vacant. 205, Macquarie-street North.

PRIVATE Board and Residence.—Front Bedroom vacant, suitable for a gentleman. 207, Macquarie-st.

PERSONS having furnished Houses or Apartments, during Exhibition, forward particulars to Marks and Co., 151, Pitt-street.

REQUIRED, BOARD and Residence for gentleman with two boys. Terms, &c., Comfort, HERALD.

TO LET, 2 furnished ROOMS, and use of kitchen Apply Woolfenden, grocer, Riley-st., Surry Hills.

TWO unfurnished ROOMS to LET, balcony, bath, and use of kitchen. 30, Merriman-st., Miller's Point.

TO LET, pleasant verandah ROOM, furnished as bed and sitting room. Clifton, Westmoreland-st., Forest L.

TO LET, a Furnished Balcony BEDROOM. 9, Dowling-street, Paddington.

VACANCIES for one or two gentlemen. No. 1, Glebe Heights, Glebe Point.

VACANT, a very nicely furnished 6-roomed COTTAGE, 25s. Mrs. O'Brien, 465, Crown-st., S. H.

VACANCY for family or single gentlemen. Mrs. Hinton, 1, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

GENTLEMAN and Two Ladies require BOARD and Residence, vicinity Wynyard-sq. Roberto, HERALD.

HOUSE wanted, in town, 7 or 8 rooms; bonus given. B. B., Bain, 60, Oxford-street.

HOUSE wanted, for a gentleman's family (furnished preferred), in the suburbs, a convenient distance from Sydney; must have a garden and pleasure-grounds attached. Particulars address
Mr. J. C. Glue, 176, Pitt-street.

WANTED, 2 or 3 furnished ROOMS, use kitchen, bath; terms mod. S. K., Pierce, ag n', Wm.-st.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOM, suit gentleman of quiet habits; respectable family. 68, Oxford-st.

WOOLLAHRA.—Wanted, COTTAGE, for two elderly Ladies, near Piper-st. P. O., Paddington.

WANTED to rent, a small COTTAGE or HOUSE, shop window, W'm'loo or S. H. H. S., HERALD.

WANTED, furnished BEDROOM, for single man in Sydney. J. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, 2 unfurnished ROOMS, in the neighbourhood St. Philip's School. E. W., 26, Cumberland-st.

WANTED to rent HOUSE or COTTAGE, 5 or 6 rooms, in Elizabeth-street, or other view, centrally situated; a bonus given. Apply by letter, W. W., Gordon House, Castlereagh-street.

YOUNG gentleman, Survey Office, wants comfortable Home, private family, nr. railway. M. D., HERALD.

TO LET.

A LARGE Family RESIDENCE to LET; every convenience. 6, Leamington Villas, Ocean-st., W'lha.

A SIX-ROOMED HOUSE to LET; bath, copper, balcony front and back. Selwyn-street, Moore Park.

ANYONE wanting HOUSE, 8 rooms, &c.; moderate rent. Apply 3, Harnett-st., Woolloomooloo Bay.

ALBERT-STREET, Woollahra.—No. 1 Villa to LET; all conveniences for a large family, 10 rooms, gas, water, front garden, large yard planted with trees. Apply Telegraph Office, opposite.

BATT and RODD have been instructed to LET the undermentioned PROPERTIES—

DARLING POINT, WATER FRONTAGE.—Handsomely furnished villa.

DARLINGTON (Victoria Park-terrace), overlooking the University Grounds).—House, containing 10 good apartments: gas and water, &c., &c.

SURRY HILLS, ALBION-STREET.—Furnished House, for a term of 6 or 12 months, containing 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, bath-room, &c.; rent, £3 per week.

For particulars and cards to view apply
Batt and Rodd,
Land and Estate Auctioneers,
132, Pitt-street.

CLAREMONT, Rose Bay.—To be LET, furnished HOUSE and grounds, with gardener's cottage, the well-known residence of George Thorne, Esq. For cards to view apply to W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

FURNISHED COTTAGE to LET, in Palmer-street. Apply Manchester House, 106, William-street.

HOUSE to LET, Ocean-street, Woollahra, a detached COTTAGE; 7 rooms, hall, kitchen, bathroom, gas throughout, large yard, front garden, every convenience. Walter Cook, Temple Court, King-street.

KELLET-STREET.—Two newly-erected HOUSES, every convenience. 144, Alberto-ter., top William-st.

LIVERPOOL-STREET, NORTH SIDE
between
GEORGE and PITT STREETS.

To be LET, for a period of years, all that large block of CITY PROPERTY, lately used by the GOODENOUGH SHOEING SOCIETY, together with COTTAGE ADJOINING.

To a speculative builder or business person this is a golden opportunity.

Rent, £350 per annum, for say 7 or 10 years. Gas is laid on. Further particulars from
HARDIE and GORMAN, Bell's-chambers.

MARRICKVILLE.—To LET, COTTAGE, 5 rooms; rent low, plenty water. E. Ramsay, George-st.

MOORE PARK.—Oxford-terrace.—No. 2 to LET, 9 rooms, 2 balconies, French windows, gas and water laid on; bathroom, every convenience, healthy and delightfully situated; rates paid. N. Hopson, 598, George-street.

MOUNTAIN AIR.—Berrima, to LET, a COTTAGE of 6 rooms, furnished, kitchen, stable, and coach house, with about 3 acres of paddocks, orchard, &c., first-class well of water. Will be let for 3, 6, or 9 months, with or without piano. Apply Box 196, Post Office.

NEWTOWN, one minute's walk from station.—New 6-roomed HOUSE; bath, gas, &c. Station-street.

PRETTY 5-roomed HOUSES to LET, Hargrave-street, Underwood Paddock, 14s. Apply next door.

PETERSHAM.—To LET, HOUSE, of 6 rooms, outhouses. Apply op. Annandale Post-office, Petersham.

RANDWICK.—To LET, House, Leoville-ter.; stable if required. A. J. Watkins, architect, 77, Eliz.-st.

SHOP, best part of George-street. Apply Marks and Co., 151, Pitt-st., house, estate, and business agents.

SPLENDID opportunity for a barber, best position in Pitt-street. Marks and Co., 154, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 161, Forbes-street. J. Thompson, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in Oxford-street, near the tollbar, two new SHOPS, counter and fittings complete. M. Hagerty.

TO LET, extensive PREMISES, centrally situated. Apply W. H. Simpkins, 160, Pitt-street.

TO LET, 6-roomed HOUSE, with bath, copper, flagged yard, Selwyn-street, Moore Park.

TO LET, No. 24, Napoleon-street, off Margaret-street, rent, 16s.

TO LET, SHOP and DWELLING, 800, George-street. Apply J. Sheldon, opposite.

TO LET, HOUSE, suitable for a family, 4, Raglan-st., Darlington. Possession Monday week; rent, 11s.

TO LET, a HOUSE, of 4 rooms and kitchen, balcony front and rear. American Hotel, Ultimo-street, Glebe.

TO LET, 262, Crown-street, HOUSE, newly done up; rent, £1. Apply 8, Caldwell-terrace, Liverpool-st.

TO LET, with immediate possession, 1, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street South, 9 rooms, kitchen, pantry, plunge and shower baths, gas, &c.

TO BE LET, the unexpired term of large PREMISES suitable for offices, shop, manufactory, or warehouse; well situated. Apply 181, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, No. 2, York-terrace, Pyrmont Bridge Road, now in the occupation of F. Munro, Esq., 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, gas and water, in perfect order. Apply on premises.

TO LET, those commodious and first-class Business PREMISES, now occupied by the Permanent Building Society, and adjoining the well-known establishment of the undersigned. Thomas Saywell, 4, Park-street.

TO LET, 418, Pitt-street, comfortable balcony and verandah HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, washhouse, bath, gas; stable and coachhouse; rent, £130. W. N. Forbes, 165, Pitt-street.

OFFICES to LET.—First floor, 17s; second floor, 8s. 352, George-street, near Post Office.

A LARGE country STORE, doing a first-class trade to LET, for a term of 5 years. Those commodious and centrally-situated business premises in the rising and prosperous district of Wingecarribee, occupied for the last seven years by the proprietors, and known as Burrawang Stores, in connection with which are the Burrawang Post and Money Order Offices. Attached to the above premises is the private residence, which is a first-class building, containing 11 rooms, with detached kitchen, having at the rear coachhouses, stables, &c., &c., besides a young orchard and about 9 acres of rich ground, whereon are erected the Burrawang Sale Yards. N.B.—Such an opportunity of renting an old-established business like the above seldom occurs, as everything in connection with the business is in first-class working order, and is to be let in consequence of the proprietors being obliged to relinquish storekeeping in order to devote their whole attention to the steam saw and oatmeal mills at Burrawang, with which they are connected. Apply to Barrett, Brothers, storekeepers, Burrawang.

EXTENSIVE CELLARAGE to LET, in Castlereagh-street. Apply W. H. Simpkins, 160, Pitt-street.

TO LET, FLOUR MILL and STORE, at Blaney, now occupied by Messrs. Hawke and Plumber; mill and machinery in good order; 10-horse power engine, 3 pairs of stones; convenient shop and fixtures, with dwelling-house adjoining. The only mill in the centre of a large wheat growing district. For further particulars apply to Mr. Muncaey, Piper-street, Bathurst; or to Mrs. E. Davis, Blaney.

FARMS to LET and for SALE; also
HOTELS, leasehold and freehold
LEASE of extensive Premises for Sale.
W. Douglass, 79, King-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.
SUBSCRIPTIONS: £2 12s per annum.
This rate is *for payment in advance*.

N.B.—For *credit* the charge will be £2 16s per annum.

*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged to advertiser's account if booked.

N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment by Money Orders or Postage Stamps.

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While every care is exercised in regard to the due insertion of advertisements, the proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for non-insertion through accident or from causes.

☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s each insertion.

Notices of BIRTHS and DEATHS cannot be inserted in this Journal unless indorsed with the name and address of the persons by whom they are sent.

Notices of MARRIAGES cannot be inserted unless certified as correct by the officiating Minister or Registrar.

*** The above rule is rendered necessary in consequence of false and malicious notices having been sent for publication for the purpose of annoying respectable persons.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NEWS, published expressly for transmission abroad. Subscription, 5s per annum, payable in advance. Single copies, stamped 4d, to be had of all News Agents.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

SUPPLÉMENT SPÉCIAL POUR L'EXPOSITION FRANÇAISE.

SYDNEY, NOUVELLE GALLES DU SUD, AUSTRALIE.

NOUVELLE GALLES DU SUD.

La belle France a invité le monde entier à concourir avec elle pour la palme d'excellence dans les arts de la paix. En 1851 elle se distingua elle-même à la première Exposition Universelle ouverte à Londres, sous les auspices de sa Majesté la Reine et de son Royal Consort, Albert le Bon, aux soins duquel on doit en grande partie l'idée première et le résultat final. Quelques années après, solide alliée de notre nation dans une guerre importante et couronnée de succès, la France se montra l'égale de la Grande Bretagne par le courage héroïque et la prouesse de ses troupes. Plus tard encore, dans des expositions pacifiques, les travaux des ouvriers anglais et des artisans français ont été présentés ensemble dans un esprit d'amicale émulation; mais on n'avait jamais encore invité les colonies australiennes aussi formellement qu'aujourd'hui à prendre leur part dans une exposition des travaux de toutes les nations réunis sur la terre de France. Quand on se souvient de l'exposition de 1851, et de la part distinguée qu'y prit la famille royale d'Angleterre, c'est pour les Colonies une satisfaction toute spéciale d'avoir été invitées à donner leur coopération, par l'entremise de son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles, Président de la Commission Royale de l'exposition qui va s'ouvrir à Paris au mois de Mai prochain. Dans sa lettre au Comte de Carnarvon, contenant pour l'information de sa seigneurie, un résumé général des règlements français, son Altesse Royale daigna exprimer le plaisir qu'Elle éprouverait d'apprendre que les divers gouvernements de l'Empire colonial s'étaient décidés à jouer un rôle important par une convenable représentation. Cette colonie se réjouit de l'occasion qui lui a été donnée ainsi de prendre part à cette grande démonstration pacifique. Il eût été heureux que nos affaires politiques nous eussent permis de consacrer plus de temps à la préparation de nos envois, mais il y a tout lieu de croire néanmoins que la place assignée à la Nouvelle Galles du Sud sera remplie d'échantillons de richesses naturelles, d'habileté mécanique et de talent artistique propres à attirer l'attention des visiteurs du continent à l'Exposition, et à exciter chez les spéculateurs le désir de connaître davantage ce pays des antipodes, qui donne des preuves d'une richesse si fabuleuse et de tant de succès dans toutes les branches d'industrie. C'est dans le but de fournir ces informations que nous préparons une notice spéciale sur la colonie de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. C'est pour la même raison que nous la publions en français ainsi qu'en anglais; car sous cette double forme, elle peut s'adresser à deux ou trois cent millions de lecteurs.

La colonie de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud est aussi étendue que la France et l'Italie ensemble. Quelques uns de ses "Squatters" * afferment pour la pâture de leurs moutons, ou de leurs bestiaux, des "runs"† plus vastes que des principautés allemandes. La colonie a des richesses non encore développées en quantité suffisante pour faire la fortune d'innombrables millions, mais sa population actuelle n'est que d'un peu plus de 660,000 habitants. Un bref exposé de faits relatifs à son histoire, et à son développement—ses paysages magnifiques, son climat varié, ses terres fécondes, ses ressources minérales, ses richesses pastorales, ses institutions libres, et son brillant avenir, sera suffisant pour montrer qu'elle offre des attractions telles que bien peu de pays sous le soleil peuvent en offrir de semblables, et d'après l'éclat de son aurore, on peut raisonnablement espérer que la splendeur de son midi sera d'une magnificence exceptionnelle. Nous ne désirons pas exciter l'imagination par des récits richement colorés, mais seulement donner une idée fidèle et exacte de notre colonie telle qu'elle est, de sorte que ceux qui pensent à ouvrir de nouvelles voies à l'industrie et au commerce, ou à émigrer en de nouveaux pays, puissent se former une opinion des avantages offerts par la Nouvelle Galles du Sud à l'emploi du capital et du travail et à l'établissement de la population dans des circonstances de confort, et avec la perspective d'atteindre à une honnête indépendance et en même temps de participer à des chances de fortune et de distinctions, comme il ne s'en présente pas à beaucoup de personnes, dans les pays excessivement peuplés du vieux monde. Considérant que la Nouvelle Galles du Sud est en correspondance quotidienne avec l'Europe par le câble électrique, considérant aussi la rapidité et la régularité des communications par la vapeur entre l'Angleterre et le groupe Australien, cette colonie devrait être mieux connue qu'elle ne l'est; mais sa réputation a un peu souffert par suite de rapports inexacts. Si ceux qui ont examiné nos produits à l'Exposition de Paris veulent aussi lire la notice suivante sur notre condition actuelle et nos espérances, nous pensons qu'ils en viendront à cette conclusion, que la Nouvelle Galles du Sud a raison d'être heureuse de ses ressources, fière de son développement, et pleine d'espoir dans son avenir.

PRÉCIS HISTORIQUE.

Les grandes lignes de l'histoire de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud peuvent être esquissées brièvement; elles sont bien définies et profondément intéressantes. Il y a un peu plus d'un siècle, une commission de savants fut envoyée d'Angleterre dans l'Océan Pacifique pour observer le passage de Vénus. Ils partirent sur l'Endeavour commandé par le capitaine Cook. Après avoir débarqué les astronomes et leurs instruments scientifiques à Tahiti, le grand navigateur s'engagea dans un voyage de découvertes maritimes. Il visita la Nouvelle Zélande et ensuite explora une portion de la côte Australienne. Il jeta l'ancre à Botany Bay, quelques milles sud du magnifique port de Sydney, et au nom de la couronne d'Angleterre prit possession de ce continent insulaire d'Australie si grand et si merveilleusement riche. Ainsi à l'époque où les Etats Unis d'Amérique étaient dans un état de désaffection et allaient six ans plus tard cesser d'appartenir à l'empire britannique, l'Angleterre ajoutait à ses possessions lointaines un territoire austral presqu' aussi étendu, et ne leur cédant en rien sous le rapport du sol, du climat, et de la richesse minérale. Au commencement, l'Angleterre utilisa sa nouvelle propriété comme prison pour les condamnés à la déportation. Les premiers navires arrivèrent à Botany Bay en Janvier 1788, sous le commandement du Capitaine Phillip. C'est pendant que ces navires mouillaient dans la baie que l'infortuné navigateur français Lapérouse arriva à Botany. Il fut sans doute aussi surpris d'y voir flotter le pavillon anglais que le Capitaine Phillip d'apercevoir le vaisseau français au large. L'endroit où Cook débarqua n'a presque pas changé, le ruisseau où il prit sa provision d'eau coule encore, mais en honneur de cet évènement, un monument a été érigé tout près par l'honorable M. Thomas Holt, propriétaire de ce lieu historique; il est situé sur la plage méridionale de la baie. Sur la pointe nord se trouve une pierre tumulaire qui marque la dernière demeure du Père Le Receveur, et aussi un monument à la mémoire de son commandant Lapérouse, qui fit voile vers le grand Inconnu et dont le triste sort fut pendant longues années enveloppé de mystère. Le monument est une colonne élégante, entourée d'une palissade en fonte, une simple inscription rappelle l'histoire de la visite de Lapérouse et des fleurs et des arbustes ornent ce terrain classique. Il n'était pas probable qu'un si beau pays que l'Australie fût destiné à rester longtemps le séjour des criminels. Peu, à peu, les côtes furent explorées, d'aventureux voyageurs poussèrent leur voie jusque dans l'intérieur du continent, et l'émigration libre prit naissance. Au commencement de ce siècle, on trouva que l'Australie était éminemment propre à la production de la "toison d'or."‡ Avec le temps plusieurs minéraux de valeur furent découverts. Environ cinquante ans après que M. Macarthur eut démontré les propriétés pastorales de la colonie, l'ouverture des mines d'or australiennes excita la cupidité du monde entier, et la terre nouvelle devint fameuse. Il y a 90 ans, il y avait un petit établissement sur les bords de Sydney Cove; aujourd'hui un groupe de vigoureuses colonies se partagent la totalité du continent australien. Elles le sillonnent de chemins de fer, de télégraphes, et édifient une nouvelle "Britannia" dans un nouveau monde. Quelques unes des colonies australiennes sont des rejetons directs de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud; quelques autres se formèrent indépendamment de cette colonie, mais sans aucun doute on peut dire en un sens que la Nouvelle Galles est leur mère à toutes. C'est un fait remarquable que la superficie des diverses colonies australiennes est en raison inverse de leur population. Ainsi Victoria, séparée de la Nouvelle Galles en 1851, contient 88,200 milles carrés, et a une population d'environ 860,000 habitants. La Nouvelle Galles contient 323,437 milles carrés, et a 662,000 habitants. L'Australie méridionale propre, sans compter le "Territoire Septentrional," qui formera quelque jour deux ou trois colonies distinctes, contient 380,323 milles carrés, et a une population d'environ 240,000 habitants. Queensland, primitivement connue sous le nom de district de Moreton Bay, se sépara de la Nouvelle Galles en 1859. Elle a une superficie d'à peu près 670,000 milles carrés avec une population d'environ 200,000 habitants. La colonie de l'Australie Occidentale, qui contient environ 978,000 milles carrés fut fondée en 1826 et a une population de 30,000 habitants. L'Angleterre prit possession de la Terre de Van Diémen en 1803; on l'appelle aujourd'hui Tasmanie. Ses progrès ont été lents; mais elle jouit d'un beau climat, et les valétudinaires des colonies australiennes la visitent souvent. Nous devons aussi mentionner la Nouvelle Zélande, qui consiste en trois îles et qui acquiert chaque jour une plus grande importance. On verra ainsi que la colonie de la Nouvelle Galles possède, autour et près d'elle, des établissements florissants ayant chacun son histoire et ses caractères propres. L'Angleterre a dans les colonies d'Australie une population loyale, à peu près égale en nombre aux émigrants qui se séparèrent d'elle il y a un siècle, pour s'engager dans une carrière d'indépendance sous le drapeau étoilé. Mais entre toutes les autres, il n'en est aucune aussi belle et aussi riche que la Nouvelle Galles. Son histoire a présenté ces vingt dernières années un tableau de merveilleux développements. Son commerce est sans entraves; sa politique s'est élevée jusqu'aux dernières limites de la liberté; elle jouit de la plus parfaite tolérance religieuse; elle est très avancée dans les arts libéraux et les raffinements sociaux, et les divers spécimens qu'elle expose maintenant à Paris ne donnent qu'une modeste idée de sa richesse naturelle et de ses progrès généraux.

GEOGRAPHIE DE LA COLONIE.

La Nouvelle Galles du Sud est située dans la zone tempérée du sud, entre 28·10 et 37·28 de latitude et entre 157·37' et 141· de longitude est. Elle est bornée à l'Est par l'Océan Pacifique, au Nord par Queensland, à l'Ouest par l'Australie Méridionale, et au Sud par Victoria suivant une ligne tirée du Cap Howe jusqu' à la source du Murray, et de là suivant le cours occidental de cette rivière. Sa plus grande longueur est d'environ 700 milles, et sa largeur extrême d'environ 750; sa surface est de 323,477 milles carrés. Au début, la colonie comprenait toute la partie orientale de l'Australie; mais en 1851 la colonie méridionale, de Victoria s'en sépara, et en 1859, Queensland, au nord, se fit une existence indépendante.

Les traits physiques de la colonie sont aisés à comprendre. Le long de la côte se trouve une bande de terres basses dont la largeur varie de 30 à 100 milles. Vers l'ouest, la grande chaine de partage s'élève soudainement, et coupe la colonie du N. au S. De là, jusqu'à 30 ou 90 milles vers l'intérieur se trouvent de magnifiques plateaux, puis le sol s'incline peu à peu vers les plaines de l'intérieur qui forment la plus grande portion de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. Le pays peut donc se diviser en quatre zones distinctes: la zone ondulante des côtes en grande partie cultivable; la chaine stérile des montagnes, les plateaux fertiles qui s'élèvent à une moyenne de 2500 pieds au dessus du niveau de la mer, et les plans inclinés et prairies basses de l'intérieur situés de 800 à 400 pieds.

La ligne de côtes qui s'étend vers le Nord Est a une longueur de 800 milles; elle est bordée de récifs s'élevant a trois cent pieds, coupés çà et là de baies sablonneuses, d'anses et de hâvres. A l'extrémité sud de la colonie, Twofold Bay, offre un bon port à la navigation. Jervis Bay, 190 milles plus au Nord, a sept milles de longueur sur quatre de largeur, avec une ouverture de deux milles. Quatre-vingts milles encore plus au Nord est située Botany Bay. Quoique large de plus de 20 milles carrés, cette baie est fort peu profonde; mais il y a sur son rivage de l'ouest une anse magnifique appelée, en l'honneur de la femme du Gouverneur actuel "Lady Robinson's Beach." Le Port Jackson sur les bords duquel Sydney est située passe pour être un des plus beaux, sinon le plus beau du monde. Il s'enfonce dans les terres jusqu'à une distance de sept ou huit milles et sa largeur varie d'un demi à plusieurs milles. Il est découpé d'un grand nombre de baies magnifiques, sur les bords desquelles s'élèvent des collines boisées à l'exception (naturellement) de l'endroit où s'étend la cité, et là le rivage se transforme en pentes gazonnées, couvertes de villas pittoresques. Le port est profond presque partout, et parfaitement protégé contre les orages. "Middle Harbour" qui est un bras de Port Jackson tourné vers le nord a aussi une vaste surface et est entouré d'un paysage magnifique; mais il est moins profond que Port Jackson. Broken Bay, à vingt milles au nord est peu fréquentée, excepté comme port de refuge. Newcastle, à 50 milles au nord est le second port de la colonie et l'on en a perfectionné l'entrée au moyen de brise-lames au nord et au sud pour la plus grande sécurité du grand nombre de navires qui y entrent, Newcastle étant le grand port charbonnier du Pacifique méridional. Vingt milles plus au nord est situé Port Stephens, peu inférieur à Port Jackson, mais rarement visité, si ce n'est comme port de refuge. Encore plus au nord, les ports sont formés principalement par l'embouchure des rivières; et ils ont des barres dont la navigation n'est sans dangers que pendant le beau temps. Le lac Illawarra, le lac Macquarie, et plusieurs autres lacs salés découpent aussi la ligne des côtes.

Les montagnes de la Nouvelle Galles ne sont pas d'une grande élévation. On peut les ranger commodément en quatre classes, comprenant la chaine de la côte ou Cordillières, la Grande Chaine de Partage, les chaines de l'intérieur, et enfin les collines irrégulières disséminées dans tout le pays. Cependant une de ces chaines, la grande chaine de partage, est connue pratiquement sous sept noms différents selon les lieux. La plus haute montagne de cette chaine est le Mont Kosciusko, 7308 pieds: d'autres pics s'élèvent jusqu'à 5000 pieds. La chaine des côtes, qui s'étend sur une ligne parallèle à la chaine de partage et non loin d'elle, n'est pas d'une si grande élévation, son pic le plus élevé n'ayant que 3712 pieds. Parmi les montagnes isolées ou en groupes la plus haute n'atteint qu' à 2900 pied au dessus du niveau de la mer. Les chaines de l'intérieur qui forment le bassin occidental ne s'élèvent qu' à environ 2000 pieds.

D'après ce qui vient d'être dit sur l'élévation de la contrée, il est aisé de voir que les rivières de la colonie prennent leurs sources dans la principale chaine de montagnes. Celles du versant oriental se déchargent dans l'Océan Pacifique, celles du versant occidental coulent généralement vers l'ouest jusqu'à la rivière Darling où elles se déchargent. Cette rivière coule vers le sud, s'unit à la rivière Murray et se jette finalement dans l'océan au sud du continent. Les principales rivières du versant des côtes sont l'Hawkesbury, 330 milles; l'Hunter, 300 milles; le Shoalhaven, 250; et le Clarence, 240. Ces cours d'eau arrosent de 3000 à 8000 milles carrés. Le Clarence est navigable aux vapeurs qui tiennent la mer, sur une longueur de 70 milles; l'Hunter, de 39 milles; et les autres d'une distance moindre. Ils ont tous un cours tortueux et débordent fréquemment aux fortes pluies. Parmi les rivières de l'intérieur, le Darling a une longueur de 1160 milles; avec ses affluents il arrose 200,000 milles carrés de pays; il est navigable sur une étendue de 600 milles jusqu' à Bourke, et quelque fois plus loin dans les saisons pluvieuses. Le Murrumbidgee a un cours de 1390 milles, arrose 29,000 milles carrés et se jette dans le Murray; il est quelque fois navigable jusqu' à 900 milles. Le Lachlan a un bassin de 27,000 milles carrés de pays et se jette dans le Murrumbidgee après une course de 700 milles. Le Murray, qui sépare Victoria de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, a un cours de 1120 milles, arrose 270,000 milles carrés, et est navigable plusieurs centaines de milles jusqu' à Albury dans les saisons favorables. En temps de sécheresse, ces rivières ne sont pas navigables, sur une longueur de plusieurs milles leur cours n'est qu'une série de flaques d'eau. Le peu de profondeur de nos grandes rivières de l'intérieur, en comparaison de leur longueur et du niveau peu élevé de la contrée qu'elles arrosent, est remarquable. Quand la pluie est peu abondante, ces courants peuvent largement entrainer cette eau; mais quand elle est plus abondante que d'ordinaire, de vastes étendues de plaines sont inondées sur une surface de plusieurs milles. Plusieurs des affluents supérieurs du Darling ont de 390 à 750 milles de longueur.

Il n'y a que peu de lacs dans l'intérieur; le Lac Georges est le plus grand.

La Nouvelle Galles est divisée en comtés et en districts pastoraux. Il y a 20 anciens comtés et 13 districts pastoraux, lesquels ont encore été divisés en nouveaux comtés au nombre de quatre-vingt-dix-huit. Les districts pastoraux sont tous de vastes surfaces de pays, dans un ou deux cas plus grandes que l'Angleterre. Sur cette immense étendue de territoire sont dispersés 750 villes et villages, dont un grand nombre, cela va sans dire, sont dans leur enfance; mais (considérant les ressources du pays qui les entoure, ressources pastorales, agricoles, minérales, et manufacturières), douées d'une capacité de croissance probablement sans égale parmi un pareil nombre de jeunes villes situées en dehors de l'Australie. Après la capitale, qui a une population d'environ 200,000 âmes, la plus grande cité est Newcastle, avec une population de 10,000 âmes; Parramatta, West Maitland, et Bathurst ont des populations de plus de 5000 habitants.

METEOROLOGIE.

Le territoire de la Nouvelle Galles du sud s'étendant sur une si vaste surface, et son élévation et ses traits physiques étant si variés, on comprendra aisément qu'il en résulte une diversité considérable de climats. Et, en effet, il y a ici plusieurs climats distincts, se rapprochant principalement de ceux de l'Espagne et de l'Italie, mais en certains endroits aussi froids que le climat du nord de la France. Le long des côtes la température est très-égale, et Sydney jouit d'un climat si uniforme que les variations de la température annuelle ne sont que de 60· à 65· (Farenheit) la moyenne étant 62·5· La moyenne du maximum de température à l'ombre à Sydney dans les mois les plus chauds est à peine de 80· (Farenheit) tandis que la moyenne du minimum durant le mois le plus froids est de 45· (Farenheit).

A une petite distance dans les terres la chaleur est quelque peu plus forte, l'influence modératrice de l'océan se faisant un peu moins sentir. Sur les montagnes l'air est beaucoup plus froid. A Kiandra qui est situé à 4640 pieds, et qui est le district le plus froid de la colonie, la moyenne du minimum de température durant les mois les plus froids est aussi basse que 22· Farenheit, et la moyenne du maximum durant les mois les plus chauds est de 76·, la température moyenne étant environ 49·. Sur les plateaux, à une altitude de 2000 à 3000 pieds la moyenne varie de 53· dans le sud à 97· dans le nord de la colonie; et sur la côte septentrionale et dans le plaines de l'ouest la température moyenne s'élève jusqu à 63· Farenheit. Il fait plus chaud en été et plus froid en hiver dans les grandes plaines de l'ouest que le long des côtes, à cause d'une excessive radiation. La neige est inconnue dans le voisinage de la mer; sur les montagnes cependant et sur les plateaux les orages de neige sont fréquents en hiver. Le climat de Sydney est très agréable: la chaleur même de l'été y est tempérée par une délicieuse brise de mer qui souffle tout le long de la côte. Sur les plateaux, quoique la chaleur soit très-forte pendant la journée, les nuits sont presque invariablement fraiches en été. Sur les plaines de l'ouest la chaleur est très-fatiguante pendant trois mois de l'année. Une des particularités du climat est le vent chaud qui toutefois souffle rarement plus de quelques jours en été. Il vient des plaines échauffées de l'Intérieur. Les "southerly bursters" (vents violents du sud) et les orages sont fréquents en été, et quand ils ne sont pas trop violents sont les bienvenus, car ils dissipent l'accumulation excessive de la chaleur. En hiver, les vents froids viennent quelquefois des plaines occidentales.

La pluie est plus abondante sur les côtes que dans les terres, et notre astronome a estimé que la moyenne sur les stations des côtes est d'environ 41 pouces par an. Sur les stations situées à l'ouest de la chaine de partage la moyenne est à peu près de 24 pouces par an. Quelquefois des pluies d'un caractère tropical tombent, généralement à la fin d'une période de sécheresse. Le mois dernier il est tombé à Sydney plus de 7 pouces de pluie en un seul jour, et l'on a été jusqu à compter 20 pouces en 24 heures.

Le climat de la Nouvelle Galles est très salubre, comme le prouvent la statistique de la mortalité qui fait un heureux contraste avec celle des pays d'Europe. Relativement peu de personnes fixées dans la colonie, voudraient consentir à changer leur résidence pour retourner dans le vieux monde.

CLIMAT, SOL, ET PRODUCTIONS.

La lecture des opinions des voyageurs experimentés est l'épreuve la plus sévère à laquelle l'appréciation du climat d'un pays puisse être soumise. Celui de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud peut supporter cette épreuve et en sortir victorieux. Les saisons y sont douces, l'atmosphère clair et pur, le ciel brillant et d'autres dons nombreux de la nature concourrent a y établir la salubrité, la prospérité et le bonheur. Parmi les habitants de ce pays l'on rencontre des individus appartenant aux climats les plus chauds, aussi bien qu' aux plus froids, des gens qui après plusieurs années de résidence n'ont pas perdu la plus petite portion de leur vigueur primitive. Les enfants du pays sont actifs et peuvent être comparés favorablement au physique avec toute autre race. Ils peuvent travailler dans leurs champs ou poursuivre leurs métiers presque tous les jours de l'année. Ils n'en sont empêchés ni par des chaleurs tropicales, ni par la neige, la glace où les brouillards. Seules des pluies bienfaisantes viennent interrompre le cours de leurs travaux qui sont du reste amplement payés par les produits d'un sol riche et fertile. Douée d'une température constante et arrosée par des pluies régulières, comparant favorablement même avec les contrées les plus humides, la Nouvelles Galles du Sud est éminemment propre à servir à l'établissment de ceux qui désirent passer leur vie en poursuivant la carrière agricole, le labourage du sol, et l'élevage des bestiaux. Quel vaste champ elle offre au colon! Combien ses fermiers prospèrent! Quelle richesse chez ses éleveurs! Elle contient une surperficie de 207,000,000 d'arpents pour une population de 662,000 habitants dont 40,000 seulement occupent le sol comme agriculteurs et ne possèdent en tout que moins du dixième de la superficie totale aliénée par la couronne. La Nouvelle Galles du Sud avec 513,840 arpents cultivés, 12,000,000 enclos, et seulement 25,260,755 moutons, 3,131,013 têtes de bétail, 366,703 chevaux et 173,604 porcs devrait être pour l'agriculteur industrieux ce qu'était le Jardin d'Eden pour ceux dont il est descendu.

La saison d'été qui commence dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, au mois de Décembre ressemble à celle de cette partie de l'Europe Occidentale qui s'étend entre 41° 55' et 41° 57' de latitude; et l'hiver qui commence au 21 Juin est semblable a celui de cette partie des côtes de la Méditerrannée qui comprend celles de l'Espagne, de l'Italie, de la France et de l'Algérie, et s'étendent de Tunis au au Caire, et concentre ainsi, "pour employer les paroles de l'explorateur scientifique, Comte Strzelecki," dans un espace de onze degrés de latitudes les éléments des saisons les plus nécessaires et les plus essentiels pour le déploiement de toutes les énergies productives, animales et végétales. Le climat qui permet de cultiver, au grand air avec succès les productions végétales de presque tous les pays du monde doit être naturellement agréable. Les arbres indigènes produisent des bois qui sont forts, beaux et durables. Les palmiers et les fougères aborescentes abondent, côte à côte avec les magnifiques spécimens de la famille Eucalyptus. Les forêts produisent plus de cent espèces de bois dont beaucoup sont appréciés pour leur excellence.

Le sol et l'air qui nourrissent ces essences indigènes sont aussi favorables aux monarques des forêts étrangères. Les cèdres du Liban, les cyprès d'Amérique, le chêne anglais, le chataigner d'Espagne, le bambou des Indes, le camélia de Chine, le magnolia de l'Amérique du Nord, ainsi que beaucoup d'autres, élèvent orgueilleusement leurs têtes dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud aussi haut qu'ils le font dans leur terre natale. A quelques milles de Sydney, des pommes aussi belles et aussi savoureuses que celles que l'Angleterre peut produire croissent a coté d'oranges égales en saveur à celles de toute autre partie du monde. Cette remarque d'un visiteur étranger de distinction était très favorable mais en même temps peu flatteuse lorsqu'en traversant le marché de Sydney il s'écriait: "Quoi! voilà ici les fruits de tous les pays!" L'agriculture et l'horticulture sont encore dans leur enfance dans la colonie. Cependant beaucoup a été fait pour montrer ce que le sol peut produire. Les fermiers du Nord ont leurs riches champs de canne à sucre et de maïs, et leurs vertes plantations de fruits tropicaux. Au sud, le long des côtes se trouvent les riches districts ruraux et dans l'intérieur, dans presque chaque localité un peu peuplée les capacités du sol ont été essayées, et il a montré partout combien il est propice à la culture des céréales. Les vignes abondent, car il y a peu d'endroits où les éleveurs n'aient autour de leur maison d'habitation quelques enclos de vigne. Mais l'élevage des bestiaux sur des étendues de terrain presque sans limites est beaucoup moins onéreuse et beaucoup plus profitable que la culture. Les fermes d'élevage sont ici dans un état fort avancé. Une population, ou en d'autres termes, une main d'œuvre considérable est nécessaire pour développer les ressources et la fertilité du sol, et recueillir les avantages d'un climat favorable. Dans les districts où l'on a à se prémunir contre de longues saisons de sécheresse (et l'on se ressent quelquefois de pareilles saisons dans l'intérieur), à mesure que la colonisation avance l'on pourvoira à la conservation de l'eau et à l'irrigation du sol et l'on vaincra ainsi certaines difficultés contre lesquelles les éleveurs ont à lutter. Aujourd'hui la nature est encore presque partout laissée à elle même et cependant la Nouvelle Galles de Sud est très prospère.

Dans les remarques générales sur le climat de la colonie Mr. H. C. Russell, l'astronome du Gouvernement, dit:—

La moyenne des pluies sur le versant oriental prise dans les cinq dernières années de 1871 à 1875, est de 41 pouces; le nombre de jours pendant lesquels elles tombèrent est en moyenne de 103, et la moyenne par jour est de o.419 de pouce. Le versant occidental des montagnes commence à 2500 pieds au dessus du niveau de la mer et s'étend graduellement jusqu'à, 400 milles dans l'ouest où la contré n'est plus élevée que de 400 pieds au dessus de ce même niveau. Les rivières coulent lentement à travers cette vaste étendue de pays, la moyenne des pluies n'étant là que de 24 pouces et l'évaporation considérable. D'après, Mr. Russell, la température, à l'ombre en prenant la moyenne de toutes les stations des deux côtés de la ligne de partage des eaux est de 59·6 Farenheit. Si les stations des deux versants sont prises séparément la différence de la température moyenne est très petite; mais la température dans l'intérieur est beaucoup plus élevée que sur la côte. Dans les plaines de l'ouest le thermomètre monte quelquefois à l'ombre à 100· et se maintient entre 100· et 120· (F.) La température moyenne sur une station du nord ouest serait donc d'environ 68· et sur une station de l'intérieur et de l'extrême sud de 58· (F.). Les vents généraux sont généralement frais, venant de l'ouest et du sud en hiver, du nord ouest et de l'ouest en été. Le sol de la côte nourrissait dans l'origine de belles forêts de cèdres et des broussailles épaisses, elles ont disparues graduellement, et sur les bords d'une douzaine de petits cours d'eau qui coulent à travers des plaines d'alluvions, l'on rencontre aujourd 'hui les principales fermes de la colonies établies sur un sol dont la fertilité est sans égale. Les districts côtiers s'étendent sur une longueur de 660 miles, et une largeur de 400. Les herbes indigènes de ce cette partie du pays sont en général dures et fortes, et ont été, sur une grande étendue remplacées par des herbes artificielles telles que le rye-grass, le cocksfoot, prairie grass, rib, herbes anglaises mélangées, luzerne, trèfle, blanc et incarnat.

Les trèfles fleurissent dans le sud là où l'on s'occupe principalement de la production du lait et du beurre; et la luzerne dans le Nord, où l'on en fait plusieurs coupes par année qui rapportent aux fermiers un profit assez élevé. Les chevaux aussi bien que les bestiaux, surtout parmi ces derniers les vaches laitières, réussissent admirablement; mais cette partie de la contrée ne s'adapte pas aussi bien à l'élevage du mouton et peu d'individus de cette catégorie sont compris dans les troupeaux des fermiers des côtes. La ligne de partage, qui s'étend sur une longueur d'environ 600 milles et sur une largeur de 70, a un climat qui passe des neiges éternelles sur le sommet des montagnes à la douce température des plateaux, ces derniers formés en grande partie par la roche primitive, le granit et ses variétés.

Cette division, quoique rocheuse contient une grande quantité de terres propres au pâturage et à l'agriculture. Au fait, on y rencontre quelques uns des meilleurs terrains à blé et des meilleurs vergers de la colonie. Dans la partie sud se trouvent les riches plaines du Monaro, avec leur sol volcanique et leurs inépuisables cours d'eau, où se trouvent situées quelques belles fermes. Les moutons de toute espèce y réussissent, et les plus beaux bestiaux de la colonie y ont leurs pâturages. Au milieu de ce district les plaines de Goulburn, Yass, et Bathurst, offrent de riches pâturages, et au Nord se trouve le fameux district de la Nouvelle Angleterre (ainsi appelé à cause de sa ressemblance avec le Royaume Uni), où les fermiers et les éleveurs trouvent un emploi lucratif. Les chevaux élevés dans cette partie du pays sont les meilleurs de la colonie. On y élève aussi des bestiaux de Durham, de Hereford, et du Devon, ces derniers s'acclimatant très bien dans les terrains élevés et plus froids. L'espèce de moutons à la longue laine, comme ceux du Leicester et les mérinos y réussit d'une façon très profitable. Les mérinos fortement charpentés, et une espèce croisée entre le mérinos et le mouton du Lincoln, donnent de bonnes toisons et sont généralement peu sujets aux maladies. L'eau et l'herbe y sont en grande abondance. Sur quelques uns des "runs" (pâturages) le granit et le grès dominent dans la formation géologique, les moutons sont sujets à une maladie appelée la "foot rot" (pourriture des pieds) au carrelet et aux vers; mais même avec ces entraves la partie montagneuse est une sorte de hâvre, dans lequel les moutons des plaines dont nous allons parler plus loin viennent chercher un refuge pendant les saisons de sécheresse et lorsque la nourriture menace de devenir rare dans leurs pâturages. La division suivante, s'avance dans l'intérieur sur le versant occidental sur une étendue d'environ 550 milles de longueur sur 90 milles de largeur. Là se trouvent quelques magnifiques districts, sous un doux climat où les troupeaux peuvent être maintenus en bonne condition durant tout le cours de l'année. Le sol se compose en grande partie de glaise rouge et chocolat, couverte d'une espèce d'Eucalyptus que l'on nomme "Box." Les différentes parties en sont connues sous les noms de districts du Murrumbidgee, du Lachlan, du Mudgee, et des plaines de Liverpool, la meilleure partie de la colonie pour l'engraissage des bestiaux se trouvant dans ces districts. En outre des pâturages il y a aussi de bonnes terres agraires sur lesquelles sont établis des fermiers et des "free selectors"* qui y prospèrent. Le climat et les pâturages rendent ce district plus propre que tout autre à l'élevage des chevaux. Toutes les espèces de bétail y réussissent et une partie de la meilleure laine de la colonie est produite par ses moutons.

Encore plus loin dans l'intérieur se trouve la division intermédiaire, ainsi appelée par ce qu'elle se trouve placée entre deux classes bien distinctes de contrée, celle qui se compose de terres salines (salt bush) et celle qui ne continent pas ces dernières; la première est le célèbre "salt bush" (plaines salées) australien. Son étendue est de 550 milles de longueur sur 120 milles de largeur. Le pays est en général plat et uni, et le climat y est plus chaud et plus sec que sur le versant occidental. Le sol est salin dans beaucoup d'endroits mais certaines parties de ce district sont admirablement adaptées aux travaux et à la charrue du laboureur.

Les districts du Murrumbidgee, du Lachlan, de Wellington, et de Gwydir, qui occupent la plus grande partie de cette division sont célèbres pour leurs pâturages. Dans la saison humide de l'année, les herbages naturels, surtout l'avoine sauvage et l'orge y croissent de la manière la plus luxuriante et après une saison de sécheresse une petite pluie ramène le pays dans d'excellentes conditions. On y élève des chevaux et du bétail, mais ce genre d'occupation n'est pas très-rémunératif, aussi y préfère-t-on les moutons. L'espèce mérinos y est la favorite, et elle produit une excellente laine à carder (combing wool) de bonne venue qui en ce moment-ci est d'un profit plus considérable que toute autre espèce. La dernière et la plus éloignée des divisions du pays, est celle que l'on appelle le "salt bush" (plaines salées) nom qui lui est donné à cause de la qualité du sol qui est remarquablement salin. C'est une étendue d'environ 400 milles, de long sur 300 de large, dont le climat est chaud et sec, bien qu'il ne soit pas cependant trop chaud pour l'élevage. Le sol en est friable et sablonneux mais le long des cours d'eau il y a quelques morceaux de terrains d'alluvions très riches. Il y a peu d' herbe, leur place y est rempli par la broussaille salée, le coton et d'autres espèces végétales desquelles les animaux se nourrissent et se conservent en parfaite santé. Les chevaux y pourraient réussir mais on ne les y élève, pas sur une large échelle, parce que les moutons et le bétail attirent seuls l'attention des éleveurs, qui possèdent d'immenses étendues de terrains qu'ils louent de la couronne et sont connus en Australie comme les "Squatters," des districts du Darling, de l'Albert, et du Warrego.

Le sol et le climat de cette vaste étendue de territoire ayant été ainsi brièvement esquissés, afin de remplir le but de cet article il est nécessaire de fournir quelques renseignements sur le "stock" que le sol produit et nourrit à l'époque actuelle.

Comme nous l'avons dit plus haut l'on y compte plus de 25,000,000 de moutons, quantité supérieure à celle de la France, ou à peu près un-vingtième du chiffre total des moutons du monde entier et les cinq douzièmes du "stock" total de l'Australasie.*

La Nouvelle Galles du Sud possède 38 moutons par tête de la population. La France possède à peine les ⅔ d'un mouton par tête, et le Royaume-Uni d'Angleterre, d'Irlande, et d'Ecosse, n'en comptent qu'un seul dans la même proportion. La Nouvelle Galles du Sud supporte ses moutons sur ses pâturages naturels; dans de bonnes saisons elle pourrait faire plus, dans des saisons sèches elle a assez à faire; mais si les propriétaires de ces moutons cherchaient l'aide de la charrue, comme l'ont fait leurs frères des vieux pays, où il y a des pâturages permanents, et où l'on cultive en grand les racines alimentaires, le "stock" actuel pourrait être doublé et triplé aisément. La tableau suivant donne une idée très-claire des capacités agricoles en ce genre.

Nombre des bestiaux et moutons par étendue de 100 arpents, à l'exclusion des lacs, rivières, bois et forêts:—

Contrées.	Bétail par 100 arpents.	Moutons par 100 arpents.
Royaume Uni	13·8	47·1
Wurtemberg	28·4	17·2
Bavière	21·2	10·6
Belgique	20·3	9·5
Hollande	18·2	11·3
Danemark	15·1	22·7
Autriche (propre)	14·5	9·8
Prusse	13·0	29·8
Nouvelle Galles du Sud	1·5	12·5

L'élevage des moutons a fait de grands progrès pendant les quinze dernières années; mais pendant les années précédentes les progrès avaient été lents. Les premiers moutons furent introduits ici de la colonie du Cap en 1797. Le sol devait leur être favorable, car en 1803 Mr. Macarthur, qui peut être justement considéré comme le promoteur de la "grande" industrie de la colonie, apporta en Angleterre quelques toisons qui attirèrent l'attention, et lui permirent de se procurer quelques mérinos provenant des fameux troupeaux de Georges III. Mr. Macarthur fut de plus encouragé par la donation de 10,000 arpents de terre, et fut vite en mesure de prouver aux courtiers de Londres que le sol de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud était éminemment favorable à l'acclimatation du mérinos. En 1828 il n'y avait dans la colonie que 12,479 chevaux, 262,868 têtes de bétail, et 536,391 moutons; en 1866 ces nombres étaient doublés et aujourd'hui en 1878, d'après les rapports des statistiques, le "stock" de 1861 est à peu près quadruplé.

A propos des moutons introduits par Mr. Macarthur. l'opinion suivante émise par un vieux colon montre combien la race s'est améliorée depuis leur introduction. En 1870 il écrivait: "Ce fut dans l'année 1862 que je vis pour la première fois ces moutons célèbres; ils étaient beaucoup plus petits que le mérinos Australien de l'époque actuelle Les brebis que je vis ne pesaient pas plus de 30 à 34 livres chacune. Ces moutons étaient petits, mais bien bâtis et portaient des toisons très-fines, mais légères. Ils manquaient en longueur et en poids." Beaucoup parmi les premiers colons n'épargnèrent ni peine ni argent pour se procurer des moutons provenant des troupeaux les plus choisis de la France, de l'Espagne, et de l'Allemagne, pour améliorer le stock général. Par un élevage judicieux, joint aux effets du sol et du climat, ce but a été atteint. Il y a une augmentation dans la taille de la charpente, on a obtenu une bonne longueur de laine sans y sacrifier la finesse et la densité, et le mérinos australien peut-être classé aujourd'hui comme égal sinon supérieur à n'importe quel mouton du monde. Quelques unes des plus belles toisons que l'Allemagne puisse produire, envoyées en présent à la société d'Agriculture de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud arrivèrent ici il y a quelque temps, mais elles ne peuvent pas soutenir une comparaison favorable avec les toisons australiennes et il n'est pas probable que l'on importe des béliers mérinos d'Allemagne. Les moutons de la colonie appartiennent en général au type mérinos, et un-quatre vingtième du stock actuel à la race à longue laine. Les mérinos sont divisés en deux classes—"combing" et "clothing."† Un beau mouton australien porteur d'une toison épaisse pèse environ 50 livres. La tonte annuelle d'un mouton de cette race donne en moyenne trois livres de laine lavée. Certains mérinos d'une rare qualité ont donné jusqu'à 15 livres de laine à carder (non lavée), mais la moyenne de cette dernière description est de 5 livres. Les béliers mérinos dont la généalogie est connue valent de 500 à 12,500f., les brebis de 500 à 5000f. pièce. Il y a environ 400,000 moutons à longue laine où de races croisées dans la colonie. On estime beaucoup les moutons du Lincoln et de Leicester, et les moutons croisés de Lincoln et de mérinos produisent une excellente race, qui est très-profitable aux petits éleveurs. Mais les ports de la colonie ont été fermés depuis 1873 aux importeurs étrangers à cause des maladies survenues dans les troupeaux européens, et les éleveurs ont souffert de terribles pertes à cause de cela. Les toisons des races croisées sont généralement très lourdes et leur laine est en grande demande sur le marché de Londres. Lorsque les ports seront ouverts de nouveau (et l'on pense que cela aura lieu avant la fin de l'année courante) les moutons anglais à longue laine seront importés sur une grande échelle.

Il y a ainsi que nous l'avons dit plus haut plus de trois millions de bêtes à corne dans la colonie, mais leur qualité n'a pas encore atteint le degré de perfection de celle des moutons. La race à cornes courtes où de Durham y domine, et nous en possédons a peu près 2,700,000 têtes; celle d'Hereford vient ensuite avec 303,000. Il y a quelques troupeaux de bétail du Devon, ainsi que quelques têtes appartenant aux variétés du Ayrshire et des îles de la Manche: ce qui complète le compte donné par les statistiques. Bien que nos bestiaux soient loin de valoir comparativement nos moutons, on a fait dans les vingt-cinq dernières années des progrès immenses dans leur amélioration Avant cette époque ils étaient de très-mauvaise qualité, car le stock primitif venu du Cap et d'Angleterre n'était pas de bonne qualité non plus. Cependant dans ces derniers temps on n'a épargné aucune dépense pour réparer ce manque de jugement. Avant que les ports fussent fermés quelques Herefords et Devons à cornes courtes, bien choisis, arrivèrent ici, et il existe aujourd'hui quelques beaux troupeaux de bestiaux de race pure. Les sociétés agriculturales de la colonie, dont le nombre s'élève à quarante environ, ont encouragé cette industrie dans une certaine mesure et les bêtes exposées chaque année dans leurs comices ne seraient pas hors de place dans les meilleures expositions d'Europe ou d'Amérique. Plus de 25,000f. ont été fréquemment donnés pour un taureau à cornes courtes où une vache du même genre appartenant à une race pure. Les meilleurs têtes des races d'Hereford et du Devon valent de 6250f. à 12,500f. et dans un troupeau médiocre un taureau vaut en moyenne 750f. A l'époque actuelle nous pouvons dire que nous possédons environ 2,000,000 de têtes de bétail de qualité moyenne dans la colonie. Parmi celles-ci 12,000 peuvent être classées comme de races pures et 300,000 comme d'un bon stock amélioré duquel ont peut en agissant avec soin former des troupeaux égaux à ceux du monde entier. Les bêtes grasses se vendent sur le marché à raison de 25 à 37f. par 100 livres. Les bêtes ordinaires valent à peu près 100f. par tête. Les moutons gras, les jeunes moutons de 56 livres se vendent à Sydney environ 17f. 25c. par tête; les moutons ordinaires varient dans leurs prix de 8f. à 15f. suivant la demande et la qualité. Des bœuf gras de taille moyenne se vendent quelquefois à Sydney au prix de 175f. Dans les anciens jours, les chevaux de la colonie étaient remarquablement bons, et l'on raconte des exploits merveilleux accomplis par les chevaux de louage australiens avant qu'on eût en même l'idée d'établir de bonnes routes et des chemins de fer. La découverte de l'or, qui tourna la tête à tant de colons, fit tort à l'élève de ces animaux précieux et pendant quelque temps on ne se donna pas la peine de choisir les étalons ou les juments. Les chevaux multiplièrent abondamment; de fait, ils parcouraient les montagnes en hordes à l'état sauvage; mais leur qualité était sérieusement affectée. On a dernièrement tâché d'arrêter cet état de choses. On tue les chevaux sauvages et l'on importe chaque année le meilleur sang d'Angleterre. Le dommage de 1850 à 1860 a été presque oublié. Les chevaux de trait ont été très-améliorés, et il y a aujourd'hui environ 25,000 têtes de de bonne qualité de cette sorte dans la colonie. Il y a en tout environ 80,000 chevaux de trait parmi lesquels on peut choisir, mais quelques uns d'entre eux sont très-inférieurs. Il y a plus de 70,000 chevaux de voiture légères, et environ 200,000 chevaux de selle communs, la moitié desquels est d'assez bonne qualité, leur supériorité venant d'une certaine proportion de bon sang. Y compris les arabes, le nombre des pur sang faisant partie du stock actuel de la colonie est estimé à 3500. On peut dire qu'il n'existe plus guère que 60,000 chevaux sauvages à tracasser les colons qui les détruisent à coups de fusil ou autrement. Les chevaux de pur sang atteignent ici de très-hauts prix, comme en Angleterre, selon leur généalogie; les étalons et juments de trait sont cotés de 50 à 1000 livres chacun (1250 à 25,000f.) les châtrés de même espèce se vendent de £20 à £60 (500 à 1500f.) les bons chevaux de selle et de voitures légères de £20 à 50 (de 500 à 1250f.) les chevaux de service de médiocre et inférieure qualités de £1 à £20 (25 à 500f). Les chevaux non dressés et de sang douteux se vendent quelques fois à la campagne quelques shellings par tête. L'Inde a été pendant plusieurs années un bon marché pour les chevaux de la colonie qui sont très-utiles pour la remonte de la cavalerie. On en expédie plusieurs chargements tous les ans et l'on pense qu'on pourrait disposer annuellement pour le marché indien de 3000 têtes de chevaux de bon usage si l'on y trouvait un avantage suffisant. Aujourd'hui le trafic est entre les mains de quelques spéculateurs qui choisissent leur chargement en courant les risques, puis ont affaire aux acheteurs de l'Inde. Les cochons de la colonie, grâces à des importations récentes, sont d'une belle qualité, et le commerce de lard salé commence à prendre de l'importance. Dans plusieurs districts, principalement dans ceux de la côte méridionale, il y a des établissements qui livrent des jambons et du porc aussi bon que ceux des meilleurs comtés de l'Angleterre; et dans les districts qui produisent du maïs l'élève des cochons est faite avec beaucoup de profit.

D'après ces détails qui sont nécessairement brefs, le lecteur peut se rendre compte de la condition florissante de l'industrie pastorale dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. Son exportation de produits pastoraux peut être estimée à environ £8,000,000 par an, les trois quart de laquelle somme sont tirés de la laine, et du stock entier des colonies du groupe australasien qui s'élève à 958,952 chevaux, 7,232,131 bêtes à cornes, et 63,590,135 moutons. La Nouvelle Galles possède 366,703 chevaux, 3,131,013 bêtes à cornes et 25,260,799 moutons presque tous exempts de maladies. La gale des moutons et la pleuro pneumonie des bêtes à cornes autrefois si inquiétantes, ont tout à fait disparu grâces à un système bien organisé dirigé par une administration capable et spéciale. Les fermiers éleveurs, depuis l'énergique "free-selector" avec son petit troupeau de moutons et ses quelques têtes de bétail jusqu'au grand "squatter" qui tond annuellement 200,000 moutons et peut compter 20,000 têtes de bêtes à cornes, sont prospères, ont de bon logis et de belles perspectives d'avenir. Elle ne manque pas de place pour ceux qui auraient le désir de partager sa prospérité. L'Europe lui présente un marché toujours ouvert pour ses laines, ses cuirs, son suif, ses viandes conservées; et au sud, tout près, en Victoria, il existe pour ses bœufs gras une demande constante qui produit un trafic de plus d'un million sterling par an.

VIN.

La Nouvelle Galles du Sud possède à la fois un sol et un climat adaptés à la culture de la vigne, et elle arrivera sans aucun doute par la suite à prendre rang parmi les plus importants pays vinicoles du monde. Cette industrie existe dans la colonie depuis quelques années déjà quoiqu 'elle n'ait atteint une certaine extension que dans les dix ou quinze dernières. Dans l'année 1868 il y avait dans la colonie 2531 arpents de vigne, produisant 235,283 gallons* de vin et 3856 gallons d'eau de vie; on y cueillit aussi 700 tonnes de raisins qui furent vendus pour l' usage de la table. Durant l'année qui finit au 31 Mars, 1877, la superficie de nos vignobles montait à 4457 arpents, dont le produit fut d'environ 800,000 gallons de vin, 3000 gallons d'eau de vie, et près de 1000 tonnes de raisins pour l'usage de la table. Presque toutes les variétés de vignes cultivées en Europe et en Amérique ont été acclimatées dans la colonie, mais les espèces les plus en usage sont le Hambro noir, le muscatel, et le "sweet water" (littéralement "eau douce"). On trouve des vignobles dans presque toutes les parties de la colonie; et ceux d'Albury, de la Nouvelle Angleterre, des rivières de Hunter, de Paterson, et de Williams ont gagné une renommée qui s'est même étendue jusqu'en Europe. Dans les saisons favorables, les raisins se vendent en quantité dans les rues de la métropole à 0.20 c., 0.30 c., et 0.40 c. la livre. Des vins d'excellente qualité, rouge et blanc, peut être produit au détail au prix de 1 f. 25 c. la bouteille, et en gros à celui de 3 francs le gallon et au dessus. Il existe en même temps des vins de choix qui se vendent sur la place aux prix du meilleur Bourgogne ou des meilleurs vins du Rhin.

L'augmentation dans la production du vin dans la colonie dans ces dernières années est en grande partie due à l'introduction dans le pays de vignerons Français et Allemands qui se sont établis et sont entrés vigoureusement dans cette branche de l'industrie. On les rencontre en général dans le district d'Albury et dans la vallée du Hunter. Beaucoup d'entre eux vendent leurs raisins à de plus grands vignerons et y trouvent leur profit. Quelques uns préfèrent faire leur vin eux-mêmes. Un homme avec sa famille pendant la saison peut vendanger de 8 à 10 arpents de vigne qui produisent une moyenne de 400 à 500 gallons à l'arpent. L'outillage nécessaire à la fabrication du vin n'est pas trop coûteux, et beaucoup de vignerons sont assez adroits pour le fabriquer eux-mêmes. Le rendement serait donc d'environ 1000 à 1250 francs par arpent, ce qui semble passablement profitable à ceux qui s'y sont engagés. Le terrible phylloxera n'a jamais fait son apparition dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. Il y a quelques années il y eut une certaine alarme lorsqu'on s'aperçut que la maladie connue sous le nom d'oidium avait attaqué nos vignes, mais on découvrit bientot que l'ennemi pouvait être facilement expulsé à l'aide du souffre, et le vigneron, armé aujourd'hui de son soufflet à souffre, s'occupe fort peu de l'oidium lorsqu'il en aperçoit les traces dans ses vignes. Le terrain qui est connu sous le nom de terrain chocolat, à cause de sa belle couleur brune, est surtout favorable à la culture de la vigne de même que les terres qui s'étendent au dessus de nos riches mines de charbon.

Dans un des plus grande vignobles situés sur la rivière Hunter, certaines espèces de raisins ont donné un rendement de 1000 gallons par arpent, et la vin a été d'excellente qualité. Il y a quelque temps, dans l'intention d'éprouver la vigueur des vins australiens, M. T. J. Fallon, d'Albury, embarqua une certaine quantité de vins, rouge et blanc, pour un voyage autour du monde—en Angleterre et de retour. A leur arrivée en Australie, ces vins furent goutés par un certain nombre d'experts, et le résultat fut qu'aucun d'eux n'avait souffert la moindre détérioration, tandis que certaines espèces avaient au contraire beaucoup gagné. On pense généralement que si l'on modifiait en Angleterre la taxe sur les vins coloniaux, ils soutiendraient avec succès la concurrence avec les vins légers de France. Si cela était, et que des améliorations fussent faites dans les lois sur la distillation, qui permissent au vigneron de distiller de l'eau de vie sans les restrictions actuelles, l'industrie vinicole arriverait bientôt au premier rang et deviendrait une de nos plus profitables entreprises.

SERICICULTURE.

On peut à peine dire que la sériciculture soit une industrie établie dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, mais des expériences ont été faites dans cette direction qui offrent des preuves abondantes que la colonie est admirablement propre à l'élève des vers à soie. Plusieurs variétés de vers, comprenant l'Italien, le Français, et l'Egyptien, réussissent, et jusqu'ici ils n'ont point été affectés des maladies qui ont été si fatales aux vers et si funestes à l'industrie dans plusieurs parties de l'Europe. La nourriture dont ils ont besoin peut être produite en quantité illimitée et en grande variété et il y a plusieurs espèces de mûriers qui croissent dans la colonie de la façon la plus luxuriante. Plusieurs personnes ont apporté beaucoup d'attention à l'élève des vers à soie dans la colonie, et elles ont si bien réussi qu'elles ont pu prouver qu'une excellente qualité de soie pouvait être produite ici avec peu de travail et de frais comparativement. Les qualités les plus remarquables de cette soie sont la force de la fibre et le brillant qui sont plus remarquables que dans les autres genres. Il y a quelques années un résident qui habitait Maitland sur les bord du "Hunter River" s'amusa à élever une petite quantité de vers à soie. Il sauva soigneusement les cocons, en dévida la soie et en envoya un spécimen à quelques amis en Angleterre. Cette soie fut montrée à l'un des plus grands marchands de soie de Londres, qui fit immédiatement l'offre de prendre toute la quantité disponible de soie de ce genre au plus haut prix donné pour les meilleures qualités sur le marché de Londres. Messieurs Bladen Neil et Mr. Charles Brady sont à présent les plus grands producteurs de soie de la colonie. Mr. Brady, qui a porté une grande attention à l'étude de cette industrie, a découvert une méthode pour régler l'hybernage des graines (œuf des vers à soie), de sorte que l'éclosion peut en être avancée ou retardée aussi longtemps qu'on peut le désirer. De cette manière, on évite l'une des plus grandes difficultés de l'élève, celle d'avoir des œufs éclos avant que l'on puisse avoir de quoi nourrir les jeunes vers. Par le procédé de Mr. Brady les œufs peuvent être éclos en quantités nécessaires et à telles époques qu'on le désire, de sorte que l'élève des vers est réduite à la certitude d'un calcul absolu, ce qui amène une grande économie dans les opérations de cette industrie.

CEREALES.

Il est une question que chacun est naturellement tenté de faire à propos des pays neufs. Quelle est leur capacité productrice pour ce qui est des denrées alimentaires? Quelles sont les espèces de grains qui y croissent? La réponse à ces questions en ce qui touche la Nouvelle Galles du Sud est facile à donner d'une manière satisfaisante, car non seulement nous produisons toutes ou à peu près toutes les récoltes que l'on rencontre dans les contrées agricoles de l'Europe, mais de plus nous y joignons les produits des pays tropicaux. L'agriculture fut une des premières occupations à laquelle se livrèrent les premiers colons, mais les résultats furent peu considérables, d'abord à cause de leur ignorance des méthodes de culture à employer dans un pays si nouveau pour eux, et en partie parceque le sol du district de Cumberland, où ils vinrent s'établir alors n'est pas généralement d'une bonne qualité. A mesure que le pays devenait plus connu, des terres plus propres à la culture étaient découvertes, et les colons commencèrent à utiliser le riche sol de la vallée du Hunter, les terrains plats situés le long des bords des rivières de Hawkesbury et de Nepean, et les fertiles ravins du district d'Illawarra. Le genre d'agriculture de ces anciens jours était de la description laplus primitive, et le "husbandry"* dans le propre sens du mot était à peu près inconnu. Dans beaucoup d'endroits on se contentait simplement de couper les arbres des anciennes forêts et d'en laisser les racines encombrer le sol. La terre était labourée sans soins et la graine jetée au hazard, et cependant avec cette facile façon de travailler, les rendements étaient considérables. Récoltes sur récoltes fatiguaient le sol, et le prodigue fermier avait alors à se transporter dans d'autres endroits, ou à cultiver sa terre d'après des méthodes plus scientifiques. Le résultat fut que bien que jusqu'à une certaine époque l'agriculture ait été regardée avec peu de faveur, l'introduction d'un outillage perfectionné et de meilleures méthodes de culture ont montré que la colonie pouvait arriver à de grands résultats dans la production des céréales et des denrées alimentaires.

Le blé a toujours été le grain favori de nos fermiers, probablement parceque toutes les classes de la race Anglo-Saxonne veulent avoir leur pain manufacturé avec de la farine de froment. Il y a même cinquante ans, lorsque la population était confinée aux districts côtiers il n'y avait pas moins de 50,000 arpents plantés en froment. Mais à peu près à cette époque l'attention générale fut attirée vers l'élevage; cela était dû au prix considérable qui était offert pour le bétail gras. En conséquence, beaucoup de colons tournèrent leurs champs de blé en prairies pour l'engrais (grazing paddocks) et le rendement du froment diminua pendant quelques années. Mais à mesure que de nouvelles étendues de pays étaient ouvertes, la culture des céréales augmenta par degrés, surtout dans les riches plaines d'alluvions des rivières de Hunter, de Patterson, et de Williams, et sur les bords du Wollombi Creek. La culture du blé était surtout la culture favorite des fermiers parceque la précocité de la saison leur permettait de couper le grain mur assez tôt dans l'été pour qu'ils puissent mettre en terre une autre récolte avant le commencement de l'hiver. Mais cette culture reçut un échec dans ces districts il y a environ vingt ou vingt-cinq ans. Soit à cause du mauvais système de culture, soit à cause des effets des inondations, ou pour quelqu' autre cause inconnue, le froment fut affecté de la maladie connue sous le nom de rouille, et le fermier vit chaque année ses récoltes détruites. On découvrit que la variété connue sous le nom de blé d'Egypte était à peu près sinon complètement à l'épreuve de la rouille, et depuis, d'autres espèces de grains furent semés qui réussirent, et aujourd hui, bienque les fermiers de cette partie du pays ne considèrent plus le blé comme leur principale culture, ils le cultivent cependant encore en grande quantité. A la même époque, d' autres parties de de la colonie furent reconnues propre à la culture du froment, et dès que les chemins de fer ont pu venir en aide au cultivateur pour le transport de ses produits sur le marché, de grandes étendues de terrains ont été semées en blé autour de Tamworth et d'Armidale dans le Nord; de Bathurst et d'Orange dans l'Ouest; de Goulburn, de Wagga Wagga, d'Albury et d'autres parties du district de Riverina dans le Sud. Il résulte de cela que la superficie cultivée d'après les derniers rapports comprend 145,603 arpents de blé, donnant un rendement de 3,879,537 boisseaux, soit une moyenne de 16 boisseaux et demi par arpent. L'orge devint aussi une des récoltes favorites de nos fermiers à cause de la demande considérable qui en existe pour la nourriture du bétail, aussi bien que sous forme de grain. Les rapports du 31 Mars, 1877, nous montrent une étendue de 5662 arpents employés à cette culture, produisant 134,158 boisseaux, ce qui constitue une moyenne de 23 boisseaux ½ à l'arpent. L'avoine aussi a été largement semée. Les rapports de l'année dernière nous informent qu'il y eut 21,828 arpents semés en avoine qui produisirent 461,916 boisseaux, c'est à dire une moyenne d'un peu plus de 21 boisseaux à l'arpent. Le maïs est une des plantes qui furent introduites dès les

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* Les squatters sont ceux qui se livrent à l'industrie pastorale sur une vaste échelle. Ils possèdent de 20,000 à 1,000,000 moutons, ou plusieurs milliers de bêtes à cornes, pour la pâture desquelles ils louent du Gouvernement des étendues de pays qui atteignent quelquefois jusqu' à 100 kil. carrés.

† On appelle "run," l'étendue de pays occupée par les troupeaux d'un squatter.

‡ C'est le nom emphatique donné par les littérateurs Australiens à la laine.

* Les "free selectors" sont une classe de petits fermiers et agriculteurs établis sur des terrains choisis (selected) par eux en dehors des réserves du Gouvernement, là où ils l'entendent, et souvent même sur des terrains déjà loués aux grands propriétaires éleveurs ou "squatters."

* On comprend sous cette dénomination l'Australie, la Tasmanie et la Nouvelle Zélande.

† Les premiers sont ceux qui produisent la laine à carder (combing) et les seconds la laine à faire du drap (clothing).

* Le gallon vaut de cinq a six litres.

* Expression qui signifie manière de travailler et de diriger un établissement agricole d'une manière économique.

of sugar, besides a large quantity of molasses. The value of the sugar thus made was not far short of £150,000. Sugar has been made in this colony from imphee, sorghum, and beet root. The returns from the sugar cane, however, are so much more certain and profitable, that the cultivation of the other plants just mentioned has fallen into disuse, except in certain places where they are used as food for cattle.

ORANGES.

Few of the fruits peculiar to a warm and sunny climate thrive better in the colony than do the members of the citron family, especially in the coast districts, and in those regions where there is not too much frost. They grow luxuriantly in the open air in and around the neighbourhood of Sydney, and along the banks of the coastal rivers. The orange was introduced into Sydney from Brazil by the first fleet which conveyed settlers to these shores. Captain King, who was afterwards the second Governor of the infant colony, informs us in the history he has given of the formation and progress of the colony, that in 1790 the orange and lemon trees were in a very thriving state. The first large orangeries planted were in and near the town of Parramatta, and in the sheltered nooks and valleys along the Parramatta River. The cultivation of the orange was gradually extended to the Hunter and other rivers to the north. Altogether there are some thirty different kinds of oranges and lemons grown in our orchards, including the St. Michael's, the Navel, the Tangareen, the Seville, and the Mandarin orange; the Lisbon lemon, the rough lemon, the lime, the sweet lemon, the citron, and the shaddock. The culture of the orange family has generally been a remunerative one here, and, as this fruit does not grow well in Victoria, Tasmania, or New Zealand, there has long been a considerable trade done in exporting it to those colonies. The value of this export trade reaches fully £40,000 to £50,000 a year. Many of the trees in our orangeries have attained an immense size, and their yield is something enormous. As many as 1000 dozen of oranges have been known to be gathered in one season from a single tree, and individual oranges of excellent flavour have been found to weigh as much as twenty-five ounces each.

MINING.

GOLD.

The occurrence of gold in New South Wales was known to geologists as early as the year 1843, and there were antecedent traditions that gold had been found by settlers at a much earlier period. The existence of gold in the rocks of this country was made known to the scientific world almost simultaneously by the Rev. W. B. Clarke and the late Sir R. J. Murchison. The last-named gentleman deducted the fact from a comparison of the rocks of this part of Australia with other known gold-bearing areas with which he was familiar. From the striking resemblance of the rocks of the Ural Mountains to those of this colony Sir Roderick predicted that gold would be found in the mountain ranges of Eastern Australia, and he recommended the unemployed tin miners of England to emigrate to this land to dig for gold. It was not, however, until 1851, shortly after gold had been discovered in California, that the occurrence of the precious metal in this country became generally known to its inhabitants. The first effect of the discovery was to derange all the settled industries which were springing up in these young communities; and the excitement caused by the large quantities of the precious metal continually obtained was not confined to New South Wales; but as soon as the intelligence of the riches which were being unearthed reached the countries of Europe a large emigration to these shores commenced. Thus, although the ordinary occupations of the country were much interfered with on account of persons of all classes suddenly becoming gold-diggers, the result of the discovery of gold was to enrich the country with an enterprising population, and to give it a great impetus in the career of progress.

Much of the gold which has been obtained has been found in the beds of watercourses, and the metal has been separated from the soil by process of washing, which carries off the lighter particles of earth, while the gold on account of its greater specific gravity is left as a residuum at the bottom of the dish, or other vessel used for the purpose. The bulk of the gold searching in New South Wales has been in the localities where the gold has been deposited in alluvial soil; and in some cases the deposits of auriferous alluvial soil have been found at a great depth beneath basaltic formations, which now overlie the buried water courses of former centuries. On some of the numerous gold-fields of New South Wales, the miners have associated themselves to dig channels several miles in length to bring water down from the hills with which to wash the gold out of the soil in the valleys; and in one or two instances hydraulic mining has been attempted with good results. Gold digging, however, as a rule, has not been carried on by systematic method nor sustained by association with capital, and New South Wales has not therefore obtained the full benefit of its hidden treasures.

Gold mining proper is a more modern development of this industry; and it has of late years been attempted on gold-fields, the soil of which was dug over twenty-years ago, while the gold-bearing rocks which gave to that soil its auriferous character were neglected. Some of the mines sunk in the locality referred to have been proved to contain patches of fabulous wealth. Thus, for example, 436 tons of quartz taken from Krohmann's mine yielded 24,079 oz. of gold when crushed; and from 415 tons of stone from Beyers and Holtermann's mine there was extracted 16,279 oz.—the values of these crushings being £93,616 and £63,234 respectively. In the New South Wales section of the Exhibition at Paris there is to be exhibited samples of auriferous quartz now being taken from the Star of Peace mine in the same locality and which samples would represent gold at the rate of 6000 oz. per ton. It should be borne in mind, however, that the average width of gold bearing quartz veins is not more than from one to three feet; and that these examples of splendid success are the exception rather than the rule. The gold bearing rocks of New South Wales are as rich as those of any other country; but owing to the defective appliances which exist for separating the gold, much of what passes through the crushing machines eludes the quicksilver and is lost. This has been repeatedly demonstrated by an analysis of the "tailings," as the pulverised rock is called when carried from the machine by the water. Another great disadvantage under which gold mining is carried on in the colony, arises from the fact that many of those now engaged in the pursuit have had no previous knowledge of mining operations. Considerable capital is required to work a gold mine, and capitalists who do not live on the Gold-fields are unwilling to invest money in an enterprise which they cannot personally superintend, and the profits from which can be so easily diverted by dishonest workmen. In the New South Wales section of the Paris Exhibition there are to be seen thirty-three samples of gold taken from different parts of the country, and also a specimen of mass gold. These will sufficiently indicate the chief characteristics of our gold productions.

The following quotations are valuable as showing the great extent of our comparatively undeveloped gold-mining resources. In a work compiled by the Minister for Mines it is stated:—"Those acquainted with the gold-fields of this colony will accept the smallness of the quantity of gold raised as indicating that our auriferous resources have not only not been fully developed but have scarcely been touched. Except in some few localities the quartz veins have not been worked to any depth, and may be said to be practically untested. Alluvial lands have, in some instances, been worked to a depth of some 300 feet, but there are the strongest indications of the existence of deep leads in various parts of this colony, where no attempt has yet been made to work them; and comparing the work that has been done in this branch of mining with what has to be done, the working of deep leads may be said to have scarcely commenced." The Rev. W. B. Clarke, in an address delivered before the Royal Society in 1872, said:—"Now and then we hear of fresh alluvial diggings, such for instance as those at Gulgong, which are in an extension of a field proclaimed many years since; but experience has shown that an increased and increasing resort to the crushing mill is influencing the minds of the mining community. That gold production is on the increase no one can doubt; and if prospectors will but go out into districts that abound not far from the vicinity even of gold-fields, where no pick or spade has been employed, new ground will assuredly be found where 'reefs,' as they are called, meet the eye of the traveller at almost every turn, and where there is every legitimate reason to infer that some will be productive. It is not too much to say that, no sooner are we off the carboniferous areas, rich in coal and its associated minerals, than we are in a region in which are tracts where gold and copper and lead abound. And, passing from the sedimentary to the plutonic rocks, we can discover granites which, however, barren externally, are within frequently charged with the valuable ore of tin. So that the three great geological divisions of our colony are replete with mineral treasures that are practically inexhaustible. It is, perhaps, difficult to assign any strict measurement in superficial area to the actual amount of land capable of furnishing present proofs of this, because, as we well know, metals are local, and not universal. During my last visits to different parts of the Western districts, I not only saw the operations that are going on, but passed over many miles of country in which the rocks that belong to a golden area yet remain in their original position, and will so remain till some fortunate adventurer stumbles by accident on a tangible encouragement."

The area of gold-bearing country in New South Wales is estimated to be about 13,000 square miles, and the total value of the gold production of the colony to the end of 1876 was £32,627,131, the produce for the last-named year being £613,190. A branch of the Royal Mint is established at Sydney, and the gold coins issued therefrom to the end of 1876 amounted in value to £39,622,000.

According to the theory of the law, all the gold which exists in the land belongs to the Crown; but, as a matter of fact, any man who purchases a miner's right for which he has to pay the Government 10s. per annum, is empowered to dig for gold; and the Government also grant leases of auriferous land extending in area from one to twenty-five acres, for the yearly rental of £1 per acre. The number of miners' rights issued during the year 1876 was 7395; but the number of men actually engaged in mining would be less, for many persons hold miner's rights whose interests in gold mines is rather that of the capitalist than an actual worker. The gold mining machinery of New South Wales includes 145 steam engines, having an aggregate horse power of 2099, and the number of quartz crushing machines is 133.

TIN.

The discovery of large deposits of tin in the granite country on the tableland of the colony took place about five years ago, and created considerable excitement at the time. The richest deposits were found on a substratum of soft micaceous granite, but over a large area the latter was so uneven that the deposits were found to be very patchy. In the richest parts water supply was not very plentiful, and though the soil was light and sandy and could easily have been run off by ground sluicing had water been available, no other method of "stripping" the surface could be employed save that of digging it away. The high rate of labour resulted in a dead loss in most cases, to the proprietors, and hundreds of leases were abandoned. At present the workings on the tin-fields are confined to a very limited area. In but few of the richest claims is daily labour employed, and the raising of the ore is done on tribute system, the labourers getting upon an average about £30 per ton for dressed ore. As most of the fields are a considerable distance from a shipping port, and no smelting is done on the ground, the cost of this last, together with land and water transport and incidental commercial charges, render the profit very uncertain in a market so constantly fluctuating. The advance of railway communication towards these tin-fields will no doubt hereafter tend to the reopening of large areas which are now practically closed, owing to the expenses of getting the ore to market. Tin has been found in the northern districts over an area of about 120 square miles, but much of it so full of wolfram and titanic iron that the assay is too low to make it worth raising. The shipments during the past year have fallen off, but this is a good deal attributable to the severe drought which caused the water supply on the fields to give out entirely for several months. Tin first became an article of export in 1872, and the total quantity produced to the end of 1876 was valued at £1,867,410, the export for 1876 being of the value of £439,638.

COPPER.

The approximate area of the colony which is believed to contain copper ores is about 3300 square miles. Attempts have been made to mine for copper during the last twenty years, and the total value of the ore raised, to the end of 1876, was of the value of £1,566,232, the export for that year being £249,978. Many of the copper mines are remote from the means of cheap and rapid communication, and the industry of copper mining has therefore been carried on in this sparsely peopled land under many disadvantages. The thickness of the lodes vary from 1 foot to 5 feet, and analyses of the ores show that they contain from 7 to 20 per cent. of metal. The copper ores of this colony are not unfrequently associated with gold, silver, lead, and sulphur. We believe blocks of ore have been sent to the Paris Exhibition, from the Snowball, the Frogmore, the Cadia, the Cow Flat, and the Combing mines. The Rev. W. B. Clarke says: "That copper and tin appear to be as abundant metals here as in Cornwall. Copper has been made known in great abundance within the last year in the far Western interior, which was generally considered to be a flat uninteresting desert between the Lachlan, Bogan, and Darling. Cobar, about ninety miles S. E. of Fort Bourke, is now a mining district; and having examined them, I can speak favourably of the value of its ores. Some gold has been detected in another quarter nearer the Darling, and iron, which also occurs at Cobar, is found on the New Year's Range, S. E. of the junction of the Bogan. Copper is expected also from that range. The character of that then waste country given by Sir T. L. Mitchell—'low bare ridges, scanty vegetation, water very scarce, and vast level plains'—will shortly deserve to be exchanged for one of a more valuable kind. Recently copper lodes have been taken up near the head of the Bogan, and I have been impressed with the great value of the whole area between Molong, Croker's Range, and the head of the Bogan River. Similarly we may notice the development of copper to the south of Bathurst, in the Great Cow Flat Mine. In Maneroo, too, there has been found copper alloyed with antimony; and I have a specimen from near Bathurst, in which no less than eighteen ores and other minerals are combined together."

IRON.

It is estimated that the area of country in which iron ores occur is about 1400 square miles. Iron ores and limestone are found in great abundance to the north and south of Sydney, and along the western and southern lines of railway at Mittagong and Bowenfells. At these places iron works have been established; but the production of iron is still in its infancy. There seems no reason to doubt, however, that New South Wales will before many years elapse be in a position to manufacture all the iron which she requires for the construction of railways and other purposes. The ore found at Mittagong contains about 66 per cent. of iron. The brown hematites of Wallerawang contain 50 per cent. of metallic iron. A highly ferruginous garnet accompanies the veins of magnetite found in the same neighbourhood. The iron works which have been recently started at Lithgow Valley have been erecting rolling-mills, puddling furnaces, and a steam-hammer for the manufacture of rails and bar iron. There are seventy men employed at Mittagong, and the bulk of the pig-iron made in the colony last year (2679 tons) was produced there. It is stated that the quantity would be greatly increased but for the richness of the ore, and the difficulty of obtaining poor ore in that neighbourhood to mix with it. The Lithgow Valley Iron Works also produced upwards of 75 tons towards the close of last year. A sample of iron from this company's works is included in our exhibits, as also iron ore from Esk Bank and Cadia.

COAL.

New South Wales is very rich in coal, and it is estimated that the carboniferous area of the colony exceeds that of England, France, and the Netherlands combined. Much of this area lies near the sea coast, and many of the mines are within a few miles of the shipping ports of Newcastle and Wollongong. Under these advantageous circumstances an export trade in coal has been developed with the adjacent colonies of Australia, with California, British India, and other parts of the globe. The total output of coal during 1876 was 1,319,918 tons, and the average price per ton was 12s. 2d. Of the quantity raised 868,817 tons were exported, the average price obtained being 14s. 4d. per ton. During the years 1870-1-2 the average price per ton exported was 9s., but the value of the coal was enhanced by a combination of the miners. The principal port of shipment is Newcastle, about 60 miles north of Sydney, where every facility in the way of staiths and steam cranes now exist for the rapid loading of ships. Twenty-four coal mines were working during the year 1876, but the out-put from several was small. Of the total number at work fifteen were connected by railway with Newcastle, three were on the coast south of Sydney, and five were in the Western district, with which there is railway communication with Sydney. One company is now engaged in boring for coal on the verge of Sydney Harbour, and there is reason to hope that a coal-field will be developed within a few miles of the city. Much of the southern coast is rich in coal deposits, and with railway communication to the capital, as is now proposed, it may be expected that the export trade in this mineral will be greatly augmented owing to the special facilities which exist for getting Illawarra coal at the lowest cost.

Experiments with the New South Wales coal at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, in 1858 and 1859, showed that for steam purposes it was only 7 per cent. inferior to the best Welsh coal; and that, as regards the manufacture of gas, it produces upward of 9000 feet per ton, with an illuminating power 24 per cent. greater than the English variety known as Whitworth. The Government Director of the Indian Railway Companies, in his report to the Secretary of State for India (1868-9), refers to the quality of Australian coal. He says: "It has been tried on some of the lines of Western India, and has been well reported on. The experience of the locomotive superintendent of the Scinde Company is, that it is equal to Welsh coal in all respects: its evaporation power is nearly equal to Welsh coal, and the consumption per mile is less. The price hitherto has been under that of English Welsh coal." The Government Examiner of Coal-fields (Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S.) estimates that one seam of coal, after allowing one-third for loss and waste in getting, will yield 84,208,298,667 tons. It has been ascertained by the Rev. W. B. Clarke and the Examiner of Coal-fields that there are in the Upper Coal Measures at least sixteen seams of coal, each more than 3 feet thick. One seam, whose outcrop is near Stroud, described by the late Mr. W. Keene, is more than 30 feet thick, as tested by several trial pits sunk on the dip side; and another, whose outcrop is near Wallerawang, recently examined by Mr. Archibald Liversidge, Professor of Geology in the University of Sydney, is 17 feet 6 inches thick. The principal seam from which coal is now being obtained is from 8 to 10 feet thick, the coal being free-burning and bituminous,—suitable for household, steam, smelting, gas, and blacksmiths' purposes. Mr. R. W. Moody, mining engineer, gives the following description of coal land on the south-eastern coast:—"The five seams of coal contained in this 600 acres will yield 31,250,000 tons of coal, which will supply a vend of 1000 tons a day for over 100 years; and this is independent of the exceedingly rich bed of kerosene oil shale, which is sufficient to yield 2000 gallons of refined oil per week for over seventy-two years. The position of all the seams is so favourably situated that the coal from each can be got by tunnelling into the mountain range, and conveyed to the proposed railway terminus below by self-acting inclined planes." Writing of the Upper Coal Measures in the Western district, the Government Geologist (Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, F.G.S.) says:—"They are 480 feet thick, resting conformably on the marine beds of the Lower Coal Measures, and overlaid by more than 600 feet of Hawkesbury sandstone. Eleven seams of coal have been counted in them; the lowest, which is ten feet thick, lies about twenty-five feet above the marine beds, and is the same seam worked by the Bowenfels, Eskbank, Lithgow Valley, and Vale of Clwydd collieries. This seam of coal crops out on the surface on the railway line near Bowenfels. It dips at a low angle of three to five degrees to the north-east, and is therefore easily worked, and, as it passes under the vast extent of mountain ranges to the north and east, it will be inexhaustible for generations to come."

Ten or twelve sections from the principal coal seams now being worked in New South Wales have been sent to the Paris Exhibition; and also a block of cannel coal, or kerosene shale, as it is locally known here. This comes from the Hartley mine, the yield of which is said to be 160 gallons of crude petroleum oil, or 16,000 feet of gas with an illuminating power equal to forty candles. The total output of shale in 1876 was 15,988 tons, and the value of it was £47,904.

OTHER MINERALS AND GEMS.

Diamonds and other gems found in New South Wales have been sent to Paris. It should, however, be remembered that no systematic search has ever been made for gem stones in this colony, and those which have been sent have been casually discovered by the gold-miner. The very handsome topaz in the collection was found in the street of Gundagai by the exhibitor. The Hon. Saul Samuel is an exhibitor of opals.

Lead and silver have also been discovered in New South Wales, but as far as present exploration has gone nothing very profitable has been found. Some attention has of late been directed to antimony, and good samples of this ore and the metal will be found in the New South Wales section at Paris. We invite special attention to the collections of ores, rocks, and fossils sent to the exhibition by the Department of Mines, Mr. S. L. Bensusan, and the Honorable Saul Samuel.

Mineral lands other than gold may be leased from the Government of New South Wales, at the annual rental of 5s. per acre for a term of 20 years, renewable at the option of the lessee; or they may be bought for £2 per acre on condition that the like amount is spent on improvements within three years.

THE LAND.

When our distant readers have paid proper attention to the quantity and quality of land in New South Wales they will desire to know how it can be obtained—whether it is easy or difficult for a man to become possessed of real estate. They will, therefore, be glad to know that the land policy of the colony is based on the assumption that it is desirable to encourage people to settle on the land, and to make the terms of its acquisition as liberal as possible to bona-fide cultivators of the soil. Not very many years ago in many cases it was difficult for small capitalists to obtain land. It had to be put up to auction, and the man of small means was outbid by the man of large means. An effort was therefore made to give people desiring to take up and cultivate small pieces of land an opportunity of purchasing farms without competition; and in 1861 an Act was passed by the Legislature enabling any person to tender to an officer called a land agent a written application for a conditional purchase of land of not less than forty acres nor more than three hundred and twenty acres, at the price of twenty shillings per acre, and pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money thereof. If no similar application and deposit for the same land had been tendered the applicant would become possessor of it. If there were more than one applicant for the same land, it would be determined by lot who should be the owner. Selections may be made prior to survey, the land being afterwards surveyed by the Government. People selecting under the conditional purchase system are required to reside on the land for three years, and make improvements on it to the value of one pound per acre; and at the end of three years, according to the Act of 1861, they might pay the balance and obtain a deed of grant, or allow the balance to remain unpaid for an indefinite period on payment of 5 per cent. interest per annum. Some abuses arose under this Act, and dangers were apprehended from the conditions of unlimited credit. The conditions of residence were frequently disregarded, land was selected in names of infants in arms, and even in those of prospective inhabitants! It was foreseen that if the unlimited deferred payment system were continued much longer, the State debtors would be so numerous as to form a source of political peril. The Act therefore was amended in 1875. It then increased the area of land which might be conditionally selected, so that a person may now select from forty up to six hundred and forty acres without competition. It requires that a deposit of five shillings per acre shall be made on the day of selection, that if at the end of three years the balance of fifteen shillings per acre be not paid, the conditional purchaser or his alienee shall, in lieu of payment of interest on the balance, as provided by the Act of 1861, "pay within such period of three months after the expiration of the said term of three years, to the Colonial Treasurer or the land agent of the district, the sum of one shilling for each acre of such conditional purchase; and thereafter, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of April in each year, pay to the said Colonial Treasurer or the land agent aforesaid, a like sum of one shilling per acre until the balance together with the interest at the rate of five per centum per annum thereon shall have been paid, when a grant of the fee-simple shall be made to the then rightful owner." Although it is no longer legal for mere children to select land, the Act provides that any person sixteen years of age or older may take up land on the conditions above specified; and there is a special clause which makes owners of conditional purchases under twenty-one years of age liable upon contracts. It will be seen therefore that upon very easy terms areas of land ranging from 40 acres to a square mile may be obtained without competition at one pound per acre upon conditions of residence and improvement. Five shillings per acre only is required to be paid on the day of selection; the balance of the pound per acre may remain three years without interest, and may then either be paid in full or as specified above by annual instalments of a shilling per acre. Government lands may also be purchased by auction. The upset price for town and country lands of course varies; but in all cases it is low. Pending increase of settlement, a large portion of the colony is leased by graziers of sheep and cattle. These graziers rent immense areas from the Crown, and pay a small rent and assessment for the purpose of "squatting," as this kind of occupation is called. The grazing areas are called "runs." The lessees are liable to have their lands settled on at any time by conditional purchasers, who will slowly supersede the squatter. In the meantime, pastoral tenants of the Crown have become large purchasers of land. They have bought out many conditional purchasers and purchased largely by auction, and in virtue of other rights acquired under the law. The Land Acts are also very liberal in regard to the acquisition of land for mining purposes, either by lease or purchase. It is not our present object to discuss the policy of the land law, but to show that possession of land, which in some countries is altogether beyond the reach of a very large section of people, may here be enjoyed by men of small means. In this colony, it is common for people to possess land. In glancing over the electoral lists, the word "freeholder" is very frequently observed, and in the country, the number of proprietors is unusually large in proportion to the population as compared with that of other countries. It must not be imagined that all the public land is gone;—that there is none left for new-comers. The area of the colony is nearly 207 millions of acres, of which about 180 millions are unalienated. The sale of land is, however, going on at a very rapid rate. During last year the land sold by auction, or purchased after having been offered at auction and not sold, amounted to 2,110,000 acres, and one and a half million acres were purchased conditionally during the same year ending December 31, 1877. The sales of land from 1872 to the end of 1877 were, by auction, 6,377,124 acres, and by conditional purchase 8,977,878 acres. If these figures are considered in connection with the vital statistics of the colony they will have still greater significance, because the population at the end of last year was only 662,000. The enormous area of 180 million acres of unalienated land represents a source of revenue for many years to come. People here are not satisfied with the land law, and it is probable that before long some alteration will be made in it. It is not likely, however, that the present Premier and Minister for Lands (the Hon. J. S. Farnell) will attempt to decrease the advantages possessed by bona-fide agriculturists; nor is it likely that any future Parliament would consent to do so. It may be regarded as certain that any further changes in the land law will tend in the direction of increased liberality. We hear that it is contemplated to propose still further increase in the areas taken up by conditional purchasers, that an attempt will be made to obtain a larger revenue from the squatters, that sales of land by auction will be better regulated, and that better safeguards will be introduced to insure the obligations of conditional purchasers being honestly fulfilled. It is not at all unlikely that the present Premier and Minister for Lands will establish open courts for the settlement of all matters of dispute which may arise in carrying out the Land Acts and that he will greatly improve the opportunities afforded people in any part of the colony to obtain useful information about land open for purchase in all parts of New South Wales. We do not think the system in force is the best which could be devised either for the purpose of settlement or revenue; but it makes the acquisition of land easy on terms which bring it within the reach of men who in England or on the Continent of Europe could never hope to be in a position to purchase real estate.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

With constantly extending lines of railway, a network of roads, a well-organised coaching system, and a large and powerful steamboat fleet, the means of communication from place to place throughout the colony afford every facility to the traveller. Throughout it has been the policy of the Government, in whose hands the railway system of the colony is, to extend three great trunk lines north, west, and south, in order to strike the border of the northern colony of Queensland, to penetrate the rich pasture lands in the far western districts of New South Wales near the eastern boundary of the colony of South Australia, and to connect southward with the railway lines laid down by the colony of Victoria. Not only will this plan ultimately join the three colonies by railway, and render transit from one metropolis to another easy and agreeable, but it will throw open to the colonies the advantages of all Australia; for, notwithstanding the existence at present of some small difficulties between two of the colonies in the matter of tariffs, there is a strong national feeling abroad, and one which will in time lead the people to drop their distinctive appellations, and become Australians of a federate Australia. There are within the colony at the present date some 600 miles of railway in daily use. Money has been voted by Parliament for further extensions, and different routes have been surveyed of a total length of 1469 miles; but the approximate length of the lines that may be adopted, it is understood, is only 853 miles. The Great Western Railway, which, with the Great Southern Railway, starts from Sydney, exhibits one of the most signal triumphs of railway engineering to be found in the world. This consists in the crossing of a range of mountains which formed at one time an insurmountable barrier to western progress; but now the train not only crosses this once-formidable obstacle, but runs for over 150 miles beyond, bringing within easy reach of the metropolis the pastoral and agricultural districts of the west, the richest, perhaps, in the colony. Extending to Orange, a flourishing town 190 miles from Sydney the railway is being pushed on to another busy town called Dubbo, the centre of a rich pastoral district situated 270 miles from the metropolis. From Dubbo the line will go towards Bourke on the river Darling, and in a few years will have reached the western boundary of the colony. In the south the scream of our iron horse is almost within the hearing of Victorians. Already it has reached so far from Sydney, that it is believed in three years the Great Southern line will connect with the Victorian railways. In the north the locomotive runs from Newcastle, an important seaport 60 miles from Sydney, to Quirindi, 144 miles on the road towards Queensland, tapping exceedingly rich and flourishing districts, and not many years are expected to pass before railway communication will have extended as far as the Queensland border. The importance of railway extension as a means of communication is felt by every one in the colony, and no effort is spared to carry out this great public work as fully as possible. According to the latest published statistics, those for the year 1876, the total number of railway open for traffic is 509; but during the past twelve months, this has been considerably increased. A certain increase must be added to the statistics taken from the account published for 1876, if the reader would form a correct idea of the progress which the colony has made in providing means for internal communication. The returns show that during 1876 there were, including season ticketholders, no less than 2,478,946 passengers carried on the railways, showing an increase for the year of 570,541. This alone indicates the extent to which the public avail themselves of the facilities offered them by railway communication; and that the earnings of the railways are large, is seen in the fact that the total earnings for 1876 amounted to £693,225, as against £614,647, the earnings of the previous year, showing an increase for the twelve months of £78,578. The total amount expended on railways in the colony during 1876 was £738,272; and though this gives some idea of the extent of colonial railway enterprise, yet an increased activity in connection with the progress of our railway extensions, which has set in, will make the annual expenditure much larger, and the railway progress much greater. The general amount which the colony had invested in railways up to the end of the year 1876 was £8,570,059. The traveller landing in Sydney can proceed to the confines of the colony in almost any direction with facility, comfort, and cheapness. Ten minutes' ride in a cab from any of the wharfs, will take him to the railway terminus of the Great Southern and Great Western Railways, and a well-appointed train will convey him on the one hand within a very short distance of Victoria—so short now that the coach journey after the train is left is not unpleasant—and on the other hand take him nearly 200 miles into the western interior, landing him in either direction in the centre of flourishing districts, which are dotted with thriving, and in many instances well-built towns, where all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life are to be found. If his inclination be towards the north, and he care to travel by rail, he may step on board a rapid and comfortable coasting steamer, which will take him in six or seven hours to Newcastle, the terminus of the Great Northern line, and from there he may pass from city to town, and town to city, for a distance of nearly 150 miles.

But the railway train may be set aside in some journeys north and south for the steamboat. A finer fleet of coasting steamers than that which belongs to the colony of New South Wales is scarcely to be found anywhere, and steamers ply daily between Sydney and ports along the coast, the trips, except in boisterous weather, being very pleasant, and the fares very moderate. The steamers engaged on the New South Wales coast are surpassed by those which run between intercolonial ports. Almost daily do large and well-appointed steamships leave Sydney for Brisbane and Melbourne, connecting at the latter port with steamers which run to Hobart Town, Adelaide, and some of the ports of Western Australia. Regular and direct steam communication is maintained with New Zealand, Fiji, and New Caledonia, the voyage to or from Noumea lasting no longer than from four to seven days; and as the trade between the French colony and Sydney is extending, the vessels running between the two places will increase in number, while the opportunities for an interchange of visits between the people of the two colonies will be much greater than they are now.

Our coaching system carried out in those parts of the colony where the railway has not yet made its appearance, is well organized, and very similar to the old stage coach traffic of England. The railway terminus in the interior is always the point of departure and arrival of the coaches, and the coaching traffic radiates from this centre in all directions, conveying passengers at a good pace, and generally with much safety. The roads are made from the public funds, and only in wet weather is there any inconvenience to travellers. Three great trunk or main roads penetrate the country—north, west, and south; and from these other roads branch to the various localities where population exists. Money is voted annually by Parliament for the maintenance of roads, and they are kept in a tolerable state of repair. Some are as well constructed and level as the macadamized streets of a city. According to the Registrar-General's statistics, the cost incurred in the construction and maintenance of the roads and bridges of the colony during the year 1876 was £312,977, to which should be added the expenditure on minor roads and subordinate roads under trustees, which expenditure amounted to £69,280, making a general total of £382,257.

The importance of the electric telegraph and the post-office has not been overlooked, and the business of these departments is conducted in a very satisfactory manner. There were 171 telegraph stations in operation at the close of the year 1876, and they yielded a revenue of £69,348. The number of telegrams issued within the colony from all parts was 136,144, and the number transmitted from the colony to all parts was 858,301. These latter amounted in money cost to £78,298. The number of telegraph stations within the colony had increased from 137 in the year 1875 to 171 in 1876; and the number of miles of line from 8012 to 8472. The total cost of constructing the telegraph lines was at the end of 1876 set down at £271,890. These figures will give a good idea of the extent to which the electric telegraph is being made use of here. And while the telegraph wire is being constantly extended from place to place in the colony, the charges for transmitting telegrams is anything but high. A shilling will send a message of ten words anywhere within the colony's boundaries, and two shillings will cover the expense of forwarding a telegram to any of the Australian colonies. But we are not only in telegraphic communication with every district and almost every town within our own boundaries and with our intercolonial neighbours; daily we are in receipt of telegrams which traverse the whole of the Australian continent, the China Sea, a considerable portion of Asia, and much of Europe, furnishing our breakfast tables with the London, European, or other old world news of the previous day. The telegraphic requirements of the colony in this respect have increased so greatly that the laying of a second submarine cable to connect us with Europe has become a matter of absolute necessity, and a few months more will probably see the work accomplished. And this is not the only great work contemplated in connection with the electric telegraph and New South Wales. We have already crossed with a telegraph cable that portion of the Pacific Ocean which lies between our coast and the coast of New Zealand, and now a proposal is made, and will probably be carried into effect, to lay a cable between New Zealand and San Francisco, thus putting a girdle round the world, and placing us in almost instant communication with every civilized part of the globe. Altogether, our telegraphic system is in a high state of efficiency and progress, and it is conducted by a staff of trained electricians.

The post office and the letter carrier are to be met with throughout the colony. Our inland postal system provides a rapid and safe transit and delivery of letters, and our sea-going postal services are conducted on an elaborate and costly scale. Within the colony our letters, newspapers, and packets are conveyed by train, mail coach, and horse express, and beyond the colony they are carried by first-class steamers. At the close of 1876 there were 782 post-offices in the colony, affording employment to 1000 persons; and the business for the year comprised the transmission of 14,466,900 letters, 6,917,200 newspapers, and 413,900 packets. To the Pacific Mail Steamship Company we, in conjunction with New Zealand, pay a very large subsidy for a regular postal service between Sydney and San Francisco via Auckland, New Zealand, and in addition to this we have facilities afforded us by the colonies of Victoria and Queensland for the transmission of correspondence to England by the mail steamers which go by way of the Suez Canal and also by way of Torres Straits. Even these advantages are likely to be surpassed in the way of rapid transit by a competition in speed which is springing up between the regular mail boats and several large steamers which the enterprise and foresight of English shipowners have placed in the Australian trade.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

In the colony of New South Wales, all religious denominations are free. There is no National Church, and consequently no system of ecclesiastical dissent. The State neither undertakes to teach religion nor to punish men for irreligion. The people can hold any religious opinions they think proper and can choose their own modes of giving expression to them. The sects easily acclimatize themselves in this country, and the most opposite of religious communities exist and flourish side by side. The orthodox and the heterodox dwell together, and while society endures no inconvenience, religion itself appears to suffer no injury therefrom. The ecclesiastical register of New South Wales accounts for upwards of twenty religious sects. Some of these are very small, and possibly very unnecessary, but as a rule they mind their own business, and let each other alone. Religious people in New South Wales, as everywhere else, have their controversies and their quarrels, but upon the whole they are more harmonious than their creeds, and if they do not love each other, they usually manage to keep their hatred within bounds. The examples which the colonies of Australia present to the world are those of free Churches in free States.

From this it must not be inferred that the States have neglected the Churches. If the Government of New South Wales has not sought to control the religious denominations, it has hitherto taken care to help them. Although religion is free from secular control, it is still to some extent dependent on the general revenue. In 1876 the sum of £22,681 4s. 6d. was paid out of the public exchequer for the aid of public worship. This sum was distributed as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Church of England	12,785	7	1
Roman Catholics	6,410	14	10
Presbyterians	2,211	10	8
Methodists	1,273	11	11
	£22,681	4	6

In addition to annual grants of money, the State supplies grants of land for ecclesiastical purposes. Both the money and the land are as a rule given to the larger denominations only. This is not so much because the State is unwilling to treat all the sects in the same way, as because some of the sects themselves object to State moneys on principle. They are of opinion that religion is defiled by the lucre of the Government, and therefore protest not only against receiving such lucre themselves, but also against its being given to others. Whether those who hold these sentiments are right or wrong they have triumphed in New South Wales. In a short time to come State-aid to religion will entirely cease in the colony. In the year 1862 an Act was passed to prohibit future grants of public money in aid of public worship. The provisions of that Act are as follows:—"No stipend or allowance whatever shall be paid out of public moneys after the passing of this Act to any minister of religion not then in receipt of some such stipend or allowance. Every minister of religion, who at the passing of this Act is in receipt of any yearly stipend or allowance paid out of any public fund or moneys, shall, so long as he shall officiate as such minister under lawful authority within the colony, continue to receive such stipend or allowance." It will thus be seen that only those clergymen who were in receipt of State stipends before 1862 are now receiving such stipends, and that when these clergymen are dropped from the lists State-aid to religion will cease. Already the amounts paid in aid of public worship are much smaller than they were. In 1863, the first year after the passing of the Act to which reference has been made, the sum paid to the denominations was £37,718 3s. 8d., or about £15,000 more than the sum that was paid last year.

It does not appear that the withdrawal of State assistance from the religious denominations has been productive of any serious consequences. On the contrary, while State contributions for the purposes of ecclesiastical organizations have grown less and less, the free-will offerings of the people have become more and more bountiful. The abolition of State-aid produced a flutter and a ferment for a time, but these soon subsided. In the young colonies of Australia the people hold to their traditional convictions quite as tenaciously as they do in older countries. Furthermore, the people in the colonies are well able to support their religion, and the religious statistics of the last few years show that they are accustomed to do this with much zeal and liberality. The last census of this colony was taken in the year 1871. The following table will show the number of the adherents of the different religious denominations at that time as well as the numerical and centesimal increase for the preceding ten years:—

	Number 1861.	Number 1871.	Numerical Increase.	Increase per cent.
Population of colony..	350,860	503,981	153,121	43
Church of England ..	159,958	229,213	69,255	43
Roman Catholics ..	99,193	145,932	46,739	47
Presbyterians ..	34,692	49,122	14,430	41
Methodists ..	23,682	39,566	15,884	67
Congregationalists ..	5,411	9,253	3,812	70
Baptists ..	—	4,151	—	—
Unitarians ..	—	819	—	—
Hebrews ..	1,759	2,395	636	36
Pagans ..	12,909	7,455	—	—
Unspecified ..	3,393	5,946	2,553	75

From this table it will be seen that all the denominations except one kept pace with the rapidly growing population, and that the increase of most of them was much more rapid than that of the population itself. The entire population of Australia and New Zealand at the year last mentioned was about 1,920,275. Of this population, 737,127 belonged to the Church of England, 436,436 were Roman Catholics, 268,537 were Presbyterians, 213,436 Methodists, 45,932 Independents, 38,941 Baptists, 49,552 other Protestants. The estimated total Protestant population at the date mentioned, was 1,358,525; the estimated total Roman Catholic population, 436,436.

But while the relative positions of the different religious denominations of the colonies may be gathered from the census returns, those returns give little information as to what the ecclesiastical organizations are doing. Some idea of the actual operations of the various religious communions may be gathered from the following table. It should be remembered, that under the head of Presbyterians the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales and the Synod of Eastern Australia are included, that under that of Methodists, Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and a small body of United Methodist free churches, are included; that under that of Baptists, Baptist Church, and Particular Baptist Church, are included; and that under the head of Lutherans are comprised German Lutheran, Evangelical Lutheran, and German Evangelical. In the item miscellaneous are comprised Christians, Free Christian, Unsectarian—*et hoc genus omne.*

Religious Denominations.	Grant from State.	Ministers.	Places of Worship.	Sittings.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	£12,735 7 11	196	376	63,018	64,714
Roman Catholic	6410 14 10	163	260	35,518	57,233
Presbyterians	2211 10 8	83	132	25,554	19,047
Methodists	1273 11 11	105	304	45,018	41,425
Independents	......	33	60	12,320	[illegible]
Baptists	......	17	15	3530	[illegible]
Lutherans	......	4	8	1400	600
Hebrews	......	5	1	600	500
Miscellaneous	......	6	4	570	150
Total	£27,681 4 6	612	1150	188,548	190,829

The population of the colony of New South Wales for the year to which this table refers, was about 630,000. So that there was accommodation in places of worship for a little less than one-third of the population; there was about one clergyman for every thousand of the population, and the percentage of the population of the colony usually attending public worship was about thirty. This is said to be a little more than the average percentage of persons attending places of religious worship throughout her Majesty's dominions. If there are parts of the world in which religious denominations have a larger hold on the people than they have here, there are others in which they have a much feebler hold. It is the practice in some parts of the world to picture Australia as a land that is to a large extent destitute of religious ordinances. Such pictures are too frequently drawn for the worst of sectarian purposes, and nothing could be further from the truth than many of them are. There are, no doubt, districts in the remote interior where churches are few and where the visits of the clergy are not frequent; but the existence of such districts is not a strange thing in large and sparsely populated countries. The settled districts of New South Wales are liberally supplied with the means of Christian worship, and there are few religious wants in the unsettled districts which the people are not able to supply for themselves. New South Wales is well known to be the richest of all the colonies, and in the causes of religion and charity it will bear favourable comparison with any other country. The stranger who arrives here has no difficulty in availing himself of the religious advantages to which he has been accustomed elsewhere, and often he discovers that his religious opportunities are of far greater value in the new country than they were in the old one.

Not the least important of the services which the religious denominations are rendering to the colony are those which are devoted to the training of the young. These services are confined principally, to the Sunday-school. The day-school is vigorously used by two or three of the denominations of the colony, but the Sunday-school is employed by all. The following, according to the latest published returns, is the number of Sunday-schools, of Sunday-school teachers, and of the average attendance of scholars in the schools connected with the several religious denominations of New South Wales:—

Religious Denominations.	Sabbath schools.	Sabbath school teachers.	Average attendance of scholars.
Church of England..	339	2134	20,519
Roman Catholics....	278	1126	14,619
Presbyterians	121	786	5,480
Methodists	257	2033	13,332
Independents	44	500	3,652
Baptists	13	113	804
Lutherans, &c.	2	4	80
Hebrews	1	24	133
Miscellaneous	3	22	161
	1058	7098	58,831

From this table it will be seen that the number of children attending Sunday schools in this colony is 58,831, about thirty-six per cent., or a little more than one-third of the children of school age, reckoning the children of school age at 160,000, or about one-fourth of the total population for the year to which these figures refer.

Besides the spheres of activity to which allusion has been made, the religious denominations of the colony have their missions, both home and foreign, their denominational literature, and their colleges for the laity and the clergy. The colony is rich in evangelical enterprises for the towns and for the country, and in theological or philanthropical associations, both sectarian and unsectarian. Most of the larger Churches have their book establishments and their weekly periodicals, their charitable institutions for the poor, and their improvement associations for the young. In these and in many other ways the religious denominations of the colony are showing the strength of their faith and the shrewdness of their tactics. No doubt there is much that is imperfect in the ecclesiastical bodies of New South Wales; but when it is remembered that the colony is only now commencing the last decade of its first century, it will be acknowledged that the indications of ecclesiastical prosperity which have been given are in the highest degree satisfactory. Such prosperity is not everything, but it does its part of the work by which colonies and empires are made great, glorious, and free.

EDUCATION.

In New South Wales opportunities for education have been very widely extended, thanks to the far-sighted policy of every Government that has been in power for the last thirty years. Large sums have been given from year to year out of the public Treasury for primary education. Provision has also been made for cultivation in the higher branches of knowledge by the establishment and endowment of the Sydney University, the Affiliated Colleges, and the Sydney Grammar School. Prior to the year 1866, there were two Boards of Education—the National and Denominational; but in the year named the Legislature passed an Act substituting for the two Boards a Council of Education, with plenary powers, to whom a vote of money out of the Consolidated Revenue of the colony is annually granted by Parliament. It is only over the primary schools of the colony that the powers and supervision of the Council extend. The University, Affiliated Colleges, and Grammar School, are under other control as the sequel will show.

The University of Sydney was incorporated by an Act of the colonial Legislature, which received the Royal assent on the 9th December, 1851. The objects set forth in the preamble are, "the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge." It is empowered, after examination, to confer degrees in arts, law, and medicine; and is endowed with an annual income of £6000 from the State. By a Royal charter, issued 7th February, 1858, the same rank, style, and precedence were granted to graduates of the Sydney University as are enjoyed by graduates of Universities within the United Kingdom. The Sydney University is also declared in the amended charter granted to the University of London, to be one of the institutions in connection with that University, from which certificates of having pursued a due course of instruction may be received, with a view to admission to degrees. The government of the University is vested in a Senate, consisting of sixteen elective fellows, and not fewer than three nor more than six *ex officio* members, being professors of the University, in such branches of learning as the Senate may from time to time select. Under this power the senior professors of classics, mathematics, and chemistry have been constituted *ex officio* members of the Senate. A chancellor and vice-chancellor are elected by the Senate from their own body. In 1876 the number of superior graduates reached 100, the number which under the Electoral Act of 1858 entitles the University to send a representative to the Lower House of Parliament. Undergraduate members of other Universities are admitted *ad eundem statum* under certain prescribed regulations. Graduates of other Universities can be admitted to degrees after examination only. Senior and junior public examinations analogous to the middle-class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge are held annually in Sydney, and at any place in the colony where a person, approved by the Senate, can be found to conduct the examination. The examinations are open to all candidates, male or female, who may present themselves. A liberal number of scholarships and other prizes for proficiency have been established out of the funds of the University, or have been founded by private benefactions.

The distinctive character of the Sydney University is the absence of any religious test, its object being to supply the means of a liberal education to "all orders and denominations without any distinction whatever." Although the principles on which the University was founded do not admit of a Theological faculty, the importance of religion as an element of education has been fully recognised. In 1854 an Act was passed by the Legislature to provide for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the Sydney University, in which colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, is to be provided for the students. The Act provides that so soon as £10,000 shall have been subscribed, and not less than £[illegible] paid, with security that the remainder shall be paid within three years, the whole to be devoted exclusively to the erection of college buildings, there shall be paid out of the general revenue of the colony, in aid of the building fund of every incorporated college, a sum not exceeding in the whole £20,000, nor more than shall have been actually expended out of the subscribed funds for the purposes of building; and, further, that there shall be paid out of the revenue of the colony in perpetuity, a sum of £500 for, or in aid of, a salary for the principal of such college. In order to further assist in carrying out the object of the Act, the Government granted to the Senate of the University, 150 acres of the [illegible] bank of that institution, for the erection of such colleges. Three colleges have been erected under the terms of the Act, namely, St. Paul's (Church of England); St. John's (Roman Catholic), and St. Andrew's (Presbyterian).

The Sydney Grammar School was established by Act of Parliament, under which it receives £1500 a year from the public Treasury. It has four foundation masters. The fees for the boys in the upper school are £16 per annum; for the lower school, £12 per annum. All branches of knowledge are taught. The pupil roll is limited to 400.

Primary education, as remarked above, is a department of the State; and large sums of money are granted by Parliament every year for diffusing good sound elementary instruction to the children of our widely scattered population. No kind of expenditure is more readily assented to by our Legislature than that for the education of the people, and no votes are more ungrudgingly given. The present year may be taken as evidence of this. No less a sum than £320,000 has been placed to the credit of the Council of Education. This is equal to 9s. 6d. per head of the entire population of the colony, and £2 10s. for every family, without taking into account the fees paid by the pupils, and which last year amounted in round numbers to £61,500. The Public Schools Act was passed in 1866. This statute is administered by a Council of five, who are appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and hold office for five years. This body, called the Council of Education, is entrusted with the expenditure of all money appropriated by Parliament for elementary instruction, and has control over all the public and certified Denominational schools. There are four classes of schools established—"Public," "Denominational," "Provisional," and "Half-time." Of course in one sense they are all "Public schools"; the denomination of the first-class as "Public," is merely a distinguishing term, in contradistinction to "Denominational." The Council may establish a Public school in any locality, where it is satisfied that there are at least twenty-five children who will attend the school on its establishment. The teachers are all under the control of the Council. Denominational schools are subject to the same course of secular instruction, and to the same regulations and inspection as Public schools, but teachers of the same religious denomination as that to which the school belongs may be appointed. In all such schools the religious instruction of the children is left entirely under the control of the heads of the denomination to which such school belongs. The school buildings are found by the respective Churches, but the school furniture is supplied by the Council. In the case of Public school buildings, the Council bears the expense of their erection and maintenance. Up to within the last year or so, the people living in the district where the school was erected, had to contribute a certain quota of the cost of building, but this regulation has been abolished by resolution of the Legislature. In every Public school four hours during each school day are devoted to secular instruction exclusively, and a portion of each day, not less than one hour, may be set apart, when the children of any one religious sect may be instructed by the clergyman or other religious teacher of that sect. But in case of the non-attendance of any clergyman or religious teacher, the time is devoted to ordinary secular instruction. This provision of the Act, however, is not taken advantage of to any great extent, clergymen generally finding they have too much time taken up in connection with their churches, to avail themselves of what is considered a liberal provision of the Public Schools Act. So much for Public and Denominational schools. We now come to the third class, "Provisional Schools." In thinly populated districts, not capable of attaining the minimum of 25 pupils, as in the case of Public schools, the Council is empowered to grant assistance to private schools, on the conditions that the teachers be approved by the Council, and that the schools be subject to inspection and examination. They are simply subsidised private schools, in remote and thinly populated districts, provisional to the establishment of a properly organised Public school when population becomes sufficiently large. The teachers are not trained by the Council; the site and buildings are not vested in the Council. All that is required by the Act and the regulations is, that the buildings be decently commodious, the curriculum in harmony with that of the Public schools, and the results, at examination, reasonably satisfactory to the Council's inspectors. The next class of schools under the Council is the "half-time" schools. The teachers of these are itinerating. In very sparsely-peopled districts a school may be established if about a dozen children can be found to attend. The teacher attends the school in one district for three days in the week, then passes on to the next school, if not too remote, and devotes to that the other three days, so that the means of education are brought within the reach of all but a comparatively few persons.

And now we may add a few statistics to show the working of the educational system of the colony. The Schools Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1867. Ten years had thus elapsed when the Council of Education presented its last report, that for 1876, to the Government. In those ten years, while the population of the colony increased from 431,412 to 629,776, or 46 per cent., the number of "Public" schools increased from 259 to 603, or at the rate of [illegible] per cent. In addition to these, 279 Provisional schools and 110 Half-time schools were brought into operation. The total increase in the number of schools, other than Certified Denominational schools, was therefore [illegible], being at the rate of 244 per cent. The effect of the Public Schools Act in diminishing the Denominational schools is forcibly shown by the fact that whilst other schools increased at the rate of 244 per cent., the certified Denominational schools fell in the course of the ten years from 310 to 181, or at the rate of 41 per cent. The net increase of all schools under the Council of Education during the decade was from 569 to 1073, or at the rate of 88 per cent. The number of pupils enrolled in the first quarter of 1867, that was shortly after the Act was passed, was 47,603; the enrolment, too, in 1876 was 111,269, which was an increase during the decade of 63,606, or 133 per cent. During the same period the amount of fees paid by the children increased from £30,719 to £61,545, or at the rate of 100 per cent. Presuming that the fees paid during the present year, 1878, will be only equal to those of 1876, we shall have this year, including the vote of the Legislature, no less a sum than £381,545 spent in primary education. The Council trains its own teachers. During the interval between January, 1867, and December, 1876, the number of teachers, assistants, and pupil-teachers increased from 971 to 1583, or at the rate of 63 per cent. It should be stated that the fees paid by pupils amount to from sixpence to one shilling per week, according to age. No child, however, whose parents or guardians are unable to pay fees can be refused admission into a Public or Denominational school; nor can admission be refused to any child on account of the refusal or neglect of the parent or guardian to pay the fees. It will be gathered from the foregoing that, as regards education, the colony is very fairly off. It is unquestionable, however, that there are numbers of children, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, in the colony who are not receiving instruction. And there is a strong and growing feeling on the part of a large section of the community that attendance at school of children of certain ages should be made compulsory; whilst there are very many who advocate that the State Education should be free and secular. The adoption of these principles has long been urged upon the Legislature, and their becoming law is regarded by many as merely a question of time.

Besides the University, Colleges, and Primary or Public schools, there are in the colony many high-class educational institutions, of a semi-public character, or established entirely by private enterprise. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyans have established Colleges in connection with their respective bodies within the Metropolitan area, and the two former have Colleges in one or more of the principal country townships. During the year 1876 there were 543 private schools in operation; and the number of scholars was 18,430, consisting of 7699 males and 10,731 females. The teachers in connection with these private schools numbered 278 males and 738 females—in all 1016.

The colony, with all its wealth, and with all the means it offers to every able-bodied person to earn money, is unfortunately not free from the vicious and depraved. In fact, the facilities for acquiring money have proved to many a misfortune rather than a blessing. Such people neglect their offspring, but the community at large has ever proved mindful of the waifs and strays, and with true benevolence has established schools in the city in which children uncared for by parents may be educated. The Public schools are required by law to accept children without payment; but in the absence of a compelling power there is little hope of the abandoned youth ever being brought within their reach. The Ragged schools of the metropolis, however, effectually meet the case of these unfortunates. They have been established and are supported by the contributions of the people, and about 300 children are enrolled.

OUR COMMERCE; ITS GROWTH, RAMIFICATIONS, AND PROSPECTS.

The commerce of a country always takes its colour from its staple production, or, if it is fortunate in a variety of industries, from its principal productions. The basis of the commerce of New South Wales is the production of wool, and its commerce cannot be said to have begun until the attention of its inhabitants was directed to the capability of the country for producing fine wool. Although no visitors to the colony, if uninformed of the fact, would now suspect it, New South Wales began its career originally as a convict settlement, in fact as a prison, whose position at the antipodes made it valuable from its very distance. But a convict colony is simply a large Government department, whose prosperity depends entirely upon the Government expenditure, as our French neighbours in New Caledonia have already discovered. Commerce begins when a country is found to produce something which can be exported to pay for imports. This happened in New South Wales when Mr. Macarthur observed that fine-woolled sheep kept up the quality of their fleeces in New South Wales. By his energy and his success, he drove the first furrow in an industry which others soon widened, and which has now become one of the great industrial channels of the world.

At the end of the last century, Spain and Germany were considered the homes of fine-woolled sheep, although choice flocks were to be found both in France and in England. It was on the Spanish stock that the fine wool breeders of New South Wales first began to operate, and it was at the beginning of this century that the demonstration was first made on a small scale as to the suitability of Australia in climate and in pasture to maintain and even to improve upon the reputation of the finest European fleeces. The sheep introduced were in the first instance kept on the seaboard slopes of our great Cordillera, but as soon as explorers had penetrated the mountains, and discovered the magnificently grassed plains that sloped away gently to the west, the sheep were to a large extent transferred there, and with this satisfactory result, that that climate was even more favourable to them than the climate on the coast. The opening-up of the interior by the explorers was nearly contemporaneous with the starting of the industry which enabled these vast plains to be turned to profitable account. For many years the one great business of the colony was to multiply its flocks, and to go on occupying district after district, since the available land seemed in those days to be practically inexhaustible. With the multiplication of sheep came also the multiplication of cattle. Although the available export from cattle was not so definite as in the case of sheep, still it was found that they throve as well as in Europe; and as they were valuable not only for meat, but for their export of hides, horns, and hoofs, and as it was found that many tracts of country were more suitable for cattle than for sheep, the two branches of pastoral industry proceeded *pari passu*.

This pastoral industry had the double advantage of yielding a valuable product on a small preliminary outlay of capital. Everything in the early days was of the rudest, but the resulting profits of the industry encouraged the colonists to add flock to flock and herd to herd. They were still engaged in this occupation with a great deal of territory still unexplored, when the discovery of gold in 1851 made a sudden alteration in the commercial character of the country. An immense population rolled in—a new export was established in the form of bullion, which for a time seemed to threaten the supremacy of the golden fleece; it was certainly more dazzling, and had it not been for the fact that pastoral industry assumed a new phase as furnishing beef and mutton for a large additional body of consumers, the earlier industry might have been still more disparaged. The gold export at once established an immense increase in the commerce of all the Australian colonies. Not only were there more people who needed supplies, but there was more purchasing power in the colonies themselves. Ships arrived from all parts of the world laden with cargoes. The colonists, who had been an almost unknown people, living in a remote quarter of the globe, and who though steadily advancing in prosperity, did not much draw the attention of those outside the wool trade, suddenly found the eyes of adventurers from all parts of the globe turned upon them. Under the influence of these gold discoveries Australia sprang almost by magic from a simple pastoral community into one fevered with commercial speculation. Land rose greatly in value and became increasingly an object of desire. The local production of cereals was altogether below the demand, and the large profits obtained by importing cargoes of wheat and flour naturally stimulated the local production of corn. A great stimulus was given to agriculture, although it must be confessed that in this respect New South Wales has advanced with less rapidity than its neighbours. We have heavy arrears to fetch up in the matter of agriculture, and the small farmers of Europe would find a splendid chance in transferring their patient industry and practised skill to our fertile but half-tilled soil.

Another effect on interior commerce consequent on mining pursuits was the multiplication of local trades. In the first instance, everything that the miner wanted had to be imported; but by degrees as population increased, and as those who were unsuited to the rough labour of mining looked out for other pursuits, there arose a great deal of local production for the purpose of supplying local wants. The discovery of the mineral wealth of the colony naturally led to a search for other minerals than gold, of which several have been discovered, the most productive being tin. The excitement produced by the various mineral discoveries has now subsided, although our society is still occasionally at the mercy of some dazzling piece of information, which ever and anon throws a small portion of the community off its balance. Still the main portion of the community is now engaged in pastoral or in agricultural pursuits, or in the various trades which find a profitable support in supplying local requirements.

Amongst the minerals, in which the colony is most rich, is coal, which, if less dazzling than gold, promises to be a more durable source of wealth, and, in the long run, a larger source. The area of the coal-field of New South Wales is practically illimitable; and our export of coal to other countries is only limited by the shipping which is available for the purpose. Australia is in too isolated a corner of the world for vessels to come here "seeking," as the phrase is; but many of the ships that arrive from Europe with cargo and passengers, go to California or to the East for a return cargo to England, and they generally carry a cargo of coal from New South Wales as an intermediate piece of business. It is obvious that this trade is necessarily limited by the number of ships seeking such cargoes, and our foreign trade in coal will grow with the growth of our general commerce.

Some of the neighbouring colonies, notably South Australia, have already commenced a valuable export trade in wheat, but, owing to peculiar circumstances, New South Wales has not as yet thrown its energies to any extent into agricultural labours. In fact, up to this time, the colony has never produced the wheat it requires for its own consumption, and has always been a buyer either from some of its neighbours or from California. We have, therefore, no export of wheat which is our own produce, though we export to the neighbouring colonies a large quantity of Indian corn, for the production of which our coast is admirably suited, and which is very largely used as horse feed in lieu of oats.

At the present moment, therefore, the export trade of New South Wales is mainly in pastoral produce and in mineral produce. Our most valuable export is still wool, the annual worth of which varies somewhat according to the market price in London, but ranges at present between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000 sterling. We also sell leather, hides, tallow, bones, and preserved meats, which are minor forms of pastoral produce, and the annual value of which is about half-a million sterling. The colonists have for many years been looking forward anxiously to the day when they shall be able to establish a trade in fresh meat with the Old World. In Australia, sheep and cattle are numerous compared with human beings; in Europe the human beings are numerous compared with the cattle and sheep. It is the natural task of commerce to reduce this inequality, but that task is hindered by the difficulty of transferring fresh meats over a distance of half the globe. Numerous attempts have been made to get over this difficulty, partly by the aid of chemicals, and partly by the aid of various cold producing machines, and though success always seems to be very near, it has hitherto, like an *ignis fatuus*, always kept dancing a little in advance. Up to the present time, science has not been able to solve the practical problem, but we still live in hope that the day is not far distant when cargoes of fresh meat will be shipped from Australia to Europe. When that day does arrive another impulse will be given to our Australian industry. The figures given elsewhere as to the number of sheep and cattle in the colony, indicate a very rapid expansion of productive industry, but they must not be taken as implying that the country has reached the limits of its production. At the date at which we write, the wool-producing industry has been subject to a slight reverse, owing to the prevalence of dry seasons for three years, which have resulted in considerable mortality amongst the stock. But it must be understood that the colony, at present, is only in the first stage of its development. The larger part of the land which is under pasture, belongs to the Government, who lease it in large blocks to stock owners. A great deal of it therefore is simply in a state of nature, and in our climate with its very variable rainfall, the supply of surface water for animals, is sometimes precarious. Experience has, however, shown that a comparatively moderate expenditure in damming creeks, constructing reservoirs, making tanks, and sinking wells, can greatly increase the supply of water available for stock. A little has already been done in this way, and with the best results, and that little is only the beginning of a vast series of improvements to which the increase of the capital of the colony will be devoted hereafter. We have in this colony reached the limits of exploration, there being very little available land which is not being leased from the Government. But though at this epoch of our existence we are at the end of explorations, we are only practically at the beginning of improvements. There lies before us an almost indefinite career, and not even the best informed is able at the present moment to state what is the maximum wool-producing power of New South Wales. By clearing away worthless forests, by enclosing the land with fences, by sowing new and nutritious grasses, and by an increased supply of water, the carrying capacity of land, has in many instances been increased four-fold, and the demonstration that has thus been furnished that the soil will bountifully reward the labours of those who devote themselves to the increase of its productiveness, is a certain guarantee that the annual wealth of the colony will, to a large extent, be invested in thus increasing the fertility of our land.

Our mineral commerce consists at present principally of gold, coal, and tin, and with the exception of gold, these exports depend largely upon the state of foreign markets, but at the same time they depend somewhat on the cost of local production. This is at present admitted to be unnecessarily high, and with improved processes and greater mining skill, the mining export of the country promises to become increasingly a source of national wealth.

The inward commerce of New South Wales consists, it will be readily understood, of all those articles which the colony does not produce, but which the necessities or the tastes of its inhabitants require. The rivalry of our merchants keeps our warehouses well-stocked with the products of the world, and it is an indication of the rapid expansion of this commerce, that steam vessels are now driving out of the trade the fine fleet of sailing ships that have for many years sufficed for our wants. Vessels of 3000 tons burden are now trading regularly from British to Australian ports, many of them returning home through the Suez Canal. Since the International Exhibition at Philadelphia drew the attention of the Americans to the thriving condition of the Australian colonies, our cousins of the great Republic have been increasingly anxious to open up a direct trade between the United States and Australia, and are straining every nerve to find a market for American goods. A fleet of large and powerful steamships keep up the communication monthly between Sydney and San Francisco, and the commerce across the Pacific Ocean is every year assuming larger dimensions. The free-trade policy of New South Wales is a direct encouragement to this kind of commerce, and the Americans themselves, though devoted to a protectionist policy, are beginning to see that their duties on Australian wool are injurious to themselves, and are now seeking to modify their tariff legislation so as to make America a market for Australian wool, and perhaps also for other Australian produce. Several efforts of late years have been made to promote a direct trade between Australia and France, and especially to utilise the return voyages of the ships that come out to New Caledonia. Hitherto these efforts have been foiled by the cheapness which seems to follow on the concentration of commerce. The tendency of the age is towards the establishment of large depots, from which trade radiates, and it is under the influence of this commercial principle that the Australian wool that finds its ultimate market in France, is in the first instance shipped to England. There is in this nothing to regret, so long as there is no waste of power. Manufacturers will lose nothing so long as under the present system they get the commodity they want as cheaply as it is possible to buy it. But under a system of free trade, a direct trade will always establish itself, wherever any gain, however small is to be secured by it.

This statement will, perhaps, be made a little more definite by a few figures. The general total value of the imports for the year 1876—the latest date to which our official statistics are made up—amounted to £13,672,776, and the value of the exports to £13,003,941. These figures are not so favourable to us as those of the previous year, inasmuch as they exhibit a decrease in our exports to the amount of £667,689, due, doubtless, very largely to the great deficiency in the wool crop owing to the severe drought with which the colony had been afflicted. But even allowing for that deduction, the rate per head of imports or the estimated mean population for the year was £22 2s. 4d., and that of exports £21 0s. 8d. We may safely challenge almost any country in the world to show figures that indicate more clearly how great is the wealth-producing power of the population per head, and how great is their power to consume imported luxuries.

Out of the imports thus indicated, those from the United Kingdom were valued at £5,763,533, and those from British colonies were valued at £6,957,463. It will be seen therefore that the bulk of our commerce is British; which must be due either to the fact that the trade follows the flag, or to the fact that the mother-country and its colonies furnish to the greatest advantage the commodities we use; because there is nothing differential in our tariff, and the mother-country has no protection against the rest of the world in its trade with us. Our imports from all foreign States put together were only of the value of £951,708, or about one-fourteenth part of the whole of our imports. It will be seen by the above figures that our trade with British colonies, both in imports and exports, is greater than our trade with the mother-country. This arises mainly from the fact that a very vigorous intercolonial trade is going on, and this trade consists partly of articles of local production, and partly in imported articles; it would be greater still were it not that in the absence of any system of federation, each colony has its own separate tariff, and that these tariffs impose the same charge on intercolonial products that they do on products coming from abroad. There is a general conviction that before long these colonies will be federated under one Customs arrangement, but at present local difficulties stand in the way, and while they remain unremoved, the wonder is that our intercolonial trade should be so large. It shows the activity of a commercial movement that even troublesome tariffs cannot repress.

The commerce of the colony may be indicated in another way, by a reference to our shipping. The number of vessels which entered the various ports of the colony during the year 1876 was 2313, and their aggregate tonnage was 1,074,425 tons. Several of these vessels are of large size, the smaller craft being principally engaged in the intercolonial trade. The large steam vessels that now trade with Australia from England are performing the voyage out and home in from forty-two to forty-five days each way, thus maintaining a constant and rapid communication with the mother-country, and this altogether irrespective of the fine fleet of subsidized mail steamers.

THE TAXATION OF THE COLONY.

The man who proposes to quit an old country for the purpose of seeking his fortunes or a home in a new one, will not be content with gaining by the change freer scope for his energies, and greater choice and liberty of action. He will naturally expect to escape from some, at least, of the burdens which, handed down from the past, press heavily upon the populations of the old world; and his inquiry will be—What taxes shall I have to pay if I become a colonist? In New South Wales it is not very difficult to answer this question. The fiscal policy of the colony has for many years past been governed by the principles of free trade. The Customs revenue is collected for revenue purposes only, even though in some respects, and, to a certain extent, it may be incidentally protective. The weight of it is in no case oppressive, and direct taxation is unknown, unless under that term we place the sum derived from licenses.

The total revenue for 1877 was £5,751,879, or 143,796,975 fr.; and of this only £1,233,133, or 30,828,325 fr. was raised by taxation. The taxation included, as we have said, certain charges for licenses, which yielded the comparatively small amount of £101,249, or 2,531,225 fr.; and £86,602 of this, or 2,165,050 fr. was obtained from the license fee of £30 a year, or 750 fr. paid by retailers of fermented and spirituous liquors. With some unimportant exceptions, the rest of the taxation revenue came from Customs and excise. Customs alone contributed £1,074,733, or in round numbers 26,000,000 fr. of the whole 30,000,000 fr. taken from the pockets of the people.

The tariff which produced these fruits is, as before stated, a light one. It comprehends but few articles, specified in a table of seventy-seven lines; and fifteen or sixteen of the items included appear on it as hardly more than nominal sources of revenue, for which reason it is probable that the list will before long be reduced within a still narrower compass by their excision. But this is not the only point to be noticed. The taxation collected under this tariff is in a great measure of such a character that it may be called voluntary taxation. The sum of £801,182, or 20,029,550 fr. was the product of the duties on the following articles:—Spirits, wines, ale and beer, tobacco and cigars, tea, sugar, and molasses, and duties paid by the colonial refiners of sugar and distillers of spirits. From spirits alone, the sum of £476,870, or 11,921,750 fr. was received. Comparing these figures with the Customs revenue as a whole, and with the total proceeds of taxation, it will be easy to see in how great a degree the people of the colony hold in their own hands the power of regulating the amount of their contributions to the State. Some of the articles mentioned above have, by habit, come to be regarded almost as necessaries of life. But it may nevertheless be said of all or nearly all that they are articles of luxury, the consumption of which is a matter not of necessity but of choice. Revenue collected in this way is not an enforced payment to the State. No inhabitant of New South Wales is bound by law to pay duty on spirits or tobacco, because nobody is bound by law to consume either. To whatever degree he abstains, to that degree he escapes taxation.

When so large an amount has been obtained by the State in such a manner, there is evidence that the people generally have money to spend and are willing to spend it, even if it be in self-taxation. In other words, the Customs revenue is an indication of the easy circumstances of the community. If there were more of self-denial and economy, the result would be a failing revenue. That, however, is the Treasurer's affair. The point of interest to intending colonists of frugal habits is that if they restrict their consumption of luxuries, they will diminish the rate of their taxation; and so long as affairs remain in such a condition, the prospect to such men must be encouraging.

The taxation revenue of the colony for the year 1877 showed an average of £1 18s. 4d., or 47 fr. 92 c. per head of the mean population for the year. The revenue derived from the articles above enumerated—or as it may be termed the voluntary taxation—represents an average of £1 4s. 11d., or about 31 fr. 12 c. per head. Turning to the Budget estimate of the revenue of France for 1877, as published in the *Statesman's Year Book*, we find that the receipts from "Customs and salt," and from "indirect taxes," amounted to £52,579,880, or 1,314,497,000 fr., which, taking the population as numbered by the census of 1872, gives an average per head of £1 9s. 1½d., or about 36 fr. 40 c. From the same tables it also appears that "direct taxes," special taxes assimilated to direct taxes, registration, and stamps, and the tax of 3 per cent. on personal property yielded in addition a sum of £42,750,624, or 1,068,765,600 fr., which gives £1 3s. 8d., or 29 fr. 60 c. per head of the population. Putting these two divisions of taxation revenue together, we have a total of £2 12s. 9½d., or 66 fr. per head of the population. This, as it stands, is considerably in excess of the taxation per head of the population in this colony. But the probability is that the contrast would have been still more striking if, with our present tariff, the consumption of taxed luxuries in the colony had been as moderate, ratably, as the consumption of similar articles in France. In other words, from what is known of the habits of the people, a frugal Frenchman, living in Australia as he had been accustomed to live in France, would probably pay in taxation a sum considerably less than the £1 18s. 4d., or 47 francs 92 cents paid last year by the average colonist of New South Wales.

The foregoing remarks apply to general or national taxation only. Local taxation prevails only in places where municipal institutions have been established by the voluntary action of the people themselves. Local self-government and local taxation have not yet been enforced by the pressure of authority, except where such interference has been invoked by or assented to by a majority of the local residents or property holders who would be liable to pay rates. At present there is local taxation in Sydney, and in 76 boroughs and municipal districts; and it produces a revenue in Sydney of £84,021 or 2,100,525 francs (including the charge for the supply of water, which is not in strictness a tax at all), and £151,064, or 3,776,600 francs in the other municipalities. The municipal authorities have power to levy a rate of 1s. in the pound, or one-twentieth upon the amount at which each property is assessed; and the basis of the assessment is nine-tenths of the fair average annual rental of improved properties, and 5 per cent. on the capital value of the fee simple of unimproved lands. Besides this, special rates may be levied for certain special purposes, but the general and special rates must not together exceed 2s. in the pound, or one-tenth of the assessment.

In considering the question of taxation in the colony, it should be remembered that we have not to make up year by year the interest on any heavy war debt. But, on the other hand, the Government does not confine itself to the bare task of governing the country, of providing for the protection of life and property, the administration of justice, and the maintenance of order. It does all this, with a small population much dispersed over a vast territory. But it does a great deal more. It undertakes the education of the people. It subsidises charities. It makes roads and bridges. It constructs and works the railways. It has the post office and the telegraphs in its hands. It could not discharge all these functions with no other resources than taxation on the present scale. It has borrowed money in the past, and upholds the policy of borrowing still; and it raises large sums by the sale and rental of the land. The public debt is large relatively to the number of the people, but it is small when the extent and richness of the territory, and the prospective increase of revenue that will follow the increase of population and the progress of settlement are considered. And it is also to be noted that the greater part of the debt, instead of representing a mere waste of human life and treasure, has been incurred in the construction of railways, which are already yielding net profits on their working, and paying a considerable proportion of the interest on the capital invested in them. At the close of last year the public debt stood at £11,721,419, or 293,110,475 fr., the annual charge for interest on which was £560,604, or 13,015,100 fr. This would appear at first sight a rather heavy burden to be borne by a population of 662,212. But when it is seen that about £8,500,000, or 212,500,000 fr. of this borrowed money has been invested in the lines of railway already completed, that the interest on this makes up about £410,000 per annum, or 10,250,000 fr., of the charge before mentioned, and that the net profits of working supply £346,299, or 8,657,475 fr., towards meeting that liability, the remaining charge for interest, which must be defrayed from other sources, will not be regarded with apprehension. As the colony advances, the railways, wisely administered, should become self-supporting. The debt incurred in their construction might then be removed from the ordinary national balance-sheet; and the payment of the interest upon it would no longer be a question affecting the taxation of the people. The taxation of the future will depend to a much greater extent upon the future receipts from the sale and leasing of the land. Affairs cannot always remain as they now are. The public estate is large, but the Government cannot continue selling portions of it for ever. And when the receipts from the land begin to show a large decrease, three courses will present themselves for consideration: the system of general taxation must be modified with the view of raising a larger revenue; or the State must narrow the range of its operations, and throw a greater strain upon the public spirit, the benevolence, and the enterprise of private people; or a more vigorous and systematic effort must be made to establish local self-government throughout the country, in order that much of the work now done by the central Government may be performed by local authorities, with funds raised by local taxation.

MANUFACTURES.

There are few circumstances to which we can appeal with greater confidence to prove the real and substantial position of the progress of the colony than to the rapid development of its manufacturing industries. In the early days of New South Wales, it was essentially a producing, and not a manufacturing country, and it was content to depend upon the returns it received from its exports of wool, hides, and tallow, with which to procure clothing, furniture, and most of the necessities and luxuries of life; and it was not until some time after the discovery of gold in New South Wales—in fact, within the last twenty years—that manufactories began really to flourish in our midst. Of course, there were, from the very foundation of the colony, certain trades carried on. Carpenters and sawyers naturally found employment at the very outset in making huts and fences for the settlers. Blacksmiths also were soon called into requisition, and before long other artisans and mechanics were in demand. But these workmen produced, as it were, only a few odds and ends, and the bulk of the goods consumed had to be imported. Saddlery and boots and shoes were among the earliest articles which the colonists produced in any quantities. It was found that the English-made saddles were not adapted to the requirements of bush work, and the ingenuity of the colonial workmen soon produced an article admirably adapted for the purpose, and which, though costing more in the first instance than the imported saddle, was cheaper in reality, being so much more durable. It was the same with boots and shoes; the colonial workman, with the best of materials at his command, could turn out an article which was strong and more serviceable, even though its first cost was greater than that of the English goods. Very naturally, greater part of the furniture used in the colony, with the exception of that to be found in the houses of the wealthy, was made on the spot, and if the chairs and tables and sofas were somewhat rough and unfinished, they were at all events strong and substantial, and they were made of cedar and other indigenous timber of a beautiful grain and colour. Attention was early called to the practice of sending home large quantities of wool, which we re-imported in the shape of cloth, and efforts were made more than fifty years ago to establish the manufacture of woollen goods, with some success, for the celebrated Parramatta cloth won for itself a name in the old country as well as here. Blankets and tweeds were all made of excellent quality, though somewhat rough and unfinished. The soap and candle trade was early entered upon, as might have been expected considering the vast quantities of tallow that the colony produced. Iron-working was carried on to a very limited extent. There were several foundries in Sydney, but the work done was chiefly confined to casting the plainest articles required, and to effecting repairs. Nearly all the engines and machinery used in the colony at that time were imported. Tobacco was grown principally on the Hunter, Paterson, and Williams Rivers, and was manufactured here. There were two or three breweries, where an article that would now be considered very inferior was produced. Brick-making was carried on to some extent, but the process of manufacture was rough in the extreme, and the opinion erroneously prevailed that the clay of this colony was not suited for the manufacture of really good bricks. Shingles and bark were almost exclusively used for roofing. Carriage building was carried on to a very small degree, most of the vehicles used by the wealthy being imported from England, but strong drays and waggons suitable for the rough roads of the interior were made here as required. There were a few boat builders in Sydney, and on some of the coastal rivers small crafts, such as schooner and ketches, were built. Other manufactures, if they existed at all, were on so small a scale as to be scarcely worthy of notice.

The real progress of the colony as regards her manufactures did not begin until after the discovery of gold, in 1851, which caused the influx of a very large population to these shores. The effect at first was to shut up almost entirely the industries that then existed, as the price of labour rose to such an extent that goods could be imported at a mere fraction of what it would cost here for the labour alone to produce them. But by degrees things began to settle down. Workmen found that gold-digging was too precarious an employment for them to depend upon, and after a while they became alive to the fact that a comparatively small but steady wage at the trade they were familiar with was better than the certainty of severe toil, and the uncertainty of reward at the diggings. Another circumstance assisted towards the re-establishment of manufacturing industries in the colony. English merchants, finding how readily their first consignments sold after the discovery of gold, formed an impression that anything was good enough for Australia, and they poured into this market immense quantities of utter rubbish, which although sold at a low figure proved to be exceedingly dear to the consumer, and a demand began to spring up for a better class of goods. This encouraged our local manufacturers to recommence their operations, which they did gradually and cautiously, and at the same time they availed themselves of the improved machinery that had come into existence in England and America. Thus it happened that one by one new factories were opened, and now branches of industry were entered upon, until at the present moment in several departments the colonial articles have entirely driven the imported goods out of the market, and in nearly all directions they can fairly hold their own. It may fairly be said that the manufacturers of this colony have shown great energy and enterprise in the manner in which they have gone about the establishment of their industries, considering the hindrances they have had to contend with in the unsettled condition of the labour market, and the frequent difficulty of procuring skilled hands. However, as population increases and as the conditions of life in the colony become more settled, so do the difficulties of the manufacturer decrease in these respects, while at the same time a greater demand springs up for his goods. There can be little doubt, taking the history of the past as an index to the probabilities of the future, that New South Wales, with its unbounded stores of coal, iron, and other minerals, will one day become as much renowned for her manufactures as she is at present for the raw material that she so bountifully produces.

A few figures taken from the latest returns will give some idea of the extent to which the manufacturing industries of New South Wales are carried on. There were in the various districts of the colony at the beginning of 1877 no less than 150 steam flour mills, with engines aggregating 2481 horse-power nominal. There were 8 water mills, equal to 77-horse power; two windmills, equal to 20-horse power, and 4 horse-mills, equal to 12-horse power. In these various mills there were 355 pairs of stones engaged in grinding, and there were also various kinds of apparatus for smutting, dressing, and the other operations of mill work. We had 48 establishments for the manufacture of agricultural implements, 21 tobacco manufactories, and 2 cigar factories. There were 70 sugar manufactories, most of which are on the northern rivers. Of these 15 were on the Clarence River, 14 on the Macleay, 11 on the Richmond, and 18 in the metropolis. There are also in Sydney two sugar refineries, where imported sugar is worked up as well as that which comes from the local mills. The soap and candle manufactories numbered 32; there were 39 boilingdown establishments, 47 woolwashing establishments, 17 salting and meat-preserving establishments; and three glue factories. The number of woollen cloth factories was only 8; but there were 39 clothing factories, and no less than 87 boot factories. Of tanneries there were 118, and 41 fellmongers; and there were 9 manufacturers of bone dust manure. We had 34 breweries, 65 confectionery factories, 5 jam factories, 5 coffee and spice works, and 126 establishments for the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials. There were 820 brick yards in various parts of the colony; 9 drain-pipe factories, 11 potteries, and 14 tile-works; and the mortar required to be used with those materials was supplied by 121 lime kilns. The steam sawmills numbered 192, and besides these there were 17 sawmills turned by water power. Coming next to the workers in metals we find there were 48 iron and tin works; 45 iron, brass, and copper foundries; 55 machinists and engineers' shops, and two type foundries. The saddle and harness manufactories amounted to 148, and there were 141 coach and waggon factories. There were 7 basket factories; 19 manufactories of bedding; 12 hat factories, 2 kerosene oil factories; 4 marble works; 2 paper mills; 17 steam printing establishments; 4 gas printing establishments; 6 railway carriage works; 6 rope factories; 99 ship and boatbuilders' yards; 5 smelting works for iron, 18 for copper, and 8 for tin. There were 9 steam joineries; 3 ladder-factories; and 4 establishments for the manufacture of masts and blocks. Besides these there are other factories and works of lesser importance making altogether a total of 936. Among the productions of these establishments for the year 1876 may be mentioned 395,704 yards of cloth and tweeds; 80,895 cwt. of soap, and 13,811 cwt. of candles; 13,740 cwt. of tobacco; 218,308 gallons of proof rum. At the 70 sugar manufactories, there were 1,153,840 cwt. of cane crushed; the yield from which was 93,960 cwt. of sugar, besides nearly 60,000 gallons of molasses. The amount of sugar refined during the year was 281,544 cwt. At the 29 boiling down establishments that we possess, there were slaughtered 25,870 sheep, and horned cattle to the number of 4611; from these there were 43,810 cwt. of tallow produced. There were also 175 pigs slaughtered, producing 6989 lbs. of lard. During the same period, there were 60 vessels built in the colony of an aggregate of 3465 tons. Most of these vessels were schooners or ketches, but a few of them were of rather larger size. Twelve of the number were steamers, aggregating 1300 tons in all. It may be mentioned that the shipbuilding trade of Sydney has very much decreased of late years, owing to a misunderstanding between the masters and the men. Most of the vessels mentioned above were built on the rivers along the coast.

Space will not permit any detailed description of even the principal establishments in the various branches of industry, and we can only refer to them in the briefest possible way. Considering that our colonial marine has already attained very considerable proportions, and that from the fact of our fine and commodious harbour affording such excellent accommodation for shipping, it might naturally be expected that we should possess every facility for the construction and repair of ships and marine engines; and this will be found to be actually the case. We have two large graving docks, where vessels of the largest size can be docked. One, which belongs to the Government, is situated at Cockatoo Island. It is 450 feet in length, and 60 feet wide, with a depth of water over the sill of 21 feet. The dock is pumped dry by means of powerful pumps worked by a steam-engine, capable of discharging 60 tons of water per minute, and emptying the dock in about 6 hours. On the adjacent grounds are large sheds, fitted with steam hammers, turning lathes, drills, roller mills, riveting machines, forges, and all other appliances necessary for the repair and construction of marine engines; there are also carpenters' and joiners' shops, where every description of woodwork required about a vessel can be done. The Galatea, ship of war, commanded by the Duke of Edinburgh, was docked and repaired here; and the dock is used by most of the mail steamers frequenting the port. Most of the marine work required by the Government is executed here, including the construction and repair of dredges, as well as the manufacture of boilers, &c., for the Government steam vessels. The other dry dock is situated at the head of Waterview Bay, and is the property of Mort's Dry Dock and Engineering Company. The grounds and premises occupied by these works cover 15 acres of land, with a frontage to the bay of 1500 feet. The dock is 390 feet long, and 68 feet wide, and 19 feet 6 inches deep over the sill. There is also a patent slip, having a carriage length of 200 feet, and capable of taking up a vessel of 1000 tons burden. The slip is worked by hydraulic machinery. There are very extensive workshops and sheds in all directions, which are fitted with machinery of the largest and most powerful description, and the firm undertake every kind of work in connection with either land or marine engines. Another establishment of a most complete description, and fitted with all the modern improvements in machinery is that of the A. S. N. Company, at Pyrmont, where everything can be done that may be required either for the noble fleet of steamers owned by the company themselves, or for other steamboats owned elsewhere. A large and powerful patent slip is one of the specialities of these works; it is capable of taking up two large steamers at a time; and in the workshops around there is every facility for the repair or renewal of any part either of the hull or of the machinery. Among other engineering establishments on a very large scale, where the appliances are very complete, and where there are a large number of men employed may be mentioned the establishments of Mr. Wright, Circular Quay, the Pacific foundry, in Druitt-street, and the Atlas works, at the head of Darling Harbour, where both land and marine engines are made. Before quitting the subject of ship-building we may remark that there is in Darling Harbour a very useful floating-dock, owned by Captain Rowntree, where small vessels can be docked and repaired very effectively and with great expedition. This kind of enterprise is gradually extending. A new dock for small vessels is now being made at Pyrmont by Messrs. Davy and Sands. Galvanized-iron work is made in the colony to a considerable extent, mainly by Mr. S. Zollner, of Darling Harbour, who first introduced this branch of industry into New South Wales; by Mr. W. Foy, of George-street; and Messrs. Partridge and Co., of Bathurst-street.

The timber trades are well represented among us by the establishments of Messrs. Hudson, Brothers, of Redfern; Messrs. Goodlet and Smith, of Pyrmont; Mr. Booth, of Balmain; Mr. John Taylor, of Sussex-street; Mr. Chadwick, of Liverpool-street; Messrs. Miller and Harrison, of Barker-street; Mr. Seamer, of Bathurst-street; Messrs. Robertson and Allen, of Druitt-street; and others. There are in operation a great variety of machines of the most ingenious description for breaking down and sawing timber, for cutting mortices, and tenons, for planing and moulding, and for doing every kind of joinery work. Bricks and pottery ware are made in large quantities by Messrs. Goodlet and Smith, at their works at Waterloo and Surry Hills, and by Messrs. Fowler and Son, of Camperdown, where extensive and powerful machinery is used for the dry pressing of bricks, and kilns of improved construction are employed for burning all kinds of pottery ware, including drain pipes, fire and fancy bricks, tiles, chimney pots, closet pans, ginger beer bottles, and other articles. Pottery ware is also made on a large scale by Messrs. Field and Son, of Parramatta-street, and at several other works at Camperdown and Waterloo. The chief seat of the brickmaking industry is at Newtown, Marrickville, Ashfield, and other localities in the suburbs; besides which there are large kilns established in or near all the principal towns of the colony. Coach and carriage builders are very numerous in the colony, and particularly in the metropolis. The establishments of Mr. Angus, in Castlereagh-street; Mr. Halley, of Pitt-street; Messrs. J. and J. Kearey, of Pitt-street; Mr. Kerridge, of Castlereagh-street; Mr. O'Brien, of Pitt-street; Messrs. Robertson, of Pitt-street; Messrs. Vial and Son, of Castlereagh-street, and others, produce a very superior class of vehicles, which, while light and tasty in appearance, are strong and serviceable. Very many kinds of colonial timber are found admirably adapted for this sort of work.

Woollens are not made up in this colony to that extent that might be desired. The principal factory is that of Mr. Vicars, in Sussex-street, where tweeds of superior finish and great durability are produced. There are other factories at Parramatta, and at a few of the country towns, and efforts are now being made to establish this industry at other places. The leather and boot trade is carried on to a considerable extent by Messrs. Alderson and Sons, of Elizabeth-street; Mr. Abigail, of George-street; Mr. Hilder, of York-street; Messrs. Saddington and Sons, of Pitt-street; Mr. Tebbatt, of Riley-street; Mr. E. Vickery, of Pitt-street; Mr. J. Vickery, of Barrack-street; Messrs. Davenport and Alcock, of Marrickville; and many others. These firms employ a great deal of machinery, and the work they turn out is of so good a quality, and can be sold at so low a price, that it has almost entirely driven the imported article out of the market.

It is unnecessary here to detail any further the various manufactories in operation in this colony. It will be seen from the figures given above that, considering the very limited population of the colony, there is an immense amount of manufacturing work done, thereby affording employment to a very large class of workmen, both skilled and unskilled, and adding largely to the material wealth of the colony.

POLITICAL.

The machinery of government in the earlier days of the colony was under the immediate control of the military governors, who were appointed by the Imperial authorities to manage the affairs of the infant settlement, and who were responsible for their conduct solely to the British Cabinet. When, however, the population of the colony began to be increased by the influx of immigrants from the United Kingdom, the people were admitted to a share in the Government; and in the year 1843 they became entitled to elect members to the Legislative Council, the composition of which, however, still continued to consist largely of gentlemen holding offices in the State or nominated by the representative of the Crown. Twelve years later the demands of the people for a larger share in the conduct of public affairs were acceded to by the Imperial Government; and the Parliament of England granted the Constitution under which the colony is now governed.

The system of government established under the Constitution Act is modelled as far as practicable upon English examples, the Governor representing the Crown, and the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly corresponding as far as may be with the House of Peers and the House of Commons respectively.

The Governor is appointed by the Queen for the term of seven years, and he receives from the colony a salary of £7000 per annum. The Parliament of the colony also provides him with a staff, and other incidental advantages required by the exalted nature of his office. He is the commander of the military and naval forces, and the whole of the civil business of the country is conducted in his name. As a matter of fact, however, the real power and patronage of the country are exercised by the Executive Council, and his Excellency is chiefly responsible to the Government of the United Kingdom for his conduct in accepting or rejecting their advice. The following are the eighth and ninth paragraphs of the Instructions given to the Governor upon his appointment: "8. And we do hereby direct and enjoin that, in the execution of the powers and authorities committed to you by our said Commission, you do in all cases consult with our said Executive Council, excepting only in cases which may be of such a nature that, in your judgment, our service would sustain material prejudice by consulting our Council thereupon, or when the matters to be decided shall be too unimportant to require their advice, or too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for you to act in respect of any such matters. Provided that, in all such urgent cases, you do subsequently and at the earliest practicable period communicate to the said Council the measures which you may so have adopted, with the reasons thereof. 9. And we do authorise you in your discretion, and if it shall in any case appear right, to act, in the exercise of the power committed to you by our said Commission, in opposition to the advice which may in any such case be given to you by the members of our said Executive Council. Provided, nevertheless, that in any such case you do fully report to us by the first convenient opportunity any such proceeding, with the grounds and reasons thereof."

Parliament is convened, prorogued, and dissolved in the name of his Excellency the Governor, who usually attends the opening of Parliament and reads a speech prepared by the Executive Council after the manner which prevails in England. His instructions forbid him to assent to any bills of Parliament which are inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the Empire, which impose differential duties, and in other specified cases. The present Governor (Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.) is the twenty-sixth Governor who has held office in New South Wales, and he has presided over its affairs since the beginning of June, 1872.

The Executive Council consists of nine members of Parliament, eight of whom direct the various administrative departments of the country, and these gentlemen hold office subject to the will of Parliament. Of the present Cabinet seven members have seats in the Legislative Assembly and two in the Legislative Council. When the Premier, as the chief of the Cabinet is called, finds that his government is not supported by a majority in Parliament in their proposals for legislation or their administration of public affairs, it becomes his duty to tender the resignation by the Ministers of the offices of State to the Governor, who thereupon selects some member of Parliament who is influential to command the support of a majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly, and who proceeds to form a new Cabinet. Upon the acceptance by the Governor of those gentlemen as his advisers, they assume the control of the public departments, and take the direction of public business in Parliament, until they are outvoted by a majority upon some important measure of legislation, or upon a motion of censure, which any member of the Parliament is at liberty to propose. Eight of these Ministers receive salaries. One of them is paid at the rate of £2000 a year, and the others £1500, as long as they hold office. There have been eighteen Ministries in New South Wales since responsible government was inaugurated in 1856. The present Government acceded to office in December, 1877. The members of the Administration are the Hon. James Squire Farnell, Secretary for Public Lands and Premier; the Hon. Michael Fitzpatrick, Colonial Secretary; the Hon. John Sutherland, Secretary for Public Works; the Hon. Henry Emanuel Cohen, Colonial Treasurer; the Hon. James Fitzgerald, Burns, Postmaster-General; the Hon. Joseph Leary, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; the Hon. William Henry Suttor, Minister for Mines; the Hon. William John Foster, Attorney-General; and the Hon. John Marks, who is Vice-President of the Executive Council.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-five members, who hold their seats for life, and who have been appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council. Many of its members were formerly members of the elective branch of the Legislature; and they enjoy the respect and confidence of the community by reason of past political services, long official experience, social status, and general fitness for the position.

The Legislative Assembly at present consists of seventy-three members; but owing to the increase of the number of electors in different parts of the colony, it is considered expedient to equalize the representation by increasing the number of representatives which certain electorates are entitled to return; and the Government have a bill now before the Assembly which is framed to increase the total number to ninety-six. The qualifications of a member of the Legislative Assembly are that he shall be a male subject of her Majesty, of the full age of twenty-one years, and absolutely free, being natural born, or who, being a naturalized subject, shall have resided in this colony for five years. Members of the Legislative Council, Civil servants, pensioners, and contractors are incapable of being elected. The qualification of electors is thus described in the Act: "Every male subject of her Majesty, of the full age of twenty-one years, being natural born, or who, being a naturalized subject, shall have resided in the colony for three years, shall, if qualified as in this section is provided, and entered upon the roll of electors, and not disqualified for some cause hereinafter specified, be entitled to vote at any election for the electoral district in respect of which he shall be so qualified." The qualification required is six months' residence in the electorate, or the ownership of a freehold estate of the annual value of £10; and the persons disqualified are criminals, paupers, soldiers, police, and the insane. The manner of voting at elections is by ballot; and no instance of disorder at the polling-booths has yet been known to occur.

The Parliament has full power to make laws for the government of the colony, or to regulate the sale or other disposal of the waste lands of the country. Customs duties may be levied on the importation of goods from the United Kingdom, and are, in fact, so levied, in the same way as upon articles the produce and manufacture of other countries. The only restriction which is imposed on the power of the local Legislature in regard to fiscal legislation is intended to prevent the collection of differential dues. The 45th section of the Constitution Act provides that no Customs duty shall be imposed upon the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any particular country or place which shall not be equally imposed on the importation into the said colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of or exported from all other countries and places whatsoever. The powers of the two branches of the Legislature are co-ordinate under the statute, with this exception, that bills appropriating any part of the public revenue, or imposing any new rate or tax, must originate in the elective House.

The practice of the English House of Commons is made the standard of reference for all proceedings in the colonial Parliament, and "the colonists of New South Wales, by their avowed desire to assimilate their institutions as far as possible to those of the parent country, have proved that this sympathy is not merely the expression of a common sentiment arising from a common origin, but connected with a deliberate attachment to the ancient laws of the community from which their own has sprung."

JUSTICE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

The first settlers from the mother-country, in 1788, brought with them to Australia the common law of England intact, and as much of the statute, or written law, as was applicable to the circumstances of the colony. Laws in those early days were administered, and justice was meted out, much in the manner of martial law—military officers were the sole judges, and their decisions were in all matters final. As most of the cases, however, were of a criminal nature, such as the violation of the regulations made by the Governor for the good government of the convicts, for breaches of the revenue laws, and for petty offences, the justice doled out, generally in a rather summary manner, was according to, and met the merits of each case. As the population in time increased, swelled by the arrival of free immigrants, desirous of trying their fortunes in the new world, courts were established with a view to meet each new state of things as it arose. The circumstances of the colony and its inhabitants before long demanded some tribunal not so arbitrary as that so nearly akin to the drum-head, for the trial of, and deciding civil causes. Justice was not administered in a manner at all satisfactory until the institution of trial by jury. After that the common law rights of individuals became to be regarded, and in all respects the administration of justice was improved. From that date up to the present, especially since the establishment of a responsible government and a Parliament empowered to enact laws for all local purposes, efforts have been continually made still further to improve and make more complete the whole machinery for the administration of justice. On almost all subjects laws have been framed, to administer which many other tribunals have been established.

The highest court in the land for the administration of the laws is now called the "Supreme Court," of which there are four Judges—viz., a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. In the months of February, May, August, and November in each year, two of the Judges sit, each in a separate court, to try actions at law which are brought before them by pleadings duly filed beforehand. The Judge is assisted by a jury generally of four persons; either party may obtain a jury of twelve by making an application and on cause shown. Twice the number of jurors required are selected by ballot, and from that number each of the parties strikes out a fourth, and the remaining two-fourths are the jurors to try the issues raised. It is the duty of a jury to decide all questions of fact, in issue upon the pleadings, according to the law laid down by the Judge, whose functions are to solve all questions of law, construe all statutes, and give the legal construction of all documents. From a Judge and jury an appeal lies to the full Court sitting in Banco, composed of any two, or most generally three, of the Judges. The Chief Justice generally presides. The decision of the majority is the judgment of the Court. A new trial will be granted only where the Judge has erroneously admitted or rejected material evidence, or has wrongly directed the jury on any point of law, or where the verdict of the jury is demonstrably wrong on clear and definite grounds.

Should a suitor be dissatisfied with the judgment of the Supreme Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to appeal, and appeal to the Privy Council as a matter of right where the amount in dispute is £500 or more, or where the construction of a colonial statute on which the rights of many depend is in question. In other cases the petition for leave to appeal must be made to the Privy Council. Many appeal cases are sent to the Privy Council.

The Chief Justice also sits as Judge Commissary in the Vice-Admiralty Court, with a very wide jurisdiction, and hears and determines (*inter alia*) all cases arising out of collisions on the high seas.

The senior Puisne Judge discharges the duties of the Judge in the Equity Court, as Primary Judge, with power to hear and determine all matters in Equity. From the orders and decrees of the Primary Judge an appeal lies to the full Court, and thence to the Privy Council.

The senior Puisne Judge also presides over the Divorce Court, lately established under the name of the "Matrimonial and Divorce Causes Court." Under the provisions of the Divorce Act, a husband may obtain a decree for the dissolution of his marriage on proving adultery on the part of his wife. A wife can obtain equal relief only on the proof of adultery by her husband, in addition to cruelty, or desertion for more than two years. A bill giving the wife equal rights to those enjoyed by the husband has passed the Parliament of the colony, and is only awaiting the Royal assent to become law. Most of the causes are tried before the Judge without a jury. In fact, doubts exist among the profession, if a jury can, under the present Act, be legally empannelled. Many suitors have taken advantage of, and obtained relief under, the Act. From the Divorce Court an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

All matters ecclesiastical, as the hearing and deciding applications for the probate of wills and letters of administration, and all causes in which the validity of a will is in question, are dealt with by the senior Puisne Judge, who represents the Supreme Court in its ecclesiastical jurisdiction. In cases other than discretionary, an appeal, or rather a motion for a rehearing, lies to the Supreme Court, and thence to the Privy Council.

The statutes which have been from time to time passed for the relief of insolvent debtors are administered in the Insolvent Court, which is presided over by a Chief Commissioner in Insolvency. When any person, whether engaged in trade or otherwise, becomes embarrassed in money matters, and is unable to discharge his existing liabilities, the law allows him to sequestrate his estate for the benefit of his creditors; should he be unwilling to do so his creditors may, under certain circumstances, apply to the Court, and have the estate compulsorily sequestrated. To manage each estate sequestrated, an official assignee (a Government official) is appointed by the Chief Commissioner. His duties are to realize the assets in the estate, and, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, pay *pro rata* the debts proved. After the affairs of the estate have been investigated, the insolvent may apply to the Chief Commissioner for a certificate, which relieves him of all debts, and, in fact, every liability proved, or which might have been proved, against his estate. If the insolvent became so through accident or mere bad management, a certificate is usually granted; but not so if he had been guilty of any dishonesty, or even of reckless trading. In such cases the certificate is usually withheld for some stated time; or, in bad cases, indefinitely. An appeal lies to the Primary Judge from the Chief Commissioner, and from thence, in some cases, to the Supreme Court.

In turn each of the Judges of the Supreme Court presides over a Criminal Court of gaol delivery, held in Sydney, where the more important criminal cases are tried. All prisoners are tried by a jury of twelve persons, selected by ballot from a number of jurors summoned. Every prisoner, if charged with a felony, has a right to challenge twenty of the jurors called peremptorily, and as many others as cause can be shown against. The law does not allow a prisoner to be examined or to give evidence; he has a right to retain an attorney and counsel to conduct the defence. Before a verdict can be returned the twelve jurors must be unanimous: even eleven cannot convict, nor can they acquit. In case a jury cannot agree on a verdict, they are liable to be locked up till discharged by the Court. Should they be discharged without returning a verdict, the prisoner is liable to be again tried for the same offence. All persons charged with a crime for which the penalty is death are tried by a Judge of the Supreme Court, either in Sydney or on circuit. In addition to the above-mentioned courts held by the Judges of the Supreme Court for the despatch of civil and criminal business in the metropolis, twice every year each Judge goes on circuit and holds courts of gaol delivery and civil courts at a number of circuit towns.

For the trial of civil causes of lesser importance, District Courts, with a jurisdiction up to £200, have been established, in pursuance of a statute. They are presided over by Judges, appointed from the ranks of the profession, each of whom also discharges the duties of chairman of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the trial of all criminals except those charged with a capital crime. These civil courts are held twice a year, or more often, in every town of any size in the colony. The Judge is not usually assisted by a jury, although in every case where the amount in question is above £20 either party may, by giving notice to the Registrar of the Court, have a jury summoned. From the District Courts an appeal on questions of law lies to the Supreme Court. On the trial of prisoners at Quarter Sessions, the chairman, at the request of the prisoner's counsel or attorney, for the latter has the right of audience, must, or on his own motion may, reserve any questions of law which have arisen in the course of the trial, and which he has decided, for the consideration of the Supreme Court.

For the adjudication of all cases where petty offences have been committed, every important town has its Police Magistrate—a gentleman, with not necessarily a legal education, appointed by the Government (with a salary ranging between £400 and £600), assisted by a number of unpaid justices, gentlemen appointed to the Commission of the Peace, generally on account of their wealth or social position. Courts of Petty Sessions for the settlement of all petty debts and other cases where not more than £10, or in some few instances £50, is in question, are held by the justices at stated periods according to the requirements of each town. Justices also hold preliminary inquiries where any person is charged with any crime over which their jurisdiction does not extend; where a *prima facie* case is made out their duty is to commit the prisoner to be tried at the Quarter Sessions, or by the Supreme Court.

Whenever a prisoner has been committed for trial the depositions—that is, the evidence given before the justices which has been taken down in writing and signed by the witnesses—are submitted to the Attorney-General, if the committal be to the Supreme Court, who discharges the duty of a grand jury, and either files or declines to file an information. Should the committal be to a Court of Quarter Sessions, the depositions are forwarded to the clerk of the Peace, who submits them to the Crown Prosecutor, a barrister, or an attorney appointed by the Government to prosecute all charges within a specified district, of the Court to which the prisoner is committed. Under the Crown Prosecutor's direction an information is framed and filed, or the matter is referred to the Attorney-General, who, though a political officer and a member of the Cabinet, discharges in all cases the duties of a grand jury.

In each year's Estimates the cost of the administration of justice is an important item; for although the Judges both of the Supreme, and District, courts receive rather small salaries, the Chief Justice being in receipt of only £2600 and the Puisne Judges of £2000, the number of officers employed in the various departments, including all the courts, the offices of the Crown Solicitor, and the department of the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, is rather large and, in proportion, expensive. The Judges of the District Courts, who have also to perform the duties of Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in their respective districts, receive an annual salary of £1000, together with an allowance for travelling expenses when on circuit.

The business transacted in all of the courts has kept pace with the growth of the colony. In 1832 the laws were administered by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions had no existence. The Bar was represented by twenty-seven barristers, of whom the greater number did not practise. Sixty-two names were on the roll of attorneys. Since that date Australia has been divided into five colonies. In New South Wales alone now over eighty names are on the barristers' roll, and one hundred and eighty attorneys are practising in the metropolis and in the country. All Courts are held with open doors, and justice is administered with as much publicity as possible.

THE MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE COLONY.

From the date of the colonization of New South Wales by the first expedition from the mother-country, the currency has been nominally the same as that of Great Britain. There was a period in the early history of the colony when the scarcity of Imperial silver rendered the issue of silver tokens necessary for purely local purposes. The largest was termed a dollar, the smallest passel as an equivalent for three pence. As population increased, and banks became established, these tokens gave place to a coinage similar to that used in England, from whence our silver and bronze coins are obtained. The gold coins current are nearly all the production of the local Mint, established in May, 1855. From that time to December 31st, 1876, 37,653,500 sovereigns 3,927,000 half-sovereigns have been coined there, and of these it is probable that upwards of £3,000,000 is at present in circulation. Judged from a purely financial point of view, New South Wales presents evidences which entitle it to the premier position amongst the Australian colonies. Apart from the very large amount of wealth invested in real estate and the value of property owned by what may be termed the working classes, the banking returns display an average rate of deposits per head of population such as will bear favourable comparison with that of any other country. In making provision for the conduct of banking business, the Legislature provided as efficient safeguards as could be devised short of actual Government surveillance. They have been carefully managed, and have proved steady dividend-paying investments. In seasons of commercial depression they have sustained losses common to all such establishments without causing any material reduction in the balance of profits divided, and the sworn returns which each has to make every quarter have shown a steady increase of business and accumulation of profits. Taking the returns for the fourth quarter of 1877, we find that the ten banks of issue hold deposits amounting to £16,325,043. The average note circulation was £1,154,257, the coin and bullion held £2,626,933; the total liabilities, £17,761,689, against assets amounting to £22,132,640. Of these banks five were formed in Sydney, the largest being the New South Wales, with a paid-up capital of one million sterling, and a reserve fund of £430,000. It held deposits amounting to £4,851,509, of which £851,410 was on Government account. As a great success the Commercial Banking Company is without a superior in banking history. Its origin dates no farther back than June 1818, and at the end of its first half-year the paid-up capital was only £71,765 5s. From time to time the latter was increased until it stood at £600,000 on 31st December last, and had a reserve of £450 000 together with deposits amounting to £4,035,917. With the exception of five in Queensland, its branch offices are all in the colony; as are also those of the City and Mercantile. The Bank of New South Wales has a large business in Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland, together with an extensive office in London, through which the financial business of our Government is transacted. The Joint Stock, though, perhaps, not quite so important, has an extensive connection here and in Queensland, transacted by a head office and 59 branches. Of the banks which are of English origin, nearly all have now some shareholders here. The Union might almost be termed Anglo-Australian. Shares of the Australasia, Oriental, and London Chartered, have also during the last few years changed hands in this market, and have quotations in the sharebrokers' lists. The discount rates are not so subject to fluctuation as in Europe, and it may be said that 5 per cent. for 60 days' bills has been the standard for a lengthened period. Interest on deposits for more than a year past has been nominally—3 months, 3 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent.; 12 months, 5 per cent. At present, from exceptional circumstances, they are really more, owing to complications in Victoria. As regards dividends, the proprietors of Sydney banks have been unusually fortunate; the lowest paid during the last five years was 8 per cent. per annum, the highest 25 per cent. per annum; the latter by the Commercial, which has paid that amount for four half-years in succession. In trying to arrive at the wealth of the colony at per head of the population, a disturbing element prevents any accuracy. The banks of issue are compelled to furnish the Government with the sworn returns already referred to, and, as there are no private banks, the former and the Savings Banks under Government control, would furnish a fair indication; but within a recent period the Bank of New Zealand opened a branch here, and as it does not issue notes or transact much local banking business save to obtain deposits, the amount of the latter remains a secret. Putting it out of the question, there appear on the face of the bank returns—deposits, £16,325,043, to which may be added £1,500,000 held by the Government Savings Bank and £500,000 by the Post Office Savings Banks, making a total of £18,325,043. At the close of the year the estimated population of New South Wales was 662,212, so that if the deposits were divided on communistic principles they would amount within a fraction of £27 11s. per head. If £2,000,000 be taken as held by the savings banks, and representing the accumulations of the industrial classes, we have an average of more than £3 per head of the entire people of the colony, whereas in France in 1875 the average amount held by the savings banks only represented 18·29 francs per depositor. Next to, and almost equal with the banks, as a power in monetary circles is the Australian Mutual Provident Society, founded here 29 years ago. As a life assurance company its progress is unparalleled. During that period it has issued 40,105 policies, of which 30,475 assuring £11,742,000 are still current. The cash profits accrued and divided amounted to nearly half a million, and the actual disbursements have been, in round numbers, £1,457,000. The assets at the close of the last year amounted to £2,300,000. There is also another life assurance progressing so favourably as to be commended by English journals, specially devoted to insurance business. The local fire and marine insurance companies are nine in number of which are three fire on the mutual principle. Besides these, the principal Joint Stock proprietaries are the Steam Navigation Companies, headed by the Australasian with a fleet valued at present at £400,000. From Sydney, as headquarters, its operations extend southward to Melbourne, northward to all the Queensland ports, thence to Hongkong, together with special mail contracts with the French Government for a four-weekly mail service to New Caledonia, and with that of Fiji to Levuka.

CHARITIES.

The liberality of the people of New South Wales in regard to any object which commends itself to their judgment does not now require to be dilated upon. Suffice it here to recall the facts that, from New South Wales alone, the large sum of £68,916 6s. 6d. was forwarded to the British Fund for the relief of the widows and the orphans of soldiers who fell in the Crimean war; that to the Indian Mutiny Fund they contributed £5821 0s. 6d.; and that to the Cotton Famine Fund their gifts amounted to no less a sum than £21,311: a total of £92,048 7s. Furthermore, in commemoration of the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a sum of over £23,000 was put down as the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a hospital, to be called "Prince Alfred Hospital," which is in course of erection. To these is now to be added a donation of £19,000 forwarded by the Mayor of Sydney to the Lord Mayor of London, in aid of the Indian Famine Relief Fund. With regard to the last-mentioned item it is but just to add that the collection was made contemporaneously with the throes of a general Parliamentary election, when, of course, the attention of the colonists was greatly absorbed by matters of immense local importance; and, moreover, when all classes, directly or indirectly, were suffering from the disastrous results of an unprecedentedly prolonged drought. Under such circumstances the contribution is one of which we have no need to be ashamed. But, large as these sums are, it is in regard to the local and continuous demands, rather than to these intermittent or spasmodic efforts, by which the liberality of the colonists is to be tested. The charities of Sydney are very many—more numerous, probably, than strangers would be likely to expect to find, or even to consider necessary, in a country so young and so abundant in resources. It is to be observed that the charities of Sydney are not necessitated by either the crime or the misfortunes of the city alone; for from all parts of the interior of the colony do men and women flock hither, whether suffering from either disease or want.

NEW SOUTH WALES AS A FIELD FOR IMMIGRATION.

New South Wales, as a British colony, is now ninety years old. To the immigrant she can offer a home second to none in the world; she can give him opportunities for making wealth such as are completely unattainable in the old countries of Europe; she can afford to the struggling labourer of Great Britain comforts which his utmost efforts there would fail to secure—but she makes no fuss about the matter. The probable reason for this is the preponderance, which certainly distinguishes this colony above all others in the Australian group, of the true English spirit of reserve.

We do not hold out the inducement that Australia is El Dorado, where gold can be picked up in the streets. In Australia, as everywhere else, a man must work hard for his living; but one point is that he can gain more by his work here than he possibly can attain in Great Britain and the continent, and that the person with a small capital can employ it to greater advantage here than elsewhere. Immigrants who have come to our shores with the spirit of enterprise and work, have never found themselves deceived; and there are thousands of prosperous homes in Australia to confirm the statement. We want this more generally known. It is of advantage that it should be so, and hence the value to us of these International Exhibitions.

It may naturally be asked by a person feeling desirous to emigrate from the old country—"What kind of persons do you want in New South Wales? for what sort can you find employment? For if I am not sure to find a place, there is no use in my coming. I can exist elsewhere, and there is no advantage to me in going 16,000 miles from home to be as badly off as I am here. In short, am I certain of employment in Australia?" The question is one that we must answer, but first by asking another. "What can you do?" It would simply be deluding to say that any one could do anything here; and there are two classes of people who will do no good or very little for either themselves or others if they come. The first are people who can perform only brain work, and the second are those who will not work at all. This may appear a harmless truism, but experience in the past has shown us that far too many immigrants belong to one class or the other. Unfortunately, many people sick in body, or in mind, the scourings of almshouses, and the worst class of the female population of great cities, have come here as immigrants only to fill our hospitals, lunatic asylums, and gaols. Their friends at home were glad to get rid of them, and look upon Australia as so sufficiently distant a locality that there is no chance of their return. These are frauds that we have had to endure. Then the class referred to above, for whom we have but little room, is that which depends on brain work alone. There is a very limited opening for them; and they are so educated that they are unfit for manual, or indeed for any kind of rough work. Again, those practising the most skilled kind of handiwork should be cautious how they come—that is if they intend to exist upon the proceeds of their labour. The time for them will come, but it is hardly come yet. This is only a fair caution to give; though, if the immigrant has money to back his labour, the caution is not necessary. But, above all, we would not advise any one to come to a new country as an immigrant who does not understand some trade or other—unless, of course, he come simply as a labourer. The vicissitudes of a new country are so peculiar that a man may be in a good situation one day and out of employment the next owing to some utterly unforeseen circumstances. We need go no further than to the neighbouring colony of Victoria for proof of this. Owing to the suicidal policy of a tyrannical Ministry there, hundreds of people in good positions have been thrown out of employment; and from their want of acquaintance with practical handicraft, they are now destitute, while their habits, as a rule, have been so unthrifty that they have no reserve to fall back upon. We do not say that if they were mechanics they would not suffer from the erratic proceedings of the Government, but certainly they would suffer less than those who "cannot dig, and to beg they are ashamed." The best class of immigrants of the working class are strong able-bodied labourers and good mechanics,—people with both the power and the will to work for their living, and actuated with the firm determination to push their way and to succeed.

The following is a table of the current rates of wages generally ruling in New South Wales during the month of March:—Carpenters, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per hour; blacksmiths, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. per hour; wheelwrights, 10s. to 11s. 3d. per day; bricklayers, 10s. to 12s.; stonemasons, 10s. to 12s.; farm labourers, £35 to £45 per annum, with board and lodging; shepherds, £35 to £45. For those men who live in town, board and lodging can be obtained at 15s. a week each, though it is of a rather rough kind—18s. is nearer the mark. The usual working day—adopted in almost every trade—is eight hours; but in many cases overtime work is allowed and well paid for. For female servants the wages are about the following:—Cooks, £32 to £52 a year (the official statement gives £65 as a limit, but this is rather deceptive; hotel cooks receive as much, but it is quite an exceptional wage); housemaids, £26 to £40; laundresses, £32 to £45 (another exceptional item—few families keep a laundress in addition to the ordinary household servants); nursemaids, £20 to £35 (this depends on age and requirements); general house servants, £26 to £40 It will be seen that some of these prices are queried, but the reason is that the high rates apply for the most part only to the best trained and fully competent servants, of whom the supply, for reasons that will be easily understood in England, is extremely limited. The female servants who arrive by emigrant ships here are, as a class, fine strong young women, but by no means what we should consider at home good domestic servants. These are scarce, and as a rule they look naturally enough to changing their condition as soon as possible. Many female immigrants marry and marry well, while others go to work in factories, where they have far more freedom in the evenings, and on Sundays, and holidays, than they could obtain in service.

The cost of living varies considerably, according to the season of the year. If the labourer adopted the same style of living in Australia that he does in the old country, especially in cities, living would be cheap enough. But he does nothing of the kind. Here he has beer for dinner and probably for supper at 3d. to 6d. per pint; meat twice a day at least, at 3d. to 7d. per lb.; bread at 2d. per lb.; butter, 9d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.; potatoes at 1½d. to 3d. per lb., *ad libitum*; cheese when he wants it, at 6d. to 1s. 0d. per lb., and so on. Fish is moderate in price, and he uses it according to his fancy; he despises tallow candles, and sperms, or kerosene oil, are tolerated where gas is not obtainable, while he smokes tobacco at about 4s. per lb. Well, this is not such bad living, and it is the usual thing, and with all his outlay on necessaries, including clothing, which is cheap enough, he has a surplus to spend in drink with his friends if he is of a convivial, or to put in the Savings' Bank if he is of a frugal, mind.

On the arrival of immigrants in Sydney competent persons visit the ship for the express purpose of directing the new comers to the localities in which labour is most required. Under the Government regulations approval of immigrants from the United Kingdom, the continent of Europe, and the United States is limited to persons between the ages of twelve years and fifty years, who shall pay, or for whom there shall be paid, a deposit of £2; and for children coming with their parents, between the ages of three years and twelve years, the sum of £1, and younger children without charge. The persons to be introduced must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and will consist of mechanics, miners, domestic servants, farmers, vinedressers, and any other description of labourers suitable for the industrial pursuits of the colony. Married people, with their children, and unmarried men are allowed to remain on board four clear days after the ship anchors in Port Jackson, and unmarried women will be received into an Immigrant's Home, and allowed to remain there for eight clear days under the control of the Agent for Immigration. On arrival here every attention is paid to them so as to ensure early and suitable employment.

COUNTRY LIFE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The object of the following article is not to enter into details respecting the peculiarities of rural life in this colony, which probably vary very little from those in others in the Australian groups, but to mark one or two particulars in which colonial life essentially differs from that in other parts of the world. The struggles and hardships which the pioneer underwent are now virtually things of the past, for although in the very far interior, where the country is only suitable for pastoral pursuits, and very large areas are required to enable any one to carry on those pursuits successfully, social isolation and hard living may have to be submitted to, the immigrant, as a rule, avoids those particular places as far as individual residence is concerned. It is of life in the partially settled districts to which the following remarks apply.

To make country life in Australia either successful or happy, two characteristics are indispensable. The first is self-reliance, and the second self-resource. In making a home for himself the settler's main object is to render himself independent of any extraneous assistance. This, indeed, he requires very little of, even at the outset of his career. The "Australian bush," as it is termed—save on the banks and at the mouths of rivers, and then only in the semi-tropical parts—is open forest land, with no more timber upon it than is usually found in a European gentleman's park. The settler has material at hand for homestead purposes and fuel, but the trees are generally so far apart that cultivation can be commenced at once by felling the timber without extracting the stumps. The latter dry so completely in the course of a year or two that they can generally be burnt out of the ground. The bark of the fallen trees is utilised for roofing, and the trunk split into slabs, of which the house and farm buildings are made at a very cheap cost. The house may be rude in construction, and ventilated in a manner which would hardly render it habitable in a less genial climate, but it is about the most healthy and comfortable one that can be erected. A dray and a few farming implements, a few cows purchased at an average of about £1 per head, half-a-dozen horses at a trifle less, two or three breeding pigs, and a small lot of fowls constitute the farming stock. With these, and a vegetable and fruit garden attached to his residence he may be said to have almost all he requires. Having the possession of his land on such easy terms as to virtually make it a freehold, when he steps upon it, and direct taxation of any kind unknown in rural districts, he feels his own independence before he has been twelve months in residence, and this is one of the greatest charms country life can supply. Let his position be ever so isolated, his eyes and ears show him plainly that the tide of progress is rapidly hurrying after him. It would be hard for him, even now, to settle down in any parts of the country where any other pursuit save grazing on a large scale could be successfully carried on without having a hamlet within twenty miles of him. The hamlet is soon a village, the village a town, and the railway follows on the track. He has therefore always the fact before him that his property is increasing in value, not so much by his own energy as by the the rapidity with which the country is advancing. Arcadian simplicity, charming as it may be in the abstract, is but short-lived. At the rapid rate the colony is being settled, the immigrant soon finds out that his partial isolation becomes a thing of the past.

Now social duties are soon required of him. He has to co-operate with those about him in establishing schools in his neighbourhood, obtaining medical assistance in the event of sickness; ministerial visitations, the erection of chapels and school buildings, the improvement of roads, and scores of other means of social advancement, in establishing which, if he has any public spirit, his services are soon demanded. Postal and telegraphic advantages follow him, and those who settle about him, and the isolated spot has yet to be found where he escapes the vigilance of the newspaper agent. When hundreds of miles in the interior of the colony he can every week read European news not more than a fortnight old, and be informed of everything that is going on in his own colony and in the neighbouring ones, it can hardly be said that if he has any self-resource at all, his spare time will hang heavily on his hands. If he throws himself actively into the amusements of his neighbours, he comes at last to join with them in making the best of his position. The country racecourse, with its calico booths, has more excitement about it than Epsom or the Champs Elysées. He knows every one and every one's horse, and those rural Isthmian games are looked forward to, poor as they are, with an interest none but the country settlers comprehend. The periodical balls, to attend which a ride of forty miles is a "mere circumstance," are red letter days in the family, and in a word, it is in after years a matter of surprise for the country settler to reflect how much he enjoyed those gatherings considering how little he had provided for his entertainment. The visit to the metropolis, which may be under favourable circumstances a triennial one, is no doubt an event in the family history to be carefully noted, but it is remarkable how soon the country settler becomes bored with town life, and how cheerfully he returns to his rural Lares and Penates. The glare and glitter, the bustle and excitement of a large city have no charm whatever for him, save that of novelty, which is of a very fleeting character. Yet to the mere traveller the colony has but little interest. It has no historical associations save those which he does not care to reflect much upon. The scenery, save on or near the coast, is not particularly inviting, indeed rather monotonous, but somehow or other it has attractions peculiar to itself. The genial climate, the illimitable resources, the natural advantages of the country which render settlement in it cheaper than other places, and its steady rate of progress have much to recommend it to the immigrant. No matter what the pursuit of the country settler may be, whether he turns his attention to pastoral or agricultural pursuits, to wine or sugar growing, he invariably aims at rendering himself, as far as he can, independent of extraneous aid in the way of supplying himself and his family with the necessaries of life. If he has the gift of self-reliance himself he trains his family in the same school, and when they in their turn push further back into the interior, they carry with them an amount of practical experience which render them equal to any emergency. Country life in the colony differs from that in Europe in this essential particular, that a man has to make his own home; and his pleasures must arise from his inherent self resource. But little will be done for him; and unless he is prepared to accept a situation of comparative isolation, and make the best of it, the monotony will very soon dishearten him. A life of comparative comfort, a freedom from all conventional restraint, and of thorough independence is not to be obtained without sacrificing many a convenience, luxury, and pleasure which densely populated countries afford. There can be no doubt that the former is the best for a man, for his own sake and that of those who come after him; but it is not to be obtained without some self-sacrifice and firm self-reliance. If any one doubts his possession of the latter, he had better endeavour to suit himself in largely populated countries where his services may be more valuable to other people than to himself. To such, country life in a colony means either indigence or *ennui*, or both.

SPORTING.

The great English sport of horse-racing has been thoroughly acclimatized in Australia; and the chief racing meetings which are held in Sydney, Melbourne, and other large centres of population bring together fields of splendidly bred horses, trained as carefully as those which are found on the racecourses of England. Many of the animals have been imported by wealthy gentlemen who train large studs of horses, and have made for themselves names familiar in sporting circles. In Sydney there is a splendid racecourse at Randwick, about two miles from the city boundary, and the meetings held there are sometimes attended by gatherings of 15,000 people. There are grand stands and all the usual arrangements of well-appointed racecourses of the most complete character. The prizes offered are liberal, and special encouragement is given in the disposition of the prize-money for the breeding and training of first-class horses. Sometimes the chief winners carry off prizes from the principal meetings exceeding in the aggregate £1000 in value. The country towns are in no way behind the metropolis in their encouragement of this sport, and many of them have their local meetings on their own racecourses, with prizes exceedingly liberal, when the population is considered. £250 prizes are sometimes awarded at their country meets, and, in one instance, at a town containing less than 3000 people, as much as 1000 guineas has been given in prizes for one race, being of course the contribution of wealthy squatters of the surrounding districts, aided by the liberality of the townspeople. From a rough calculation, it is probable that there are at present 4000 thoroughbreds in New South Wales.

Probably in no country is there any game that could be called a national game more truly than that of cricket in New South Wales. Cricket is essentially an English game; but in no part of England is it so generally the favourite amusement of the youth and manhood of the country as it is of the young men of this colony. The love of the game seems to be natural to the rising generation, and their seniors and the fair sex patronize the players with their presence to an extent not equalled anywhere else. Within the past month 10,000 spectators have on two occasions assembled to witness the skill of the best players of this and the adjoining colony of Victoria, and to have a last look at the performances of the eleven cricketers who have been selected from the colonies to visit England and play the champions of the mother-country in their own cricket grounds. The skill of our colonial cricketers has been greatly improved by the play of several "elevens," who have found it worth their while to come 12,000 miles across the water to show their prowess to their Australian countrymen. And on the occasion of the visit of the last English team, the contests which took place in the colonies showed that we have now players here who would take a first-class place in the cricket-fields of England. And this will probably be proved by the eleven who are now about to leave for the mother-country. In the metropolis we have five or six leading cricket clubs, and a large number of others. There are two fine cricket grounds, each capable of accommodating more than 10,000 people, and two or three of the parks are also used for practice and matches; and besides there are many other grounds around the suburbs. Two cricket matches annually are now played between the cricketers of this colony and Victoria. Every town in the colony has its cricket club, and during the summer and autumn seasons scarcely a day passes in which the cricketers of one town are not playing against those of another. The leading business establishments have also clubs of their own.

The colonists who have come to this country and their descendants retain the national predilections for aquatic amusements, and indulge their tastes to an extent not surpassed in the mother-country. The fame of Australian aquatic prowess is now established. Once Richard Green travelled across the water and pulled a game though losing race against the champion of the mother-country. Edward Trickett, another stalwart native of the soil, in no way daunted by the defeat of his countryman, made the voyage, and on the Thames, in the presence of many thousands of spectators, defeated England's chief oarsman, and has brought to the shores of Sydney the laurels of championship. A better place for the enjoyment of aquatic sports than the capacious harbour of Port Jackson could not well be found. There are two local rowing clubs, with boat-houses and a numerous fleet of rowing boats of all kinds; and they hold frequent contests, occasionally extending their rivalry to races with crews from the neighbouring colonies. There are two yacht clubs, having about forty yachts, ranging in size up to 35 tons; and there is also an amateur sailing club. Regattas and sailing matches are of very frequent occurrence. On a bright afternoon one of the finest sights about the city is the fleet of yachts and sailing boats, with their white canvas, studding the blue waters of Port Jackson, and flitting in and out upon its many beautiful bays.

THE METROPOLIS.

The infant settlement planted on the shores of Port Jackson in 1788 has grown in the past ninety years into one of the most populous, wealthy, and important cities in the British colonial empire. It is situated on the shores of a beautiful harbour, about four miles from the Pacific Ocean, and nearly midway between the northern and southern coast boundaries. Sydney is the political and commercial capital of the colony. In it the Governor has his principal residence, the Parliament meets, the Supreme Court is held in all its jurisdictions, the University, colleges, and principal educational institutions are established, the banks have their head-quarters, and the chief part of the commerce of the colony is carried on. Except as regards the export of coal, which employs a large number of shipping from the port of Newcastle, and such portion of our trade as crosses the border, Port Jackson is the door of the colony through which comes nearly everything it requires from England and all foreign countries, and out of which go its wool, hides, tallow, and other products. The principal manufacturing establishments are also within the metropolitan district. Of all the capital cities of the world, Sydney is one of the largest, if not the largest, and most important in relation to the territory of which it forms a part, its population being more than a fourth of the whole.

Moreover, Sydney is probably now growing more rapidly than any other city of equal size in the British empire, an unparalleled era of prosperity having set in within the past half-dozen years. People have been attracted here not only from Europe but also from the adjoining colonies, and it has hardly been found possible to build houses fast enough to accommodate the increase of population. Never before was there such a demand for building sites in the city and suburbs. During the past three years more than 25,000 souls have been added to the population of the metropolis. The site of the canvas tents pitched by Governor Phillip, in 1788, is now occupied and surrounded by 18,500 substantially-constructed buildings in the city proper, and as many more in the suburbs; and the handful of colonists has swollen to more than 175,000 within the metropolis, of whom 92,000 are in the city proper.

The city of Sydney lies on three hills with intervening valleys, is irregular in form, and has an area of 1680 acres, the greatest length being 3¾ miles, and the greatest breadth nearly 3 miles. It is intersected by about 120 miles of principal streets. The most pleasing feature of the city is the number of its beautiful parks, which extend almost continuously from its northern to its southern boundary, affording healthful recreation grounds for the people. The Domain, Hyde Park, Belmore Park, Prince Alfred Park, and Victoria Park, with one or two smaller reserves, have an area of nearly 250 acres; and Moore Park, a most extensive reserve at the south-east of the city, has an area of about 500 acres of land. Some of these are in the hands of the Corporation, others of trustees. All of them have been and are constantly being beautified by the planting of trees and otherwise. The Botanic Gardens is one of the most delightful spots in the world. Commanding a view of the harbour, and planted with choice plants, flowers, and trees, with beautiful grassy lawns, it is not surprising that it is largely frequented by visitors. Its area is 38 acres. In one portion of it there is an aviary, and a small collection of native animals. The Outer Domain commands a magnificent view of the harbour to the heads. These reserves doubtless contribute largely to the good health of the citizens.

The municipal affairs of the city are under the control of sixteen aldermen, half of whom are elected annually, the Mayor being chosen from among themselves. Although the revenue at their disposal has been totally inadequate to accomplish all that is required to make Sydney a model city, very great improvements have been made of late years in securing wider footpaths by throwing back encroachments and the opening and forming of new streets towards the outskirts. Last year £65,000 were spent on city improvements; but that was a considerably larger amount than usual, as the Government gave the Corporation a special grant of £33,000, besides passing a grant of £20,000 due for two years. The ordinary revenue of the Council from the rate of 1s. in the £ charged upon the annual value (less about 10 per cent.) amounted to £15,672, and the Government grant of £10,000, with rents from markets, wharfs, baths, &c., swell up the total to about £30,000 as the ordinary annual income of the city funds. With this the Council have to keep 120 miles of streets in repair, and carry out city improvements. It is not adequate to the work required, and legislation is in contemplation to put the city affairs on a more satisfactory footing. The water supply is also controlled by the Corporation, who charge the inhabitants 5s. per annum per room. Heretofore a never-failing supply has been obtained from the Botany watershed, five miles away, although two or three years ago a scare was occasioned lest there should be a famine owing to a prolonged drought. The watershed is of only limited area; but it peculiarity is that it is composed of sand to a depth ranging beyond 100 feet. It holds an immense quantity of water in suspension—as much as several years' supply for the city, it is said, even if the surface dams were emptied. It has been thought, however, that there is a danger of impurities contaminating the water from the close proximity of the watershed to the city, and it is now contemplated to obtain a supply from a distant source for the whole metropolis, the present arrangements only being available for a comparatively small part of the suburbs, in addition to the city. The scheme that is likely to be adopted is a very magnificent one. The sewerage drains into the harbour, and is the worst feature of the city; but plans have been prepared to carry it off by an underground tunnel to the ocean. The present liabilities of the City Council are £926,000. Of this £750,000 are on water and sewerage accounts.

The streets of the city are formed and paved with blue metal, kerbed and guttered, and in all the principal thoroughfares the footpaths are flagged. A few of the footpaths have been covered with asphalt; and if this material should be found durable, it seems probable that it will be more generally used.

The buildings are almost entirely constructed of brick and stone, and within the past ten years many structures of elaborate design and architecture have filled up vacant places or been substituted for the edifices of an earlier day. Of the churches, the first in size and architecture is St. Andrew's Church of England Cathedral, with double towers and of the Gothic order. The Jewish Synagogue, of the Byzantine style, a handsome structure, has just been opened, having cost £30,000. Spires and towers rise in many quarters, and the material structures erected for the purposes of religion are decidedly creditable to the city. St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), of the Gothic order is in course of construction, and will be the finest here.

The Sydney University, of the Gothic order, is the largest and finest edifice about the city; three colleges of considerable architectural pretensions furnish comfortable homes for the students thereat. The Town Hall is a highly ornamental edifice in the modern style, with a tower rising 200 feet; and, though only half complete, has cost upwards of £60,000. The Post Office is a magnificent building, in the modern Italian style; the Australian Museum, a massive structure of the Roman order. The Colonial Secretary's Office, and the Office of the Minister for Lands, in the Italian style, are in course of construction, and will be fine structures. There are many very handsome banking, insurance, and business premises of elaborate architecture of a class that would adorn the leading cities of Europe. The freestone used in their construction, which is obtained from the neighbourhood of the city, has a very effective appearance. And some idea may be gathered of the dimensions of some of these structures when it is stated that they rise to a height of five stories, and one block of five has storage capacity of 16,000 tons. The Exchange is a fine building, where our merchants meet as in similar institutions in Europe. The Exhibition Building, used for the purpose of our intercolonial shows, will accommodate 12,000 people; and it is occasionally used for concerts, balls, religious revival services, and other objects.

The city has three theatres, besides several public hall, used for concerts and entertainments of various kinds; and whenever any of the leading celebrities in the theatrical line visit Australia, they are liberally patronised by the public. There is a Public Library, a Mechanics' Institution, two Museums, and other minor places for the instruction and amusement of the people. The comparatively short hours of work, generally eight hours per day, and the good wages obtained, enable them to enjoy the numerous entertainments which are provided in the theatres and elsewhere; and a holiday is spent in Sydney as it is nowhere else.

The means of locomotion through the city and suburbs are provided by a large number of cabs, carriages, and omnibuses, under the control of commissioners, and the fares are reasonable. To the suburbs which lie across the water steamers ply, and there are no fewer than eighty-eight licensed to carry passengers in the harbour, generally within 100 tons measurement, but in one instance rising to 480 tons. And certificates were granted by the Marine Board to no fewer than eighty-seven ocean-going steamers trading with Sydney last year.

The streets of Sydney are remarkably free from brawls; and crime of a revolting character is of rare occurrence. The peace and good order of the city are preserved by a constabulary force of about 260 men of all ranks, all services included.

The trade of the city last year (imports and exports) amounted to £21,087,358, an increase of more than £1,000,000 on the previous year's return. The actual value of the building property in the city proper may be estimated at not less than £20,000,000.

In so brief a space as that which is allotted to us we must necessarily leave many things unsaid. But, fortunately, this colony will be represented at Paris by a gentleman well qualified to supplement the information we have given. The Government have appointed as Executive Commissioner Mr. Edward Combes, M.L.A., of Glanmire, a gentleman of position and culture. Mr. Combes was Minister for Works in the recent administration of Sir John Robertson. He has been long resident in the colony, and is well acquainted with its history and resources. He will no doubt be happy to supply such information as may be desired by persons who wish to know more about New South Wales.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.

INTRODUCTION.

La belle France has invited all the world to compete with her for the palm of superiority in the arts of peace. In the year 1851 she distinguished herself at the first Universal Exhibition which was held in London under the auspices of her Majesty the Queen and of her Royal Consort, "Albert the Good," to whose exertions its initiation and ultimate success were largely due. A few years later, France was the firm ally of our nation in a great and successful war, and her troops equalled those of Great Britain in heroic valour and military prowess. Later still, in peaceful expositions, the works of English mechanics and artizans have been displayed in friendly rivalry; but never before have the Australian colonies been so formally invited as they have been at the present time to share in an exhibition of the works of all nations collected together on the soil of France. In the remembrance of the Exhibition of 1851, and of the distinguished part which was taken in it by the Royal family of England, it is especially gratifying that the co-operation of the colonies has been invited through his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition which is to be opened in May. In his letter to the Earl of Carnarvon, enclosing for his Lordship's information a general summary of the French regulations, his Royal Highness desired to express the pleasure he should feel in learning that the various Governments of the colonial empire had determined to take a prominent part in making a suitable representation. This colony rejoices in the opportunity which has thus been afforded to it to take part in the great peaceful demonstration. Although it would have been fortunate if our political affairs had permitted of more time being devoted to the necessary preparation of exhibits, there is reason to believe that the space set apart for New South Wales will be filled with specimens of natural resources, mechanical skill, and artistic excellence, which will command the attention of Continental visitors to the Exhibition, and encourage a desire on the part of the spectators to know more of the antipodean country which gives evidence of such boundless wealth and indications of so much excellence in all the departments of skilled industry. It is in order to furnish this information that we prepare a special notice of the colony of New South Wales. It is for the same reason that we publish it in French as well as in English. In this duplicate form it is capable of reaching two or three hundred million of people. The colony of New South Wales is as large as France and Italy put together. Some of its squatters lease, for the grazing of sheep and cattle "runs" larger than German principalities. The colony has undeveloped wealth sufficient to enrich countless millions, but its present population is little more than 600,000. A brief narration of facts in relation to its history and development—its beautiful scenery, its varied climate, its rich lands, its mineral resources, its pastoral wealth, its free institutions, its brilliant prospects—will be sufficient to show that it offers attractions such as are to be found in few places under the sun. And, as its dawn is so bright, it may be reasonably expected that its meridian splendour will be of unusual magnificence. We do not desire to excite the imagination by a highly coloured narative, but to furnish a true and faithful account of our colony as it is, so that those who are thinking of opening new channels of trade or commerce, or of emigrating to new countries, may be able to form an opinion as to the advantages which are offered by New South Wales for the employment of capital and labour, and for the settlement of population under circumstances of comfort, and with the prospect of achieving an honest independence as well as of participating in chances of wealth and distinction such as do not present themselves to many in the densely-peopled countries of the old world. Considering that New South Wales is in daily communication with Europe by electric cable, considering also the rapidity and constancy of steam communication between England and the Australian group, this colony ought to be better known than it is; but its reputation has suffered somewhat from misrepresentation. If those who examined our exhibits at the Paris Exhibition will also read the following account of our condition and prospects, we think they will come to the conclusion that New South Wales has reason to be grateful for her resources, proud of her development, and hopeful in regard to her future.

HISTORICAL PRECIS.

The outlines of the history of New South Wales may be briefly sketched; they are well defined and deeply interesting. A little more than a century ago a party of scientific men were sent from England to the Pacific Ocean to observe the transit of Venus. They left in the Endeavour, commanded by Captain Cook. Having landed the astronomers and their scientific apparatus at Tahiti, the great circumnavigator started on a voyage of maritime discovery. He visited New Zealand, and subsequently explored a portion of the Australian coast. He anchored in Botany Bay, a few miles to the southward of the magnificent harbour of Sydney, and in the name of the British Crown took possession of this great and wonderfully rich island-continent of Australia. Thus at the time that the United States of America were in a condition of disaffection, and six years before they ceased to be a part of the British Empire, England added to her distant possessions an Austral territory nearly equal to them in area and not inferior in soil, climate, and mineral wealth. At the outset Britannia used her new possession as a prison for expatriated offenders against the law. The first consignment reached Botany Bay in January, 1788, under the command of Captain Phillip. It was while his ships were in the bay that the unfortunate French navigator La Perouse reached Botany. He was, no doubt, as much surprised to see the British flag flying in Botany Bay as was Captain Phillip to see the French vessels in the offing. The place where Cook landed is but little changed, the stream at which he filled his water-casks is still running; but in honour of the eventful visit a monument has been erected near to the spot by the Hon. Thomas Holt, to whom the historic spot belongs. This is on the southern side of the bay. On the northern headland is a tomb which marks the last resting-place of Père Receveur, and there is also a monument to the memory of his chief La Perouse, who sailed away into the great unknown, and whose melancholy fate was for many years wrapped in mystery. The monument is an elegant column, enclosed by a neat palisade; a plainly cut inscription tells the story of La Perouse's visit, and flowers and shrubs adorn the classic ground. It was not likely that so fine a country as Australia would continue to be the habitation of British lawbreakers. Gradually its coasts were explored, adventurous travellers forced their way into the interior of the continent, and free immigration set in. At the beginning of this century it was found that Australia was eminently fitted for the production of the golden fleece. In process of time valuable minerals were discovered. About fifty years after Mr. Macarthur had demonstrated the suitability of the colony for the growth of wool, the opening of Australian gold-fields excited the cupidity of the whole world, and this new land became famous. Ninety years since there was one little settlement on the banks of Sydney Cove; now, a group of vigorous colonies share between them the whole of the Australian continent. They are intersecting it with railways and telegraphs, and building up "a new Britannia in another world." Some of the Australasian colonies are direct offshoots from New South Wales, and some were settled independently of this colony, although no doubt in one sense New South Wales may be said to be the parent of them all. It is a noticeable fact that the area of the various Australian colonies is in inverse proportion to their populations respectively. Thus Victoria, which was cut off from New South Wales in 1851, contains 88,200 square miles, and has a population of about 860,000. New South Wales contains 323,437 square miles, and has a population of 652,030. South Australia proper, excluding the "Northern Territory," which will some day form two or three separate colonies, contains 380,328 square miles, and a population of about 240,000. Queensland, formerly known as the Moreton Bay district, was separated from New South Wales in 1859. It includes an area of nearly 670,000 square miles, and has a population of about 200,000. The colony of Western Australia, which contains about 978,000 square miles, was founded in 1826, and it has a population of some 30,000. The island of Van Diemen's Land was taken possession of in 1803. It is now called Tasmania. Its progress has been slow; but it has a fine climate and is often visited by valetudinarians from the Australian colonies. We ought also to mention New Zealand, which consists of three islands, and which is gradually growing in importance. It will thus be seen that the colony of New South Wales has, contiguous and adjacent to it, flourishing settlements, each with its separate history, and each possessing distinctive characteristics. Great Britain has in the Australian colonies a loyal people, about equal in number to those who separated from it a century ago and commenced a career of independence under the stars and stripes. But of all the Australian sisterhood there is none so fair or so rich as New South Wales. Her history for the last twenty-five years has been one of wonderful developments. Her commerce is unshackled; her politics have progressed to the utmost limits of freedom; she enjoys the most perfect religious toleration, she is far advanced in liberal arts and social refinements, and the varied specimens which she is now displaying at the Paris Exhibition afford but a moderate illustration of her natural wealth and general advancement.

GEOGRAPHY OF THE COLONY.

New South Wales lies in the southern temperate zone, between 28·10 and 37·28 latitude, and 157·37 and 141· east longitude. On the east it is bounded by the Pacific Ocean; on the north by Queensland, at about the 29th parallel of south latitude; on the west from South Australia at the 141st meridian of east longitude; and on the south by Victoria, at a line drawn from Cape Howe to the nearest source of the Murray, and thence by the westerly course of that river. The greatest length is about 700 miles, and the extreme breadth about 750 miles. The superficial area is 323,437 square miles. Originally the colony embraced the whole of the eastern part of Australia; but in 1851 the southern colony of Victoria was separated from it, and in 1859 Queensland, on the north, began an independent existence.

The natural features of the colony may be easily understood. On the coast there is a low strip of land, varying from 30 to 100 miles in breadth. Westward, the great dividing range of mountains rises precipitously and intersects the colony from north to south. Thence inland for a distance of 20 to 50 miles are fine table-lands; the country thence gradually sloping to the interior plains, which embrace the greater part of New South Wales. The country may thus be divided into four distinct belts, the undulating coast district for the most part cultivable; the sterile mountain range; the fertile table lands at an average of about 2500 feet above the level of the sea, and the slopes and low lying plains of the interior having an elevation of from 800 to 400 feet.

The coast line extending eight hundred miles in a direction trending north-east, is marked by bold cliffs ascending to a height of fully three hundred feet, intersected in places by low sandy beaches and indented by a few bays and harbours. In the extreme south of the colony, Twofold Bay, formerly a great whaling station, affords a commodious harbour for shipping. Jervis Bay, 150 miles to the north of it, is seven miles long and four miles broad, with an entrance two miles wide. Eighty miles further north is Botany Bay. Though upwards of twenty square miles in extent, this bay is very shallow over a very large part of its area. But it has on its western side a magnificent beach, which in honour of the wife of the present Governor has been named "Lady Robinson's Beach." Port Jackson, on the shores of which Sydney is situated, is very generally said to be one of the finest harbours, if not the finest in the world. It extends inland a distance of seven or eight miles, and varies in breadth from half-a-mile to several miles. It is indented by many beautiful bays, from whose shores rise well-wooded hills, except, of course, where the city has extended, and here the foreshores are converted into grassy slopes, covered with ornamental villas. The harbour has deep water in almost all parts, and is well protected from stormy weather. Middle Harbour, a northerly branch of Port Jackson, has also a capacious area and is surrounded by magnificent scenery; but it is shallower than Port Jackson. Broken Bay, twenty miles north, is little used except as a harbour of refuge. Newcastle, fifty miles north, is the second port of the colony, and its entrance has been improved by breakwaters, north and south, for the greater security of the large number of ships that enter, this being the great coal port of the South Pacific Ocean. Twenty miles further north Port Stephens is situated, being a harbour little inferior to Port Jackson, though seldom visited except as a harbour of refuge. Still further north the harbours are chiefly those forming the river estuaries; and they have bars which cannot be safely navigated except in fair weather. Lake Illawarra, Lake Macquarie, and several other salt water lakes also indent the coast line.

The mountains of New South Wales are of no great elevation. They may be conveniently classed into four divisions, including the Coast Range or cordilleras, the Great Dividing Range, the Interior Ranges, and lastly the irregular hills scattered over different parts of the country. Though practically one range, the great dividing chain is known under seven names at different places. The highest mountain in the chain is Mount Kosciusko, 7308 feet, and other peaks rise to a height of 5000 feet. The coast ranges which run parallel to, and at no great distance from the Great Dividing Range are of less height, the loftiest peak attaining an elevation of 3712 feet. Of the isolated mountains and groups the highest ascends 2900 feet above the sea. The interior ranges which form the western watershed of the Darling rise only to a height of about 2000 feet.

From the foregoing description of the elevation of the country it will be readily seen that the rivers of the colony have their sources in the main range of mountains. Those rising on the eastern slopes flow eastward and empty their waters into the Pacific Ocean. Those which have their origin in the western slopes flow generally westward, until they reach the Darling River, into which they discharge their waters. This river takes a southerly course, unites with the Murray, and eventually flows into the sea on the southern part of the continent. The principal coast rivers are the Hawkesbury, 330 miles; the Hunter, 300 miles; the Shoalhaven, 260 miles; and the Clarence, 240 miles. These streams each drain from 3000 to 8000 square miles of country. The Clarence is navigable for seventy miles for ocean-going steamers; the Hunter for thirty-five miles, and other streams for a lesser distance. All of them have tortuous courses, and are frequently flooded in heavy rains. Of the interior rivers, the Darling is 1160 miles long. With its affluents it drains about 200,000 square miles of country. It is navigable for 600 miles as far as Bourke, and occasionally further in wet seasons. The Murrumbidgee has a course of 1350 miles, drains 25,000 miles of country, and falls into the Murray. It is navigable at times for 500 miles. The Lachlan has a watershed of 27,000 square miles, and after a course of 700 miles falls into the Murrumbidgee. The Murray, dividing Victoria from New South Wales, is 1120 miles long, drains 270,000 square miles of country, and is navigable for several hundred miles to Albury in favourable seasons. In dry weather these rivers are not navigable; for many miles of their course they are only a series of water-holes. The shallowness of our great interior rivers in comparison with their length is due to the low level of the country they drain. The rainfall being light, the streams are ordinarily more than capable of carrying off the waters. When the rains are heavier than usual however large tracts of the plains for miles back from the rivers are submerged. Several of the upper branches of the Darling River are from 350 to 750 miles long. There are only a few small lakes in the interior, Lake George being the largest. New South Wales is divided into counties and pastoral districts. There are twenty old counties, and thirteen pastoral districts, these latter having again been subdivided into new counties, of which there are ninety-eight. The pastoral districts are all large areas of country, in one or two instances being larger than England. Over this wide extent of territory about 750 towns and villages are scattered, many of them, of course, being in their infant stages but—from the resources of the surrounding country, pastoral, agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing—with a capacity for growth probably unequalled by any like number of townships outside of Australia. Next to the metropolis, which has a population of nearly 200,000, the largest city is Newcastle with 10,000 inhabitants, Parramatta, West Maitland, and Bathurst, have populations exceeding 5000.

METEOROLOGY.

As the territory of New South Wales is spread over so wide an area, as it coasts an ocean, and as its elevation and physical features vary so much, it will be readily understood that there is a considerable diversity of climate. And, as a matter of fact, there are distinct climates here, generally approximating to those of Spain and Italy, but in places being as cold as in northern France. On the coast the temperature is very equable, and Sydney enjoys a climate so uniform that the variation in the annual temperature is only from about 60 to 65 degrees, the mean being about 62·5 degrees. The mean maximum temperature in the shade in Sydney during the hottest month is scarcely 80 degrees, while the mean minimum shade during the coldest month is 45 degrees. A short distance inland the heat is somewhat greater, the moderating influence of the ocean being less perceptible. On the mountain ranges the air is much colder. At Kiandra, which has an elevation of 4640 feet, and is the coldest district in the colony, the mean minimum temperature of the coldest month is as low as 22· and the mean maximum temperature of the hottest month is 76·, the mean temperature being about 45·. Again, on the tablelands, at an altitude of from 2000 to 3000 feet, the mean temperature ranges from 53· in the south to 57· in the north of the colony; and on the north coast and on the western plains the mean temperature is as much as 68·. It is hotter in summer and colder in winter on the great western plains than on the coast, owing to the extreme radiation. Snow is never known to fall near the sea; on the mountain ranges and tablelands, however, snowstorms are frequent in the winter season. The climate of Sydney is very pleasant, even the heat of summer being tempered by a delicious sea breeze, which blows all along the coast. On the tablelands, though the days are hot, the nights are almost invariably cool in summer. The heat on the western plains is very trying during three months of the year. Among the peculiarities of the climate are hot winds, which however seldom blow more than a few days in the summer. They come from the heated plains of the interior. "Southerly busters," and thunderstorms are of frequent occurrence in the summer, and when not too violent are generally welcome, as they dissipate an undue accumulation of heat. In the winter cold winds occasionally come from the western plains.

The rainfall on the coast is heavier than that inland, and our Astronomer has estimated that the average on the coast stations is about 41 inches yearly. At the stations west of the dividing range the rainfall averages about 24 inches per annum. Occasional rains of a tropical character fall generally on the break up of a drought. Over 7 inches of rain fell in Sydney in one day last month, and as much as 20 inches have been known to fall in twenty-four hours.

The climate of New South Wales is very healthy, as is proved by the mortality statistics, which contrast very favourably with those of European countries. Comparatively few persons who have made the colony their home, would elect to change their residence to the old world.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

No severer test can be applied to the climate of a country than the perusal of the written opinions of experienced travellers. New South Wales will stand this crucial trial, and receive a favourable verdict. She has mild seasons, a clear bright atmosphere, brilliant skies, and other gifts of nature which tend to promote salubrity, prosperity, and happiness. Among the dwellers on her soil are natives of the coldest and the of hottest climes—men who, after years of residence, have not lost the smallest portion of the vigour which they brought. Her sons are active, hardy, and enduring, and in *physique* compare favourably with any race on earth. They can toil in their fields or pursue their trades and callings nearly all days in the year. They are not impeded by tropical heat, by snow, ice, or fogs. Welcome rains alone check the course of their labour, which is generally well repaid by the produce of a fairly fertile soil. Blest with an even temperature, a rainfall which compares favourably with even the most humid countries, New South Wales is eminently fitted as a home for those who would devote their lives to the pursuit of agriculture—the tillage of the soil, the breeding, rearing, and care of stock. What a wide field is that which she presents to the settler, how prosperous are her farmers, how wealthy her graziers! An area of 207,000,000 acres, a population of but 662,000 of whom but 40,000 are occupiers of land for rural industries who hold less than one-tenth of the total area as alienated from the Crown. New South Wales with only 513,840 acres under cultivation, 12,000,000 acres enclosed, and only 25,269,755 sheep, 3,131,013 cattle, 366,703 horses, and 173,604 pigs should be to the industrious agriculturist what the Garden of Eden was to those from whom he is descended.

The summer season of New South Wales which commences in December resembles that part of Western Europe which lies between latitudes 41·53—55.—57; and the winter which sets in on the 21st of June is similar to that part of the Mediterranean which is enclosed between the coasts of Spain, Italy, France, and Algeria, extending to Tunis and Cairo, and thus, to use the words of the scientific explorer, Count Strzelecki, "is concentrate within the space of 11 degrees of latitude the elements of seasons most requisite and essential for exalting all the energies of animal and vegetable life." The climate must be genial which allows the vegetable productions of nearly all countries on the globe to flourish in the open air. The indigenous trees yield timbers which are strong, beautiful, and durable. Palms and tree-ferns abound by the side of hardy specimens of the Eucalyptus tribe. One hundred kinds of timbers can be procured from the forests, and many of these are appreciated for their excellence.

The soil and air which give these indigenous trees life, are also kind to the forest monarchs of other lands. The cedars of Lebanon, the cypress of America, the English oak, the Spanish chestnut, the bamboos of the Indies, the camellia of China, the magnolia of North America, with several others, rear their heads in New South Wales proudly, as they do in their native lands. A few miles from Sydney, apples as large and as well-flavoured as those which England can produce are growing by the side of oranges, equal to any known in the world. Highly complimentary, but in no way flattering to the soil and climate, was the remark of a distinguished visitor on viewing the Metropolitan Market. "Why, here are the fruits of all nations." Yet, agriculture and horticulture are still in their infancy in this colony. True, a great deal has been done to prove what the soil can produce. The farmers of the North show rich fields of sugar-cane and maize, and plantations green with tropical fruits. To the South, along the coast are rich farming districts, and inland, in nearly every populated locality, the soil has been tested, and has evidenced its power to produce good cereal crops. Vineyards abound, for there are few of the homes of stock breeders, even in the most remote districts, that cannot boast of hardy patches of vines. But the breeding and care of cattle and sheep on almost boundless pastures are far less laborious, if not more profitable, occupations than the tillage of the soil. Stock farming is here in advance of cultivation. Population, or, in other words, labour is required to fully develope the fertility of the soil and reap the advantage of the favourableness of the climate. In districts where seasons of drought have to be provided against, and there are such seasons experienced far inland, as the country becomes settled upon and agriculture advances, the conservation of water and the irrigation of the soil will remove many difficulties with which the graziers now have to contend. At present Nature is almost unassisted, and yet New South Wales is highly prosperous.

In general remarks on the climate of New South Wales the Government Astronomer, Mr. H. C. Russell, says:—"The average rainfall over the eastern watershed taken for five years, 1871 to 1875, is 41 inches, the number of days on which it fell 103, and the average fall on each day 0·415 inches." The western slopes of the mountains are very gradual, beginning at 2500 feet above the sea, then extend 400 miles to the west, where the country is but 400 feet above the sea level. The rivers which flow through this vast tract are sluggish, the annual rainfall averaging only 21 inches, and the evaporation is great. According to Mr. Russell, the mean temperature in the shade, taking the average of all the stations on both sides of the dividing range, is 59·6. If the stations on each watershed are taken separately, the difference in mean temperature is very small, but the range of temperature inland is much greater than on the coast, both for the day and the year. On plains in the west the range of the shade thermometer, taking a whole year, is sometimes as much as 100·, or from 120· to 20· The range of the mean temperature is from 68·0 at a station north-west to 53·0 at a station inland at the extreme south. The prevailing winds are cool; coming from the west and south in winter, and from the north-east and west in summer. The soil of the coast originally bore fine forests of cedar and dense scrub. These have gradually disappeared, and along the banks of a dozen streams, which run through alluvial flats unequalled in fertility, the principal farming in the colony is carried out. This coast district is about 660 miles in length, with an average width of 40 miles. The natural grasses on this division are, as a rule, strong and rank, and have to a great extent been displaced by artificial grasses, such as perennial rye, cocksfoot, prairie, rib, mixed English grasses, lucerne, and white and red clovers. The clovers flourish in the south, where dairying is the principal pursuit, and the lucerne in the north, where it affords several heavy cuttings in the year and proves a most profitable crop to the farmers. Horses thrive here in all parts, as do cattle, particularly breeds suited for the dairy; but it is not well adapted for sheep, and few of these are included in the stock of the coast farms. The mountainous division, which is about 600 miles in length by 70 miles in width, has a climate which ranges from perpetual snow on the highest mountains to an agreeable temperature on the table-lands, which consist for the greater part of primary rocks, granite, and its varieties. This division, although rocky, contains a great deal of pasture land, and many rich patches suited to tillage operations. In fact, it has some of the best wheat-growing lands and some of the best orchard soils in the colony. On its southern end it takes in the celebrated rich plains of Monaro with their volcanic soil, and never-failing watercourses, where some fine grazing farms are situated. Sheep of all breeds thrive here, and some of the best cattle in the colony have a pleasant house on its pastures. In its centre, the plains of Goulburn, Yass, and Bathurst afford a fine country for pastoralists, and to the north there are the famous New England districts (so named from the similarity of their climate to that of the United Kingdom), where farmers and graziers are most lucratively employed. The horses bred in this division are the hardiest in the colony. Durham, Hereford, and Devon cattle are also bred, the latter being well adapted to the colder and more hilly portions. Long-woolled breeds of sheep, such as the Leicester and Lincoln, also prove very profitable. Strong-framed merinoes, and a cross between the Lincoln and merino, yield good fleeces, and keep fairly free from disease. Water and grass are generally plentiful. On some of the runs, where the formation is granite or freestone, the sheep, in wet weather, are liable to foot-rot, fluke, and worms; but, even with this drawback, the mountainous division is often a haven of shelter to which the flocks and herds of other districts, which are described hereafter, often make when drought threatens, or when feed becomes scarce in their own homes. The next division, progressing inland, is the "Western Slopes," 550 miles in length by 90 miles in width. Herein are some grand districts, with a mild climate where stock can be kept in good condition on the natural grasses all the year round. The soil for the greater part is composed of a red and chocolate loam, timbered by a species of the *Eucalyptus* known as box. Parts of the well-known Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Mudgee, and Liverpool Plains districts, the best fattening portions of the colony, are in this division. Apart from grazing it has also some fine arable lands, whereon some very prosperous free-selectors or farmers are settled. Its climate and pasture render it superior to any other part of Australia for horse-breeding. All breeds of cattle thrive on its pastures, and some of the best fine wool in the world is clipped from its sheep. Still further inland is the intermediate division, so called from the fact that it is between two distinct classes of country—the saline and the non-saline, the former being the celebrated salt bush country of Australia. This tract is 580 miles long and about 120 miles wide. It is comparatively flat and level and its climate is hotter and drier than that of the western slopes. The soil is saline in many of its districts, but in some localities it is remarkably well-adapted for the plough of the husbandman. The Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, Wellington, and Gwydir districts, which for the greater part occupy this division, are celebrated for their grazing powers. In the humid seasons of the year, the natural grasses, especially the wild oat and the barley, grow luxuriantly, and after seasons of drought a slight rainfall soon brings this fine country to a splendid condition. Horses and cattle are bred and pastured here, but as they are not so remunerative as sheep these smaller animals are generally preferred. Merino is the favourite breed, and they produce a sound well-grown combing wool, which, at the present time, is more profitable than any other class. The last and most inland division of the five is the "salt bush"—a name taken from the soil, which is decidedly saline. This is a level tract 400 miles long and 300 miles broad, with a hot and dry climate, which, however, is not too warm for stock breeding. The soil is light, friable, and sandy, but along the creeks and rivers there are patches of deep alluvial. There is little grass, its place being well filled by the salt, cotton, and other bushes, on which the stock thrive, and remain perfectly healthy. Horses could be, but they are not, bred here to any great extent, as sheep and cattle engross the attention of the graziers, who have large blocks of country leased from the Crown, and are known in Australia as the squatters of the remote districts of the Darling, the Albert, and the Warrego.

The soil and climate of this very large country having been thus briefly sketched, to effect the object of this paper it is necessary to furnish a few particulars of the stock which the soil produces and supports at the present time. As mentioned above, there are about 25,000,000 sheep in the colony, a stock equal to that of France, about one-twentieth of the total sheep of the world, and five-twelfths of the total stock of Australasia. New South Wales has 38 sheep to each head of her population. France has but two-thirds sheep per head, and the United Kingdom of England, Ireland, and Scotland, 1 sheep per head of population. New South Wales supports her sheep solely on her natural pastures. In good seasons she could do more; in bad or dry seasons she has quite enough to accomplish; but if the owners of these sheep sought the aid of the plough, as their brethren have in older countries where there are permanent pastures and where large root crops are grown, the present stock might with very great ease be doubled or trebled. The subjoined small table very clearly illustrates the power of agriculture in this respect:—

Number of Cattle and Sheep for every 100 Acres, exclusive of Lakes, Rivers, Woods, and Forests.

Country.	Cattle per 100 acres.	Sheep per 100 acres.
United Kingdom	13·3	47·1
Wurtemburg	28·4	17·2
Bavaria	21·2	10·6
Belgium	20·3	9·5
Holland	18·2	11·3
Denmark	15·1	22·7
Austria proper	14·5	9·8
Prussia	13·0	29·8
N. S. Wales	1·5	12·5

Sheep farming has made great strides during the past fifteen years; but for years previously it progressed slowly. The first sheep came here from the Cape in 1797. They must have taken kindly to the soil, for in 1803 Mr. John Macarthur, who it may be justly stated was the originator of the "great" industry of the colony, took some fleeces to England which attracted some attention, and were instrumental in procuring him some merinoes from the then famed flocks of George III. Mr. Macarthur was further encouraged by a grant of 10,000 acres of land, and was soon able to prove to the brokers of London that New South Wales was a fitting home for the merino. In 1828 there were but 12,479 horses, 262,868 cattle, and 536,391 sheep in this colony. In 1861 there were 6,119,100 sheep, in 1866 there were double that number, and now in 1878, according to the reports of the statist, the stock of 1861 is nearly quadrupled. Regarding the sheep introduced by Mr. Macarthur, the following opinion by an old colonist will show that the breed has improved since its introduction. In 1870, he writes: "It was in the year 1802 that I first saw these celebrated sheep; they were much smaller than the Australian merino of the present day. . . The ewes I saw would not weigh more than from 30 lbs. to 34 lbs. each." These sheep were small, but they were compact, and bore very fine but light fleeces. They lacked length and density. Several of the early settlers spared neither trouble nor expense in procuring sheep from the choicest flocks of France, Spain, and Germany, to improve the original stock. By judicious breeding, and the effects of climate and soil, this end has been attained. There is an increase in size of frame, length of staple has been secured without the sacrifice of fineness and density, and the Australian merino may now be fairly classed as equal to, if not superior to, any sheep in the world. Some of the choicest fleeces Germany could produce arrived here lately, a gift to the Agricultural Society of New South Wales, but they did not compare favourably with the Australian fleeces, nor is it probable that they will lead to importations of merino rams from Germany. The sheep of the colony are principally of the merino breed, there being but about 1-80th of the present stock long-woolled breeds. The merinoes are divided into two classes—"combing" and "clothing." A fine-woolled Australian fat wether weighs about 60 lbs. The annual clip of an average sheep of this breed is about 3 lbs. of washed wool. Some merinoes of rare quality clip as high as 15 lbs. of greasy combing wool, but the average in grease does not exceed 5 lbs. Pedigree stud merino rams are worth from 20 to 500 guineas; ewes range from 20 guineas to 200 guineas. There are about 400,000 long-woolled or crossbred sheep in the colony. Lincoln and Leicesters are much prized, and the cross of Lincoln or merino has proved very profitable and a rare good sheep for the small grazier. But owing to the diseases in stock in Europe, the ports of the colony have been closed to foreign importers of sheep and cattle since 1873; and the breeders have suffered severe losses thereby. The clips of crossbreeds are, as a rule, very heavy, and their wool is in request in the London market. When the ports are again opened, and it is thought they will be before the close of the present year, long-woolled English sheep will be extensively imported.

There are, as mentioned above, over three millions of horned cattle in the colony; but these are not in quality so high as the standard reached in regard to the sheep. The Shorthorn, or Durham breed, preponderates, and of these there are about 2,700,000. Herefords are next—there being about 300,000. Of Devons, there are a few large herds; and these, with a few Ayrshires and Channel Island cattle, make up the number given by the statist. Although the cattle do not all rank as high as the sheep, great strides in their improvement have been made during the last twenty-five years. Before that time their quality was very low, as the early stock which came to the colony from the Cape, and from England, were not of the best or even of fair quality. Of late, however, no expense has been spared to make amends for past thoughtlessness. Before the ports were closed some of the choicest English shorthorn Herefords and Devons arrived here, and there are now some very fine herds of pure-bred pedigree cattle. The agricultural societies of the colony, of which there are about forty, have in a measure fostered this industry, and the stock displayed annually in the show rings of the principal societies would not be out of place at the best shows in Europe or America. Four figures, or over £1000, have frequently been paid for a well-bred shorthorn bull or cow. The best Herefords and Devons are valued at from £250 to £500 per head, and fairly-bred herd bulls bring about £30 each. At the present time it may be said that there are nearly 2,000,000 head of cattle of medium quality in the colony. Of these, 12,000 may be classed as pure-bred, and 300,000 as improved good stock, from which herds equal to any in the world may, with care, be produced. The fat stock sell in the markets at from 20s. to 30s. per 100 lbs. Store cattle are worth about £4 per head. Fat Sheep: 56-lb. wethers sell in Sydney at about 13s. Store sheep vary in price, being from 6s. to 12s., according to quality and demand. Very fair-sized fat bullocks are often sold in the Sydney markets at £7 per head.

The horses of the colony in the early days were notably good, and there are many records of wonderful feats performed by the saddle hackneys of Australia before good roads and railways were even projected. The discovery of gold, which unsettled the minds of many old colonists, interfered with the breeding of these valuable animals, and for a while no care was exercised in the choice of sires and mares. Horses became plentiful enough; in fact, wild hordes of them ranged the mountains, but the quality was seriously affected. Of late this has been checked. Wild mobs are shot down, and every year some of the best blood of England is imported. The damage done from 1850 to 1860 has been almost condoned. The draught horses have been very much improved, and about 25,000 of good quality of this breed are now in the colony. In all there are about 80,000 draught horses to select from, but some of these are very inferior. There are over 70,000 light harness horses, and about 230,000 saddle hacks, half of which are of fair quality, being upstanding with a fair dash of good blood. Including Arabs, it is estimated that there are over 3500 thoroughbreds at present among the general stock. At a rough guess, only 60,000 wild horses remain to trouble settlers, who take every opportunity to shoot or otherwise destroy them. Thoroughbred horses here, as in England, bring very high prices, which range according to pedigree; draught sires and mares may be quoted at from £50 to £1000 each; draught geldings for ordinary purposes sell at from £20 to £60 each; well-bred light harness and saddle horses from £20 to £50; middling and inferior hacks range from £1 to £20; unbroken horses of doubtful breeding are often sold in country pounds for a few shillings per head. India has for many years kept an open market for horses from this colony which are useful as cavalry remounts. Several shipments are made annually, and it is estimated that 3000 head of good useful horses could be provided each year for the Indian market if proper inducements were held forth. At present the trade is in the hands of a few speculators, who have to select and take the risk of their shipments, and then deal with buyers in India.

The pigs of the colony, owing to recent importations, are of fair quality, and the trade of bacon-curing is rapidly growing in importance. In several districts, particularly those on the southern coast, there are establishments which turn out hams and bacon equal to those from the best counties in England; and in the maize-growing districts the breeding and rearing of pigs is carried out with great profit.

From these details, which are necessarily brief, the reader may learn that the pastoral interests of New South Wales are in a flourishing condition. Her exports of pastoral produce may be roughly computed at about £8,000,000 per annum, three-fourths of which is derived from wool. Of the stock of the entire Australasian group, viz.—958,982 horses, 7,232,132 cattle, 63,690,135 sheep, although New South Wales holds 366,703 horses, 3,131,013 cattle, and 25,269,755 sheep, her flocks and herds are almost free from disease. Scab in sheep and pleuro-pneumonia in cattle, which were once troublesome, thanks to a well-organised system carried out by an able stock department, have been quite overcome. Her stock farmers, from the struggling free selector, with his small flock and very slender herd, to the large squatter who annually clips his 200,000 sheep and can count 20,000 head of horned flock, are prosperous, have comfortable homes and good prospects. She has ample room for those who wish to partake of this prosperity. Europe affords a never-failing market for her wool, hides, tallow, and preserved meats; and to the south, close at hand in Victoria, there is a steady demand for her fat stock, which affords a trade worth over one million sterling per year.

WINE.

New South Wales possesses both soil and climate adapted for the growth of the vine, and she will, no doubt, in course of time, rank as one of the most important wine-producing countries in the world. This industry has existed in the colony now for a good many years, though it is only during perhaps the last ten or fifteen years that it has attained to any magnitude. In the year 1868 there were in the colony 2531 acres of vines, the produce of wine from this area being 285,283 gallons, together with 3556 gallons of brandy. There were also raised 700 tons of grapes, which were sold for table use. During the year ending on the 31st March, 1877, the area of our vineyards amounted altogether to 4457 acres, the produce from which was nearly 800,000 gallons of wine, nearly 3000 gallons of brandy, and close upon 1000 tons of grapes for table use. Nearly every variety of grape cultivated in Europe and America has been acclimatized in this colony, but the kinds chiefly grown are the black Hambro', the muscatel, and the sweet-water grape. Vines are to be found in almost every part of the colony, and the vineyards of Albury, New England, the Hunter, Paterson, and Williams Rivers have achieved a fame which has extended even to Europe. In the season, if at all favourable, grapes are sold plentifully in the streets of the metropolis at 2d., 3d., and 4d. per lb. Wines of excellent quality, both red and white, can be procured retail at 1s. per bottle, and in bulk at from 2s. 6d. per gallon upwards. At the same time there are choice kinds of wine that are worth in the market almost as much as the finest wines of Burgundy or the Rhine. Much of the increase in the production of wine of late years in New South Wales is due to the fact that numbers of German and French vignerons have settled in the colony, and have entered vigorously upon this branch of industry. They are mostly to be found in the Albury district and in the valley of the Hunter. Many of these persons sell their grapes to the large vineyard proprietors, and find it profitable to do so. Others again make their own wine. One man, with the aid of his family at the vintage season, can attend to eight or ten acres of grapes, and the yield would average from 400 to 500 gallons to the acre. The plant necessary for manufacturing the wine is not very costly, and most of these vignerons are sufficiently handy to make it nearly all themselves. The return will probably be from £40 to £60 per acre, so that it proves tolerably profitable to those who engage in it. The dreaded phylloxera has never yet made its appearance in New South Wales. Some years ago there was considerable alarm felt when it was found that the disease known as the oidium had attacked our vines, but it was quickly discovered that the enemy could easily and cheaply be expelled, by means of the sulphuring process, and the vigneron now, armed with his sulphur-bellows, feels very little concern when he sees the oidium among his vines. What is known as the chocolate soil, from its fine brown colour, is especially suitable for the growth of the vine, and so is the land beneath which the extensive coal seams of our colony are found. In one of the largest vineyards on the Hunter River certain kinds of grapes have been known to yield as much as 1000 gallons to the acre, and the wine has been of excellent quality. Some time ago, with a view to test the soundness of the Australian wine, Mr. T. J. Fallon, of Albury, sent a quantity of various descriptions, both white and red, on a voyage round the world—to England and back. On their return the samples were tested by a number of experts, and the result was that none of them were found to have deteriorated in the least, while several kinds had sensibly improved. It is generally believed that if a modification were made in England in regard to the duties levied on wines coming from this colony, they would compete successfully with the light wines of France. If this were done, and a concession made in the distillation laws to allow a small vigneron to distil brandy without the present restrictions, the wine-making industry would soon rank among the foremost and most profitable of our manufactures.

SERICULTURE.

Sericulture can hardly be said to be established as an industry in New South Wales at present, but the experiments that have been made in this direction afford abundant proof that the colony is admirably adapted for the growth of silk. Several varieties of the silkworm, including the Italian, French, and the Egyptian, have been introduced here with marked success, and they have hitherto been entirely free from any of the diseases that have proved so fatal to the worm, and so destructive to the industry in many parts of Europe. The food they require can be produced in any quantity and in great variety, as there are several kinds of mulberry growing in the colony in great luxuriance. Several individuals have devoted considerable attention to the rearing of the silkworm in the colony, and they have been so far successful that they have shown that silk of an excellent quality can be produced here, and with comparatively little trouble or expense. The peculiar qualities of the silk produced here are that it is more than ordinarily strong in the fibre, and it is possessed of unusual lustre. Some few years a ago, a gentleman residing in Maitland, on the Hunter River, amused himself with rearing a small tray of silkworms. He carefully saved the cocoons and wound off the silk, a skein of which he sent home to friends in England. This silk was shown to one of the largest silk merchants in London, who immediately made an offer to take any quantity of that description of silk, at the highest price then being given for the finest qualities in the London market. Mrs. Bladen Neil and Mr. Charles Brady are the largest silk producers in the colony at present. Mr. Brady, who has given much attention and study to this industry has discovered a method of regulating the hybernation of the grain, or silkworm's eggs, so that the hatching can be protracted or kept back as long as may be desired. In this way one of the greatest difficulties in the way of successfully rearing the worms is avoided—that of having the eggs hatched before the food is ready for the young worm. By Mr. Brady's process the eggs can be hatched in such quantities and at such times as may be desired, so that the rearing of the worms is reduced almost to a matter of certainty and absolute calculation, thereby securing the utmost economy in the working of the industry.

CEREALS.

It is a natural question for any one to ask respecting another country—"What are its food-producing powers? What kind of grain grows there?" The answer to these questions as regards New South Wales will be found very satisfactory, for not only do we produce all, or nearly all, of the field crops usually seen in the agricultural countries of Europe, but in addition to them we grow very largely the products of more tropical climes. Agriculture was one of the earliest occupations entered into by the first settlers in this colony, but the results were not large, owing partly to their not understanding the mode of culture required in the country then so new to them, and partly to the fact that the soil in the county of Cumberland, where the original settlement took place, is not generally very rich in quality. As the country became better known, however, land more suitable for tillage was discovered, and the settlers began to utilise the rich soil of the valley of the Hunter, the flats along the Hawkesbury and the Nepean, and the fertile bottoms of the Illawarra district. The style of agriculture in the early days was of the most primitive description, and husbandry, in the strict sense of the word, was practically unknown. In many cases the trees of the original forest were simply cut down, and the stumps and roots were left to cumber the ground. The soil was carelessly ploughed, and the seed thrown in at random, and yet with all this slovenly kind of farming the yield used to be large. But this state of things would not last for ever. Crop after crop exhausted the soil, and the unthrifty farmer had either to remove to some new location, or he was compelled to resort to more scientific methods of working the ground. The result has been that, although agriculture was at one time looked upon with some disfavour, the introduction of proper implements, and a reasonable system of husbandry, have shown that the colony can do great things in the way of producing cereals and food grain.

Wheat has always been a favourite grain with our farmers, probably from the fact that all classes of the Anglo-Saxon race require their bread to be made from wheaten flour. Even so much as fifty years ago, when the population was confined very much to the coast districts, there were as many as 50,000 acres of land under wheat. But about that time it happened that much attention was given to grazing, owing to the high price then to be obtained for fat cattle. In consequence of this many of the settlers turned their corn-fields into grass paddocks, and the yield of wheat for a few years began to decline. But as fresh country was opened up, so by degrees did cultivation extend, especially on the rich alluvial flats of the Hunter, the Paterson, and the Williams Rivers; and along the Wollombi Creek. The wheat crop was especially in favour with the farmers, because, owing to the forwardness of the season, the grain ripened and could be cut so early in the summer that there was time to turn over the land again and put in a crop of some other kind to ripen before the winter set in. But in these districts wheat-growing received another severe check about twenty to twenty-five years ago. Whether from the want of properly working the land, or from the effects of floods that occurred about that time, or from some cause unknown, the wheat began to be smitten with rust, and the farmer, year after year, found his hopes of a crop completely destroyed. For some years wheat was almost neglected, until after a time the farmers were induced to try again. It was found that the variety known as the Egyptian wheat was nearly if not altogether proof against the rust, and eventually other kinds of imported seed were sown, which were found to thrive, and now, although the farmers in these localities do not depend upon their wheat crops so exclusively as they used to do, they still manage to raise considerable quantities of that grain. In the meantime, however, other parts of the colony had been found to be suitable for wheat-growing, and as soon as the railways had extended sufficiently to enable the agriculturists to get their produce to market, large tracts of country sown with wheat in the districts around Tamworth and Armidale, in the north; Bathurst and Orange, in the West; Goulburn, Wagga Wagga, Albury, and other parts of Riverina, in the south. The result has been that the last returns show an area of 145,603 acres under wheat, giving a yield of 3,879,537 bushels, being an average of about 16½ bushels to the acre. Barley has ever been another favourite crop of our farmers, being always in demand both as a green food for cattle as well as in the form of grain. The returns up to the 31st March last show that there were 5662 acres cropped with this cereal, producing 134,153 bushels, showing an average yield of about 23½ bushels per acre. Oats, too, have been very largely sown. Last year's returns inform us that there were 21,825 acres planted with oats, which yielded a return of 461,916 bushels, or a little over 21 bushels to the acre. Maize was one of the earliest plants introduced into the colony, when attention of the public was first directed towards agriculture, and it is so well adapted to our climate and soil that it can be grown anywhere in the colony, from the Clyde River in the south to the Tweed in the north. In some instances the yield of this grain has been known to be enormous. For instance, on the rich virgin soil of the Clarence River it was no uncommon thing for the first crop sown after the land was cleared, to bring in a return of from 100 to 120 bushels per acre. The average yield, however, taking one part of the colony with another, and in ordinary seasons, is about 32 to 35 bushels per acre. During the year ended last March, the area of land under maize was 116,316 acres, from which the produce was 3,879,537 bushels, or rather over 33 bushels to the acre. The advantage of the maize crop seems to be that the plant requires little attention, and it matures very early—in from three to six months according to the variety sown. It is generally planted in rows about six feet apart, and it is usual to plant pumpkins, potatoes, or sometimes tobacco plants between the rows So far as is known this cereal has never been attacked by any disease or insect so as to cause a failure in the crop, and it has been grown on the same land year after year without any perceptible diminution of the yield. Although sometimes in very prolific seasons the market price of maize falls rather low, still it is on the whole a crop that pays the farmer well.

SUGAR.

The growth of the sugar-cane is an industry which, although only introduced on a practical scale about ten or twelve years ago, has grown by degrees into proportions of considerable magnitude, and promises eventually to become the staple of the settlers on the rivers in the northern parts of the colony. In the year 1867 there were only 116 acres of land under sugar-cane throughout the colony: in the year ending on the 31st March last the area of land devoted to sugar cane was 6755 acres, of which 1534 were productive, the remainder being young plants not yet old enough to bear. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is not difficult, and it comes to maturity, ready for cutting, in from twelve months to two years, and it bears crop after crop for many years in succession from the original roots. The sugar-cane possesses the advantage of not being affected by any disease or insect, and it stands against floods better than any other kind of crop known here. The yield of cane varies, according to the quality of the land and the mode of culture adopted, from 30 to 60 tons per acre on an average, and the produce of sugar from this will be about 2½ tons per acre, or more. The principal seats of the sugar cultivation are on the banks of the Tweed, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, and Manning Rivers, but sugar-cane has also been grown successfully on the Hunter, although on a small scale. On the rivers just named there are several mills where the sugar is crushed and made. During last year there were no less than seventy sugar mills at work in various parts of the colony. The weight of cane crushed was over 1,150,000 cwt., which produced about 94,000 cwt.

premiers temps de la colonie lorsque le public commença à porter son attention vers l'agriculture, et il s'adapte si bien à notre sol et à notre climat qu'on peut le cultiver partout dans la colonie depuis la rivière Clyde dans le Sud jusqu'à la Tweed dans le Nord. On a des exemples de rendements énormes; dans les riches terrains vierges des bords de la rivière Clarence, entre autres, il était fréquent que la première récolte après que le terrain eût été débrayé donnât un rendement de 100 à 120 boisseaux par arpent. La moyenne de la production pour toutes les parties de la colonie prises l'une dans l'autre, et dans une saison ordinaire, est d'environ 32 à 35 boisseaux par arpent. Pendant l'année qui finit en Mars dernier, la superficie plantée en maïs était de 116,348 arpents qui produisirent 3,879,537 boisseaux, c'est à dire, un peu plus de 33 boisseaux à l'arpent. L'avantage des récoltes de maïs est que cette culture ne demande pas de très grands soins, et que le grain est mûr de bonne heure; au bout de 3 à 6 mois, suivant l'espèce semée. On plante généralement par sillons à une distance de six pieds l'un de l'autre, et l'on sème quelquefois aussi dans les intervals, des citrouilles, des pommes de terre et même du tabac. Cette céréale n'a jamais été jusqu'ici attaquée d'aucune maladie ou par aucun insecte de façon à causer un dommage sérieux dans la récolte, et on la cultive continuellement dans le même terrain sans qu'il y ait apparence de diminution dans le rendement. Bien que quelquefois la récolte soit très-abondante, et le prix du maïs tombe très-bas, cette culture paie en général le fermier d'une manière très-profitable.

SUCRE.

La culture de la canne à sucre est une industrie qui, bien qu'introduite sur une échelle pratique depuis dix ou douze ans seulement, est arrivée par degrés à atteindre de grandes proportions, et promet de devenir finalement la principale industrie des colons établis sur les rivières du nord de la colonie. Dans l'année 1867 il n'y avait que 116 arpents de terre plantés en cannes à sucre dans toute la colonie; dans l'année finissant au 31 Mars, 1877, la superficie de terre consacrée à la canne à sucre s'élevait à 6755 arpents, dont 3524 étaient productifs; le reste comprenant les jeunes plants qui ne pouvaient encore rapporter. La culture de la canne à sucre n'est pas difficile; les cannes arrivent à maturité prêtes à être coupées, dans un espace de douze mois à deux ans, et continuent à produire des récoltes d'année en année provenant des racines primitives. La canne à sucre possède l'avantage de n'être affectée d'aucune maladie ou d'insectes destructeurs, et elle résiste aux inondations plus que toute autre espèce de plante connue. Le rendement de la canne varie, suivant la qualité de la terre et le mode de culture adopté, entre 30 à 50 tonnes à l'arpent, ce qui donne une moyenne de 2½ tonnes de sucre pour cette étendue. Les sièges principaux de l'industrie sucrière sont situés sur les bords des rivières de Tweed, Clarence, Richmond, Macleay, et Manning, mais la canne à sucre a été cultivée avec succès sur le "Hunter river," bien que sur une petite échelle.

Sur les rivières ci-dessus mentionnées il y a plusieurs moulins où les cannes sont écrasées et le sucre manufacturé. Pendant le cours de l'année dernière soixante-dix moulins travaillaient dans les différentes parties de la colonie. Le poids des cannes écrasées fut de plus de 1,150,000 cwt.* qui produisirent environ 94,000 cwt. de sucre, plus une grande quantité de mélasse. La valeur du sucre ainsi manufacturé n'était pas loin de £150,000, soit 3,750,000 francs. On a manufacturé dans la colonie du sucre d' "imphée" de "sorghum" et de betterave. Les rendements de la canne sont malgré tout plus profitables et plus certains que ceux des autres plantes, dont la culture est tombée en désuétude, sauf dans quelques lieux où l'on s'en sert comme de nourriture pour les bestiaux.

ORANGES.

La culture des oranges s'étendit graduellement sur les bords du Hunter et sur ceux des autres rivières du nord. Il y a en tout trente espèces différentes d'oranges et de limons cultivées dans nos vergers, en y comprenant les oranges de St. Michel, les navel, les tangarren, celles de Séville, et les mandarines; le limon de Lisbonne, le limon ordinaire, le limon doux, le citron, et la pamplemousse. La culture des oranges et autres fruits de la même famille a été en général rémunérative ici, et comme ces fruits ne croissent pas bien dans Victoria, en Tasmanie, ni en Nouvelle Zélande, on en exporte une grande quantité dans ces derniers pays. La valeur de ce commerce d'exportation a atteint le chiffre de £40,000 à £50,000, c'est à dire, de 1 million à 1,250,000 francs annuellement. Beaucoup d'arbres dans nos orangeries ont atteint des dimensions considérables, et produisent une quantité énorme d'oranges. On cite le fait de 1000 douzaines d'oranges cueillies sur le même arbre dans la même saison, et certains spécimens d'oranges d'un goût délicieux ont atteint le poids de 25 onces (environs 2 livres).

Peu de fruits propres aux climats chauds réussissent mieux dans la colonie que ne le font les citrons et autres fruits de la même espèce, surtout dans les districts côtiers, et dans les régions où ils ne sont pas exposés à la gelée. Ils croissent abondamment en plein air dans les environs de Sydney et sur les bords des rivières côtières. L'orange fut, dans le principe, apportée du Brésil par la première flotte qui amena des colons sur ces côtes. Le Capitaine King, qui fut plus tard le second gouverneur de la jeune colonie, nous informe dans son histoire de sa formation et de ses premiers progrès, qu'en 1790 les orangers et citronniers étaient dans un état de grande prospérité. Les premières grandes orangeries furent plantées près de la ville de Parramatta, et dans les ravines et les petites vallées le long de la rivière du même nom.

MINES.

L'OR.

La présence de l'or dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud fut connue des géologues dès l'année 1843, et il existait d'anciennes *traditions* que l'or avait été découvert par des colons à une période encore plus éloignée. L'existence de l'or dans les rochers de ce pays fut annoncée au monde scientifique presque en même temps, par le Révérend W. B. Clarke et le défunt Sir R. Murchison. Ce dernier personnage déduisit ce fait par la comparaison des roches de cette partie de l'Australie avec celles de certains terrains aurifères qui lui étaient connus. Frappé de la ressemblance extraordinaire qui existait entre les rocs de l'Oural et ceux de cette colonie, Sir R. Murchison prédit la prochaine découverte de l'or dans les chaînes de montagnes de l'Australie Orientale, et recommanda aux gens sans emploi des mines d'étain d'Angleterre d'y émigrer à la recherche de ce métal. Ce ne fut cependant que plus tard, en 1851, quelque temps après la découverte des mines d'or de Californie, que la présence du précieux métal devint connue des habitants en général. Le premier effet de cette découverte fut de déranger toutes les industries qui commençaient à s'établir dans ces jeunes communautés; et l'excitement causé par les quantités de métal continuellement obtenues ne se borna pas à la Nouvelle Galles du Sud; mais aussitôt que la connaissance des richesses arrachées à la terre parvint en Europe une émigration considérable commença. Alors, bien que les occupations ordinaires du pays souffrissent momentanément à cause de la quantité de gens de toutes classes qui devenaient chercheurs d'or, le résultat de cette découverte fut d'enrichir le pays d'une population entreprenante et de lui faire faire un grand pas dans la carrière du progrès.

Une grande partie de l'or que l'on obtint fut trouvé dans le lit des cours d'eau, et le métal fut séparé du sol par le procédé du lavage, qui entraine les parcelles de terre plus légères tandis, que l'or, à cause de son plus grand poids spécifique, reste comme résidu au fond du plat, ou autre instrument employé à cet usage. La plus grande partie de la recherche de l'or dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud eut lieu dans les localités où le métal a été deposé dans les terrains d'alluvions, et dans quelques cas, des dépots d'alluvions aurifères ont été découverts à une grande profondeur au dessous de formations basaltiques qui couvrent les cours d'eaux ensevelis des siècles passés. Dans quelques uns des "champs d'or"* de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, les mineurs se sont associés pour creuser des canaux de plusieurs milles de longueur afin d'amener des collines l'eau nécessaire au lavage de l'or dans le sol des vallées, et dans deux ou trois endroits l'exploitation d'après le système hydraulique a été tentée avec succès. La recherche de l'or, n'a pas été, en règle générale, menée d'une façon systématique, ni soutenue par de grands capitaux, de sorte que la Nouvelle Galles du Sud n'a pas, par le fait, profité complètement de ses trésors cachés.

La recherche de l'or par la mine est un dévelopement plus moderne de cette industrie, et elle a été tentée dans le cours de ces dernières années dans les "gold fields" (champs d'or) dont le sol avait été travaillé depuis vingt ans, tandis que les roches qui donnent à ce sol son caractère aurifère avaient été complètement négligées. Quelques unes des mines, creusées dans les localités dont nous avons parlé, contenaient des lots qui sont devenues des sources de richesses fabuleuses. Ainsi, par exemple, 436 tonnes de quartz tirées de la mine de Krohmann rapportèrent 24,079 onces d'or après avoir été écrasées; et de 415 tonnes de pierre provenant de la mine de Beyers et Holtermann on en retira 16279; la valeur respective de ces broyages étant de 2,340,400 francs et 1,580,850 francs. On remarquera dans la section occupée par la Nouvelle Galles du Sud à l'exposition de Paris des quartz aurifères que l'on tire actuellement de la mine de "l'Etoile de la Paix," représentant l'or à raison de 6000 onces par tonnes. Il est bon de se souvenir cependant que la largeur moyenne des veines de quartz aurifère n'est pas de plus de un à trois pieds, et que ces exemples de succès extraordinaires sont plutôt l'exception que la règle. Les roches aurifères de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud sont aussi riches que celles d'aucun autre pays, mais une grande partie de ce qui passe par la machine à broyer échappe au mercure et se trouve perdu à cause des procédés défectifs qui existent pour séparer l'or. Cela a été démontré à plusieurs reprises par l'analyse des "tailings," comme on nomme la roche pulvérisée que l'eau entraine hors de la machine à broyer.

Un autre grand désavantage qui entrave l'industrie de l'or dans la colonie vient de ce que beaucoup de ceux qui y sont employés n'ont aucune connaissance antérieure des opérations minières. Il faut un capital considérable pour exploiter une mine d'or, et les capitalistes qui ne vivent pas sur les "gold fields" ne tiennent pas à placer leur argent dans une entreprise qu'ils ne peuvent pas surveiller eux mêmes, et dont les profits peuvent être si aisément détournés par de malhonnêtes employés. Dans la section de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud à l'exposition de Paris on pourra voir trente trois échantillons d'or pris dans les différentes parties du pays, aussi bien qu'un spécimen d'une masse d'or. Cela indiquera suffisamment les principaux caractères de la production de l'or chez nous.

Les citations suivantes donneront une idée assez claire de l'étendue des ressources aurifères à peine développées de notre pays. Dans un ouvrage compilé par le Ministre des Mines il est dit: Ceux qui connaissent les "gold fields" de la colonie admettront que la petite quantité d'or que l'on en a tirée indique que nos ressources aurifères, non seulement n'ont pas été complètement développées, mais même qu'elles ont à peine été touchées. Excepté dans certaines localités, les veines de quartz n'ont pas été exploitées à une grande profondeur, et l'on peut dire qu'elles n'ont pas été sérieusement essayées. Des terres alluviales ont été exploitées dans certains cas à une profondeur d'environ 300 pieds, mais il y a de très-fortes indications de l'existence de veines très-profondes dans différentes parties de la colonie où l'on n'a encore jamais tenté de les travailler; et si l'on compare ce qui a été fait dans cette branche de l'industrie minière avec ce qui reste à faire, l'on peut dire que l'exploitation des veines profondes est encore dans l'enfance." Le révérend W. B. Clarke, dans un discours prononcé à la Société Royale en 1872, disait: "Nous entendons de temps en temps parler de nouveaux 'alluvial diggings,'* comme ceux de Gulgong par exemple qui ne sont que la continuation de champs proclamés ouverts depuis plusieurs années; mais l'expérience a prouvé que les esprits sont influencés dans notre communauté minière par le recours aux machines à broyer qui augmente de plus en plus. Personne ne peut douter que la production de l'or augmente; et si les 'prospectors' † voulaient seulement aller dans les districts qui, même dans leur voisinage, abondent en 'gold fields' où le pic et la pelle n'ont jamais été employés, ils trouveraient sans nul doute de nouvelles localités ou les 'reefs' (quartz aurifères), comme on les appelle, frappent l'œil du voyageur presque à chaque pas et où il y a bien des raisons légitimes de conclure que quelques uns seront productifs. On peut dire sans exagération, qu'aussitôt que l'on sort de la région des mines de charbon et autres minéraux qui y sont associés, l'on tombe dans une région où l'or, le cuivre et le plomb abondent. Et si l'on passe des terrains sédimentaires aux roches plutoniques, on découvre des granits, qui, bien qu'arides à l'extérieur, sont souvent chargés de riches minerais d'étain. De sorte que les trois grandes divisions géologiques de notre colonie sont parsemées de riches trésors minéraux qui sont presque inépuisables. Il est peut être difficile d'assigner une étendue exacte à la superficie de la quantité de terrains qui peuvent présenter des preuves de ce fait, parce que, comme chacun le sait, la présence des métaux, est bornée à certaines localités et n'est point générale; pendant mes dernières visites aux différentes parties des districts occidentaux, je vis non seulement les opérations qui sont en train, mais je traversai aussi plusieurs milles de pays dans lesquels les roches qui appartiennent aux superficies aurifères restent cependant dans leur position primitive et y resteront jusqu'à ce que quelque aventurier heureux tombe par hasard sur une découverte encourageante."

La superficie de la contrée aurifère dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud est estimée à environ 13000 milles carrés, et la valeur totale de la production de l'or de la colonie à la fin de l'année 1876 s'élevait à 800,673,275 francs; l'année ci-dessus y entrant pour 15 275,000 francs. Une branche de la "Monnaie Royale" est établie à Sydney et les pièces d'or qui y ont été frappées jusqu'à la fin de 1876 montent à un total formant la somme de 990,550,000 francs.

D'après la théorie de la loi, tout l'or qui existe dans la terre appartient à la couronne; mais par le fait, tout homme qui achète un "droit de mineur," pour lequel il paie au gouvernement 12 francs 50 centimes par an, a le droit de chercher de l'or, et le Gouvernement accorde aussi la location de "superficies aurifères" d'une étendue un à vingt-cinq arpents pour un loyer annuel de 25 francs. Le nombre des "droits de mineur" délivrés dans l'année 1876 fut de 7395; mais le nombre des hommes actuellement engagés dans les mines est moindre, car beaucoup de personnes possèdent des "droits de mineur," dont les intérêts dans les mines sont ceux de capitalistes plutôt que ceux de travailleurs. L'outillage minier de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud comprend 116 machines à vapeur, ayant une force totale de 2099 chevaux-vapeur, et le nombre des machines à broyer le quartz s'élève à 133.

ETAIN.

La découverte de dépôts considérables d'étain dans la section granitique des plateaux de la colonie eut lieu il y a environ cinq ans, et créa une grande sensation à cette époque; on découvrit les dépôts les plus riches au milieu d'un substratum de granits micacés, mais ces derniers étaient espacés sur une si grande étendue, que ces dépôts ne furent découverts que par places isolées. Dans les parties les plus riches, la provision d'eau n'était pas très abondante, et quoique le sol fut léger et sablonneux, et que si l'eau eut été à portée on eut pu le faire aisément entrainer, l'on fut obligé cependant d'avoir recours à la méthode du déblayage. Le taux élevé de la main d'œuvre fut la cause de la ruine de beaucoup de propriétaires et de l'abandon de centaines de concessions. Aujourd'hui l'exploitation des mines d'étain est bornée à un espace très-limité. Le travail journalier n'est employé que dans fort peu de mines riches et le minerai est exploité d'après le système du tribut; c'est à dire que les travailleurs reçoivent une moyenne de 3750f. par tonne de minerai préparé. Comme la plupart des mines sont éloignées des ports d'embarquement et que la fonte ne se fait pas sur les lieux, le prix de cette dernière, le transport et les charges commerciales laissent un profit très-incertain pour un article soumis à un marché si changeant. Le progrès des lignes de chemins de fer dans la direction des mines d'étain amènera plus tard la reprise des travaux sur une large étendue de terrain qui sont aujourd'hui improductifs, à cause des dépenses nécessaires pour le transport du minerai sur le marché. On a découvert l'étain dans les districts du nord sur une étendue d'environ, 120 milles carrés, mais il est si mélangé de fer titanique, &c., qu'il n'est pas assez pur pour valoir la peine qu'on l'exploite. Les chargements ont diminué durant ces dernières années, mais cela peut en quelque sorte être attribué à la terrible sécheresse qui a desséché les cours d'eau dans les environs des mines pendant plusieurs mois. L'étain devient un article d'exportation pour la première fois dans l'année 1872 et la quantité totale produite à la fin de 1876 est évaluée à 46,580,000f. et l'exportation pour 1876 à 10,000,000f.

CUIVRE.

On suppose que la superficie approximative de la colonie dans laquelle le minerai de cuivre se rencontre est d'environ 3200 milles carrés. On a plusieurs fois essayé d'exploiter les mines de cuivre dans les vingt dernières années, et la valeur totale du minerai extrait à la fin de 1876 s'élevait à la somme d'environ 39,450,000 francs: l'exportation pendant l'année se montant à une somme de 6,175,000 francs. Une grande partie des mines de cuivre est éloignée des voies rapides de communications et l'industrie minière a souffert de beaucoup de désavantages dans cette contrée dont la population est si clairsemée. L'épaisseur des veines varie entre un et cinq pieds, et l'analyse du minerai a montré qu'elles contiennent de 7 à 20 pour cent. de métal. Les minerais de cuivre de la colonie sont fréquemment associés à l'or, à l'argent, au plomb et au soufre. Nous croyons savoir que des blocs de ce métal, provenant des mines de Snowball, Frogmore, Cadia, Cow Flat et Combing, ont été envoyés à l'exposition de Paris. Le révérend W. B. Clarke dit:—"Le cuivre et l'étain semblent être aussi communs ici que dans les Cornouailles. Le cuivre a été découvert, en abondance durant le cours de l'année dernière dans l'extrême ouest, que l'on considérait comme un désert plat et sans intérêt, entre le Lachlan, le Bogan et le Darling. Cobar, qui est situé à environ 90 milles au sud-est du Fort Bourke est aujourd'hui un important district minier et je puis, après examen, parler hautement de la valeur du minerai qu'on en retire. On a aussi découvert un peu d'or dans un autre quartier plus rapproché du Darling, et le fer que l'on trouve aussi à Cobar se rencontre dans la chaîne du "New Year's Range" au sud-est du confluent du Bogan. On espère aussi trouver du cuivre dans ces montagnes. Le caractère de cette immense contrée est décrit ainsi par Sir T. L. Mitchell:—"Des collines basses et arides, d'une végétation presque nulle, à peine arrosées, et de vastes plaines unies.'" Cette appréciation méritera bientôt d'être changée du tout au tout. On a récemment commencé à occuper les terrains miniers près des sources du Bogan, et j'ai été frappé de la grande valeur de tout le terrain situé entre Molong, Croker's Range et les sources du Bogan. On peut aussi noter le développement du cuivre au sud de Bathurst dans la mine de "Great Cow's Flat" (plaine de la grande vache). On a également trouvé du cuivre mêlé à l'antimoine dans le district de Maneroo, et j'ai un spécimen venant des environs de Bathurst dans lequel non moins de dix-huit métaux et minéraux divers sont combinés.

FER.

L'on estime que l'étendue de pays dans laquelle le minerai de fer existe couvre une surface de 1400 milles carrés environ. Le minerai et la pierre à chaux se trouvent en grande abondance au nord et au sud de Sydney, le long des lignes des chemin de fer de l'ouest, et au sud à Mittagong et Bowenfels. On a établi des hauts fourneaux dans ces localités; mais la production du fer est encore dans son enfance. Il n'y a aucune raison de douter cependant, que la Nouvelle Galles du Sud ne soit, avant peu d'années en mesure de manufacturer tout le fer dont elle a besoin pour la construction des chemins de fer aussi bien que dans d'autres buts. Le minerai, à Mittagong, contient environ 66 pour cent. de fer. Les hématites brunes de Wallerawang contiennent 50 pour cent. de fer métallique. Les hauts fourneaux qui ont été récemment érigés à Lithgow Valley sont pourvus de laminoirs, de fournaises à puddler, et d'un marteau à vapeur pour la confection des rails et des lingots de fer. Il y a soixante dix hommes employés à Mittagong, et la masse de fer brut (pig-iron) manufacturé dans la colonie l'année dernière (2679 tonnes) vient de cette localité. On assure que cette quantité pourrait être considérablement augmentée si le minerai n'était pas si riche et n'était la difficulté d'obtenir du minerai plus pauvre dans le voisinage pour l'y mélanger. Les hauts fourneaux de la vallée de Lithgow ont produit plus de 75 tonnes vers la fin de l'année dernière. Un échantillon du fer venant des hauts fourneaux de cette compagnie fait partie des objets exposés, aussi bien que du fer venant de Esk Bank et de Cadia.

CHARBON.

La Nouvelle Galles du Sud est riche en charbon, et l'on estime que la superficie carbonifère de la colonie est au dessus de celles de l'Angleterre, de la France, et de la Hollande combinées. Une grande partie de ces mines est située près des côtes, et plusieurs d'entre elles se trouvent à quelques milles des ports de mer de Newcastle et Wollongong. Ces circonstances avantageuses ont permis de développer un commerce de charbon considérable avec les colonies voisines de l'Australie, la Californie, l'Inde et les autres parties du globe. L'extraction totale du charbon en 1876 fut de 1,319,918 tonnes et le prix moyen de 15f. 20c. par tonne. Sur cette quantité 868,817 tonnes furent exportées au prix moyen de 17f. 90c. la tonne. Pendant les années 1870-1-2, le prix moyen de la tonne de charbon exporté était de 11f. 25c., mais la valeur de ce combustible fut augmentée par une combinaison de mineurs. Le port principal de chargement est Newcastle, à 60 milles environ de Sydney où tous les moyens perfectionnés, comme les plans inclinés, les grues à vapeur, etc., sont employés pour le chargement rapide des navires. Vingt-quatre mines de charbon étaient en exploitation dans l'année 1876, mais plusieurs ne donnèrent qu'un rendement peu considérable. Quinze d'entre elles sont reliées à Newcastle par chemin de fer, trois sont situées sur la côte sud de Sydney, et cinq dans le district occidental, qui communique avec Sydney par la voie ferrée. Une compagnie est actuellement engagée à creuser pour la recherche du charbon sur les bords du port de Sydney, et il y a lieu d'espérer qu'une mine sera bientôt développée à quelques milles de la ville. Une grande partie de la côte méridionale est riche en dépôts carbonifères, et avec des communications par chemin de fer avec la capitale, ainsi qu'il en est question, on peut espérer que le commerce d'exportation de ce minéral augmentera rapidement, à cause des facilités qui existent pour obtenir à un très-bas prix le charbon d'Illawarra.

Des expériences avec le charbon de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud faites à l'arsenal de Woolwich en 1858 et 1859 ont démontré que pour la production de la vapeur il n'est inférieur que de 7 pour cent. au meilleur charbon gallois et que, sous le rapport de la manufacture du gaz, il produit plus de 9000 pieds par tonne, donnant une lumière de 24 pour cent. plus forte que celle produite par la variété anglaise connue sous le nom de Whitworth. Le Directeur de la Compagnie des chemins de fer de l'Inde dans un rapport au Secrétaire d'Etat au département de l'Inde (1868-69), dit en parlant des qualités du charbon australien: "On l'a essayé sur quelques unes des lignes de l'ouest et les résultats ont été satisfaisants. Le rapport du surintendent des locomotives de la compagnie du Scinde dit qu'il est égal au charbon de Galles sous tous les rapports; son pouvoir de vaporisation est à peu près le même et la consommation par mille en est moindre. Jusqu'ici le prix en a toujours été moins élevé que celui du charbon de Galles." L'Examinateur du gouvernement pour les mines de charbon (Mr. John Mackenzie, F.G.S.) estime qu'une certaine veine de charbon, mettant de côté la perte et la dépense nécessaire à l'extraction, donnera 34,208,298,667 tonnes. Le révérend W. B. Clarke, et l'examinateur des mines de charbon, ont reconnu ensemble, que dans les couches carbonifères supérieures il existe seize filons ayant chacun plus de 3 pieds d'épaisseur. L'un d'eux dont la sortie se trouve près de Stroud, décrit par le défunt Mr. W. Keene, a plus de 30 pieds d'épaisseur, ainsi qu'on l'a prouvé en creusant plusieurs puits sur ses côtés; et une autre, dont la sortie est près de Wallerawang, examiné récemment par Mr. Archibald Liversidge, professeur de géologie à l'université de Sydney a 17 pieds 6 pouces d'épaisseur. La veine principale dont on obtient actuellement le charbon est épaisse de 8 à 10 pieds, le produit en est bitumineux et brule librement; il est très bon pour l'usage des maisons, la vapeur, le gaz, la fonte, et les besoins de la forge.

Mr. R. W. Moody, ingénieur des mines, donne la description suivante du pays carbonifère de la côte sud est: "Les quatre veines de charbon contenues dans une étendue de 600 arpents donneront 31,259,000 tonnes de combustible, ce qui pourvoira à une vente de 1000 tonnes par jour pendant 100 ans; et cela indépendamment d'un lit de pétrole immensément riche qui pourra donner 2000 gallons d'huile purifiée par semaine pendant soixante-douze ans. La position de toutes ces veines est si heureuse, que l'on pourra extraire le charbon de chacune d'elles en construisant des tunnels à travers la montagne, et le transporter à la gare du chemin de fer projeté par des plans inclinés agissant d'eux-mêmes. Ecrivant à propos des couches carbonifères supérieures du district occidental, le géologue du Gouvernement (Mr. Wilkinson, F.G.S.) dit: "Elles ont 480 pieds d'épaisseur et sont assises régulièrement sur le lit marin des couches inférieures, et recouvertes par les grès d'Hawkesbury, d'une épaisseur de plus de 500 pieds. On y a compté onze veines de charbon; la plus basse, qui a 10 pieds d'épaisseur est placée immédiatement au dessus des lits marins, et cette même veine est exploitée par les établissements de Bowenfels, Eskbank, Lighgow Valley, et de la vallée de la Clwydd. Ce filon carbonifère sort à la surface de la ligne du chemin de fer près de Bowenfels, il s'enfonce à un angle de 3 à 5 degrés dans le nord est, et est par le fait facile à exploiter; et comme il passe sous la vaste étendue des chaînes de montagnes, au nord et à l'est, il sera inépuisable pendant plusieurs générations."

On a envoyé à l'exposition de Paris dix ou douze sections provenant de la principale veine exploitée dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud: aussi bien qu'un bloc de schiste appelé ici "kerosine shale" provenant de la mine de Hartley qui dit-on produit journellement 100 gallons d'huile de pétrole à brûler, ou 18,000 pieds de gaz dont le pouvoir de lumière est égal à celui de quarante bougies. L'extraction totale en 1876 fut de 15,936 tonnes et leur valeur de 1,199,860 francs.

AUTRES MINERAUX ET PIERRES PRECIEUSES.

Des diamants et d'autres pierres précieuses trouvés dans la colonie ont été envoyés à Paris. Il faut cependant bien se rappeler que jusqu'ici l'on n'a fait aucune recherche systématique de pierres précieuses dans la colonie, et celles que l'on a envoyées ont été découvertes par hazard par les chercheurs d'or. La magnifique topaze que l'on voit dans la collection fut *trouvée* par l'exposant dans les rues de Gundagaï. L'honourable S. Samuel expose aussi des topazes.

Le plomb et l'argent ont aussi été découverts dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, mais jusqu'à présent l'exploration n'a rien fait connaître de profitable. On s'est un peu occupé dernièrement de l'antimoine, et de bons échantillons de ce minerai et du métal sont exposés dans la section de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud à Paris. Nous invitons l'attention spéciale sur la collection de minerais, rocs et fossiles envoyée à l'Exposition par le départment des Mines, Mr. S. L. Bensusan et l'Honorable S. Samuel.

Des terrains contenant d'autres minéraux que l'or ont été loués par le gouvernement de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud au prix annuel de 6 frcs. 25 c. par arpent pour un terme de 20 ans, renouvelable à la volonté du locataire; on peut également les acheter au prix de 50 francs l'arpent, à la condition que des améliorations, s'élevant à une valeur égale, y soient faites dans les trois ans qui suivent l'achat.

TERRAINS.

Lorsque nos lointains lecteurs auront apporté une certaine attention à la quantité et à la qualité de la terre dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, ils désireront sans doute savoir comment on peut en obtenir possession, et s'il est aisé ou difficile pour un homme de devenir propriétaire foncier. Ils seront donc heureux de savoir que la politique de la colonie, est basée sur ce principe, qu'il est désirable d'encourager les gens à s'établir sur la terre et de rendre les termes d'acquisition aussi libéraux que possible aux cultivateurs de bonne foi. Il n'y a que peu d'années, il était encore difficile dans bien des cas pour les petits capitalistes d'obtenir des terres. On les mettait aux enchères, et celui qui avait les ressources les plus considérables l'emportait. On fit donc un effort pour donner aux gens qui désiraient s'établir et cultiver la terre la facilité d'acheter des fermes sans concurrence, et en 1861 une loi fut passée par l'Assemblée permettant à toute personne d'envoyer à un officier, appelé "agent des terres," une demande écrite pour l'achat conditionnel d'une étendue de terrain non moindre de *quarante* arpents et n'en dépassant pas *trois cent vingt*, au prix de vingt cinq francs l'arpent, et en payant comptant de vingt cinq pour cent du prix d'achat. Dans le cas où aucune demande semblable n'eût été faite antérieurement pour ce lot, le pétitionnaire en deviendrait possesseur. S'il y avait plusieurs demandes pour la même terre, le propriétaire en serait déterminé par le tirage au sort. Les terres peuvent être choisies avant l'arpentage, que le gouvernement fait ensuite. Les gens qui s'établissent d'après le système de l'achat conditionnel, sont tenus de résider sur les lieux pendant trois ans, et d'y faire des améliorations d'une valeur égale à vingt cinq francs par arpent; et au bout des trois ans, d'après la loi de 1861, ils peuvent payer la soulte et obtenir un titre de propriété, ou laisser cette soulte courir pendant une période indéfinie en payant un intérêt de 5 pour cent par an. Quelques abus de cette loi se présentèrent, et l'on craignit des dangers à cause de ces conditions de crédit illimité. On s'abstenait de remplir la condition de résidence, en choisissait des terres au nom d'enfants encore dans les langes, et même de ceux d'habitants en perspective! On s'aperçut alors que si ce mode de crédit illimité était maintenu plus longtemps, les débiteurs de l'état deviendraient trop nombreux et pourraient former une source de périls politiques. La loi fut donc amendée en 1875. On augmenta ensuite l'étendue de terre qui pouvait être choisie conditionnellement, de sorte qu'une personne peut aujourd'hui choisir de *quarante* à *six cent quarante* arpents sans concurrence. La loi demande alors le dépôt au jour de l'achat, d'une somme de 5 shellings (6 fr. 25 c.) par arpent, et si au bout des trois années, la balance de 15 shellings (17 fr. 50 c.) par arpent n'est pas payée, l'acheteur sous condition, ou son représentant, devra, au lieu de payer l'intérêt de la balance, d'après les termes de la Loi de 1861, "payer dans une période de 3 mois après l'expiration du dit terme de trois ans, au Trésorier colonial où l'agent des terres du district, la somme d'un shelling (1 fr. 25 c.) par arpent contenu dans cet achat conditionnel; et après cela, du 1er Janvier au 1er Avril de chaque année payer au dit Trésorier Colonial où à l'agent ci-dessus désigné, la même somme d'un shelling par arpent jusqu'à ce que la balance et l'intérêt au taux de 5 pour cent par an soit payés, auquel cas le titre de propriété sera donné au véritable propriétaire."

Bien qu'il ne soit plus légal que des enfants puissent choisir des terres, la loi permet à toute personne âgée de seize ans et au dessus de prendre de la terre dans les conditions précitées et il existe alors une clause qui rend les propriétaires qui n'ont pas encore atteint l'âge de vingt et un ans, responsables sous contrat. On verra par là que l'on peut aisément acquérir des propriétés d'une étendue de 40 arpents à un mille carré dans des termes libéraux et sans concurrence, au prix de vingt cinq francs par arpent, sous conditions de résidence et d'améliorations. On ne demande seulement que cinq shellings (6f 25c) par arpent, comptant au jour d'achat: la balance reste trois ans sans payer d'intérêts, et peut alors être payée en entier, ou, ainsi que l'on a dit plus haut, en un payment annuel de 1 fr. 25 par arpent. Les terres du gouvernement peuvent aussi être achetées aux enchères. Le prix reservé varie pour les lots des villes et des campagnes, mais dans tous les cas il est très-modéré. En attendant les progrès de la colonisation, une grande partie des terrains de la colonie sont loués à des éleveurs de moutons et de bestiaux. Ces éleveurs louent de la couronne d'immenses étendues, et paient un faible loyer et un impôt léger dans le but de "squatting,"* ainsi que l'on nomme ce genre d'opération. Les pâturages sont appelés des "runs" (to run, courir.) Les locataires sont exposés à voir d'un moment à l'autre leurs terres occupées par des "acheteurs sous conditions (free selectors) qui remplaceront graduellement les squatters.

Les tenants pastoraux de la couronne sont en même temps devenus grands acheteurs de terres. Ils ont acquis celles de beaucoup "d'acheteurs conditionnels" et acheté largement à l'encan, et en vertu de certains autres droits donnés par la loi. Les lois des terres sont aussi très libérales en ce qui regarde l'acquisition de terrains, soit par location, soit par achat, dans le but d'y miner. Nous n'avons pas ici pour objet de discuter la loi sur les terres, mais seulement de montrer que la possession de la terre, si difficile à obtenir pour une grande partie du peuple dans d'autres pays, est ici à la portée de gens à petits moyens. Dans la colonie, c'est une chose commune de voir le peuple posséder la terre. Si l'on jette un regard sur les listes électorales, on observe fréquemment le mot "freeholder" (propriétaire libre), et dans la campagne le nombre des propriétaires est considérable en proportion de la population, et en comparaison avec les autres pays. On ne doit pas s'imaginer cependant que la propriété publique a déjà disparu et qu'il n'en reste plus pour les nouveaux venus. La superficie de la colonie est d'environ 207 millions d'arpents; desquels 180 millions ne sont pas aliénés. La vente des terres marche cependant d'une façon assez rapide. Durant le cours de l'année dernière la quantité de terre vendue à l'encan ou achetée après avoir été offerte aux enchères sans avoir été vendue, montait à 2,110,000 arpents, et un million et demi d'arpents furent achetés sous conditions dans la même année terminée au 31 Décembre, 1877. Les ventes de terres depuis 1872, jusqu'à la fin de 1877, comprenaient 6,377,120 arpents vendus à l'encan, et 8,977,858 arpents vendus conditionellement. Si l'on considère ces chiffres et qu'on les compare avec les statistiques vitales de la colonie, elles auront encore une plus grande signification, car le chiffre de la population à la fin de l'année dernière était de 662,000 habitants. L'énorme superficie de 180 millions d'arpents qui ne sont point encore aliénés représente une source de revenus pour bien des années à venir. Les gens du pays ne sont pas satisfaits de leurs lois sur les terres, et il est probable qu'on les amendera d'ici peu. Il n'est pas probable cependant que le présent "Premier" et Ministre des Terres (l'Hon. J. S. Farnell) tente de diminuer les avantages que les agriculteurs de bonne foie possèdent, pas plus qu'il n'est probable qu'aucun parlement futur en fasse autant. On peut regarder comme certain que les changements tendront dans la direction d'une libéralité encore plus grande. On dit qu'il est question d'augmenter encore le maximum de superficie que l'on peut acheter conditionnellement, de tenter d'obtenir des "squatters" des revenus plus considérables, de régler plus sagement les ventes aux enchères, et d'introduire un meilleur système pour s'assurer que les conditions imposées aux "acheteurs conditionnels" sont honnêtement remplies. Il n'est pas du tout improbable que le présent "Premier" et Ministre des Terres n'établisse des Cours de Justice pour le règlement de toutes les disputes qui peuvent se présenter dans la manière dont les lois des terres sont appliquées, et qu'il améliore de beaucoup les facilités offertes au public de la colonie, pour obtenir des informations sur les terrains à vendre dans toute l'étendue de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. Nous ne pensons pas que le système actuellement en force soit le meilleur que l'on puisse deviser dans le but de la colonisation et de l'accroissement du revenu; mais il met les acquisitions de terrains à des termes modérés qui permettent de devenir propriétaires à bien des gens d'Angleterre et du continent d'Europe, qui n'eussent jamais pu être en position de pouvoir posséder.

COMMUNICATIONS INTÉRIEURES.

Avec des lignes de chemin de fer s'allongeant de plus en plus, un réseau de routes, un système de coches bien organisé, et une grande et puissante flotte de bateaux à vapeur, les moyens de communication d'un lieu à l'autre offrent au voyageur toutes sortes de facilités. La politique du Gouvernement entre les mains duquel le système des chemins de fer se trouve, a toujours été d'étendre trois grandes lignes principales, au nord, à l'ouest, et au sud, afin d'aller atteindre les confins de la colonie septentrionale de Queensland, de pénétrer au milieu des riches pâturages des districts situés à l'extrême occident de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud près des frontières de l'est de l'Australie Méridionale (South Australia), et de rejoindre au sud les lignes établies par la colonie de Victoria. Non seulement ce plan permettra par la suite de réunir les trois colonies par des lignes ferrées, mais il rendra agréable et facile le voyage d'une métropole à l'autre, ce qui donnera alors à chaque colonie les mêmes avantages que l'Australie entière pourrait posséder; car malgré les petites difficultés actuellement existantes entre deux des colonies (Victoria et la Nouvelle Galles du Sud) à propos de tarifs, il existe un sentiment national très-prononcé qui amènera par la suite les populations à laisser disparaître leurs appellations diverses pour devenir les Australiens d'une Australie fédérée. Il y a dans la colonie à la date présente environ 600 milles de chemins de fer en exploitation journalière. Le parlement a voté des fonds pour leur extension et différentes routes ont été tracées sur une longueur totale de 1469 milles; mais la longueur approximative des lignes qui ont été votées n'est que d'environ 858 milles. Le grand chemin de fer de l'ouest, qui ainsi que la grande ligne du sud part de Sydney, montre l'un des triomphes les plus signalés dûs à l'habileté d'ingénieurs qui existe dans le monde. Cela consiste dans la traversée de la chaîne de montagnes qui formait à une époque une barrière insurmontable au progrès de la colonisation vers l'ouest, mais aujourd'hui, non-seulement le train traverse cet obstacle jadis formidable, mais il court à plus de 150 milles au delà, mettant ainsi à portée de la métropole les districts ruraux et pastoraux de l'ouest, les plus riches peut-être de la colonie. S'étendant jusqu'à Orange, ville florissante à 190 milles de Sydney, le chemin de fer est rapidement poussé vers une autre industrieuse petite ville, appelée Dubbo le centre d'un riche district pastoral, situé à 270 milles de la métropole. De Dubbo la ligne s'étendra vers Bourke sur la rivière Darling, et d'ici à quelques années atteindra les confins occidentaux de la colonie. Dans le sud, le sifflet de nos locomotives [*the scream of our iron horse*] peut être presque entendu des Victoriens. La ligne s'avance déjà si loin de Sydney que l'on pense que d'ici à trois ans elle rejoindra les chemins de fer de Victoria. Dans le nord la locomotive court de Newcastle, port de mer important à 60 milles de Sydney, jusqu'à Quirindi, 114 milles sur le chemin de Queensland, traversant des districts riches et florissants, et l'on espère que bien peu d'années s'écouleront avant que la communication par "rail" ait atteint les bornes de Queensland. L'importance de l'extension des chemins de fer comme moyens de communication est comprise de tout le monde dans la colonie, et l'on n'épargne aucun effort pour développer ce grand travail public aussi complètement que possible. D'après les dernières statistiques publiées, celles de l'année 1876, le chiffre total des milles de chemin de fer en exploitation était de 509, mais ce chiffre a considérablement augmenté pendant les douze mois qui viennent de s'écouler.

En exagérant un peu les statistiques de 1876, le lecteur aura une idée exacte des progrès que la colonie a fait dans la voie des communications intérieures. Les rapports nous montrent que durant l'année 1876, il y eut 2,478,946 voyageurs sur les chemins de fer, en y comprenant ceux qui avaient des billets de saison, ce qui donne une augmentation de 570,541 sur l'année précédente. Cela seul indique jusqu'à quel point le public profite des facilités de communication qu'offrent les voies ferrées; et le fait que les bénéfices en 1876 se montaient à 17,330,625f. contre 15,366,175f. dans l'année précédente, c'est à dire avec une augmentation de 1,964,450f., montre aussi que les gains des chemins de fer sont considérables. La somme totale dépensée pour les chemins de fer dans la colonie pendant l'année 1876 fut de 19,450,800f. et quoique ce fait donne une certaine idée de l'esprit d'entreprise colonial dans cette voie, l'activité qui se montre dans le progrès de nos chemin de fer rendra la dépense annuelle plus considérable et les progrès des "railways" plus grand. La somme générale que la colonie a dépensée sur ses chemins de fer se montait à la fin de 1876 à 218,750,000f. Le voyageur qui débarque à Sydney peut *se rendre* aux confins de la colonie dans presque toutes les directions avec facilité, confort et à bon marché. Une course en "cab" de 10 minutes le mènera des quais à la gare des chemins de fer de l'ouest et du sud, et un train bien installé le transportera d'une seule traite jusqu'à une courte distance de Victoria—si courte, que le voyage en diligence, après qu'on a quitté le train n'a plus aujourd'hui rien de désagréable—et d'un autre côté lui fera traverser plus de 200 milles dans l'intérieur de l'ouest, le débarquant dans toutes directions au milieu de riches districts couverts de villes prospères et quelquefois bien bâties, où il trouve à sa disposition toutes les nécessités et même le luxe de la vie. Si ses inclinations le portent vers le nord et qu'il désire s'y rendre par le chemin de fer, il peut s'embarquer à bord d'un rapide et confortable vapeur côtier qui le déposera au bout de six ou sept heures à Newcastle, la tête de ligne du grand chemin de fer du nord et il peut de là passer de villes en villages et de villages en villes jusqu'à une distance de 150 milles.

Mais l'on peut laisser le train de côté pour certains voyages au nord et au sud. Une plus belle flotte de vapeurs côtiers que celle qui appartient à la Nouvelle Galles du Sud ne se rencontre peut-être nulle part, et des "steamers" font journellement route entre Sydney et les ports de la côte.

Le voyage est très-agréable, sauf dans les mauvais temps, et les prix sont très-modérés. Les vapeurs engagés sur la côte de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud sont surpassés par ceux qui courent entre les ports intercoloniaux. Presque chaque jour, de grands bateaux à vapeur partent régulièrement de Sydney pour Brisbane et Melbourne, correspondant à ce dernier port avec ceux qui se rendent à Hobart Town, Adelaide, et quelques uns des ports de l'Australie Occidentale. Des communications à vapeur directes et régulières sont entretenues avec la Nouvelle Zélande, Fidji, et la Nouvelle Calédonie, le voyage d'aller ou de retour de Nouméa ne durant pas plus de quatre à sept jours; et comme le commerce entre Sydney et cette colonie française augmente de jour en jour, la quantité de navires qui s'y rendent augmentera à mesure et l'échange de visites entre les habitants des deux colonies deviendra plus fréquente qu'elle ne l'est aujourd'hui. Notre système de diligences est employé là où le chemin de fer n'a pas encore fait son apparition; il est bien organisé et de beaucoup semblable au vieux système des "coches" anglais. La dernière gare dans l'intérieur est toujours le point de départ et d'arrivée des diligences, et le trafic part de ce centre dans toutes les directions, transportant les passagers avec une certaine célérité, et généralement une grande sécurité. Les routes sont construites à l'aide des fonds publics, et elles ne sont désagréables pour les voyageurs que pendant les temps pluvieux.

Trois grandes routes principales traversent le pays—au nord, à l'ouest, et au sud; et des branches en partent dans la direction des diverses localités où il existe un centre de population.

Le parlement vote chaque année une certaine somme pour l'entretien des routes, et elles sont maintenues en assez bon état. Quelques unes sont aussi bien construites et aussi unies que les rues macadamisées d'une ville. D'après les statistiques du Directeur Général de l'Enregistrement, le coût de construction et d'entretien des routes et des ponts dans la colonie pendant l'année 1873 fût de 8,575,000f., auxquels il faut ajouter les dépenses pour les chemins vicinaux et secondaires (dépenses locales) qui se montèrent à 982,500f., ce qui fait une dépense totale de 9,557,500f. On n'a pas oublié non plus l'importance du télégraphe et de la poste, et les affaires de ce département sont conduites d'une façon très-satisfaisante. Il y avait 171 stations télégraphiques en opération à la fin de l'année 1876, et elles donnaient un revenu de 1,475,000f. Le nombre des dépêches expédiées dans toutes les parties de la colonie s'élevait à 130,144, et celui des dépêches transmises de la colonie à l'extérieur de 858,301. Ces dernières fournirent une somme de 1,957,500f. Le nombre des stations télégraphiques de la colonie a été porté de 137 à 171 dans l'année 1873 à 1875 et le nombre de milles de lignes a été également porté de 6012 à 8472. Le coût total de construction des lignes télégraphiques se montait à la fin de l'année 1876 à la somme de 6,800,000f. Ces chiffres donneront une idée de l'usage étendu que l'on fait du télégraphe dans ce pays-ci, et bien que les lignes s'allongent constamment, le coût des dépêches est loin d'être élevé. On envoie un message de 10 mots dans toutes les limites de la colonie pour un shelling, et pour deux shellings dans l'une ou l'autre des colonies australiennes. Mais nous ne sommes pas seulement en communication télégraphique avec chaque district et presque chaque ville dans les limites de la colonie et des colonies voisines; nous recevons aussi journellement des dépêches qui traversent tout le continent Australien, la mer de Chine, une portion considérable de l'Asie, et une grande partie de l'Europe, nous apportant à notre déjeuner les nouvelles de la veille, de Londres et d'Europe. Les besoins télégraphiques de la colonie sous ce dernier rapport ont tellement augmentés, que l'on sent déjà la nécessité absolue de poser un second cable pour nous mettre en communication avec l'Europe, et cela sera probablement un fait accompli d'ici à quelques mois. Cela n'est pas le seul grand ouvrage complété par le département du télégraphe dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud. Nous avons déjà posé un câble à travers cette partie l'Océan Pacifique qui sépare nos côtes de celles de la Nouvelle Zélande; et l'on propose aujourd'hui, (et cela sera probablement exécuté avant peu) de poser un autre câble entre la Nouvelle Zélande et San Francisco, mettant ainsi une ceinture autour du globe, et nous plaçant en communication presque instantanée avec toutes les parties du monde civilisé. En fin de compte, notre système télégraphique est dans un haut état d'efficacité et de progrès, et dirigé par un état major d'électriciens habiles. La poste et les facteurs se rencontrent dans toute l'étendue de la colonie. Notre système de postes intérieures nous procure le transport sûr et la distribution rapide de nos lettres, et notre service postal par mer est conduit sur une large et coûteuse échelle. Dans la colonie nos lettres, journaux et paquets divers sont transportés par le train, la diligence, et les chevaux de poste, et au delà de la colonie par des bateaux à vapeur. A la fin de 1876 nous avions 782 bureaux de poste, qui employaient 1090 personnes, et les affaires de l'année comprenaient la transmission de 14,466,000 lettres, 6,917,200 journaux, en 413,000 paquets. Nous payons aussi, de concert avec la Nouvelle Zélande, un subside à la compagnie des paquebots du Pacifique, pour le maintien d'un service postal entre Sydney et San Francisco via Auckland (Nouvelle Zélande), et en addition à cela nous avons des facilités offertes par les colonies de Victoria et de Queensland pour la transmission de nos correspondances en Angleterre par les paquebots qui s'y rendent par les voies du Canal de Suez et du détroit de Torrès. Ces avantages seront même bientot probablement surpassés sous le rapport de la rapidité, par une concurrence de vitesse qui s'élève en ce moment-ci entre les paquebots réguliers et plusieurs grands "steamers," que l'entreprise et la prévoyance de quelques armateurs anglais ont placé à la disposition du commerce australien.

SECTES RELIGIEUSES DE LA NOUVELLE GALLES DU SUD.

Dans la colonie de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud toutes les religions sont libres. Il n'y a pas d'église nationale, et par conséquent pas de système de dissidence ecclésiastique. L'Etat n'entreprend ni d'enseigner la religion ni de punir les hommes pour cause d'irréligion. Chacun peut garder l'opinion religieuse qui lui convient et remplir ses devoirs ainsi qu'il lui est agréable. Les sectes s'acclimatent facilement dans ce pays et les religions les plus opposées fleurissent côte à côte. L'orthodoxe et l'hétérodoxe habitent sous le même toit et puisque la société n'en souffre pas, la religion ne semble pas en être affectée. Le registre ecclésiastique de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud compte plus de vingt sectes religieuses.

Quelques unes sont très-petites et n'étaient probablement pas nécessaires, mais en général elles s'occupent de leurs affaires et laissent les autres tranquilles. Les gens religieux dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, comme partout ailleurs, ont leurs controverses et leurs querelles, mais en général ils sont eux mêmes d'une nature plus harmonieuse que leur foi, et s'ils ne s'adorent pas précisément entre eux, ils s'arrangent toujours de façon à renfermer leur haine dans des limites assez étroites. L'exemple que les colonies australiennes donnent au monde, est celui de l'existence d'Eglises libres dans des Etats libres.

On ne doit cependant pas en déduire que l'Etat ait abandonné les Eglises. Si le Gouvernement de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud n'a pas cherché à contrôler les différentes sectes, il a du moins pris le soin de les aider. Bien que la religion soit libre du contrôle séculier, elle en est cependant dépendante sur le revenu général. En 1876 la somme de 559,000 francs fut payée comme aide au culte, Elle était ainsi distribuée:—

Eglise d'Angleterre	315,500
Catholiques romains	165,000
Presbytériens	55,000
Méthodistes	23,500
	559,000

En plus de ces dons en argent, l'Etat accorde aussi des terres dans un but d'établissements religieux; mais l'argent et la terre ne sont en général donnés qu'aux sectes principales seulement. Cela n'est pas autant parceque l'Etat ne veut pas traiter avec toutes les sectes, que parceque ces sectes mêmes désirent par principe n'avoir rien à faire avec l'argent de l'Etat. Elles sont d'opinion que la religion est avilie par la subvention du gouvernement, et par conséquent protestent non seulement contre cette subvention pour eux-mêmes, mais aussi pour les autres. Que les gens qui partagent ces opinions ayent raison, ou non, ils ont triomphé dans la Nouvelles Galles du Sud. Dans un temps peu éloigné, toute subvention de l'Etat aux sectes religieuses aura cessé.

En 1862 un Acte fut passé qui prohibait toutes futures donations d'argent et de terres en aide au culte public. Les termes de cet acte sont les suivants:—"Aucune subvention de quelque nature que ce soit ne sera faite par le trésor public après l'enregistrement du présent Acte: aucun ministre de religion qui ne reçoive déjà quelque subvention. Tout ministre de religion, qui à l'époque de l'enregistrement du présent Acte recevra un traitement annuel provenant du trésor public continuera à en jouir aussi longtemps qu'il officiera légalement dans la colonie." On verra par là que seuls les ecclésiastiques qui jouissaient de traitement de l'Etat avant 1862 en jouissent encore aujourd'hui, et quand ces messieurs auront disparu de la liste, les subventions de l'Etat aux sectes auront cessées. Les sommes payées en aide au culte public sont déjà beaucoup moins considérables et diminuent de jour en jour. En 1863, la première année après l'enregistrement de l'Acte ci-dessus mentionné, la somme payée aux différentes sectes s'élevait à 774,900 francs, c'est à dire, environ 220,000 francs de plus que celle payée l'année dernière.

Il ne semble pas que le retrait par l'Etat des subventions aux sectes produise aucune conséquence sérieuse. Au contraire, à mesure que les contributions de l'Etat dans le but d'organisations ecclésiastiques diminuent, les contributions volontaires du public deviennent plus généreuses. L'abolition de la subvention de l'Etat amena pendant quelque temps, des murmures qui furent bien vite étouffés. Dans les jeunes colonies de l'Australie, le peuple tient à ses anciennes traditions autant que dans les vieux pays. De plus, le gens sont en mesure de supporter leur religion, et les statistiques des dernières années montrent avec quel zèle et quelle libéralité ils s'en acquittent. Le dernier recensement de la colonie fut pris en 1871. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre des adhérents aux principales sectes à cette époque, aussi bien que l'augmentation numérique et centésimale durant les dix années précédentes.

	Nombre 1861.	Nombre 1871.	Augmentation Numérique.	Augmentation pour cent.
Population de la colonie	350,860	503,981	153,121	43
Eglise d'Angleterre	159,958	229,243	69,285	43
Catholiques Romains	99,198	145,932	46,733	47
Presbytériens	34,692	49,122	14,439	41
Méthodistes	23,683	39,566	15,884	67
Congrégationalistes	5,411	9,253	3,842	71
Baptistes	—	4,151	4,151	—
Unitariens	—	849	849	—
Juifs	1,759	2,395	636	35
Payens	12,969	7,455	—	—
Non spécifiés	3,303	5,916	2,453	75

D'après ce tableau il est aisé de voir que toutes les sectes excepté une ont suivi les rapides progrès de la population et que l'augmentation de quelques unes d'entre elles a été plus rapide que celle de la population elle même. La population totale de l'Australie et de la Nouvelle Zélande dans l'année ci dessus mentionnée était d'environ 1,920,275. Sur ce nombres 737,127 appartenaient à l'Eglise d'Angleterre, 436,463 étaient des catholiques romains, 263,537 presbytériens, 213,436 méthodistes, 45,032 indépendants, 38,941 baptistes, 49,552 protestants appartenant à différentes sectes. La population protestante était estimée en tout à environ 1,358,525, et le nombre des catholiques romains à 436,436.

Mais tandis que l'on peut d'après ces chiffres se rendre compte de la position qu'occupe chacune des sectes religieuses dans la colonie, l'on y trouve peu de renseignements sur les résultats de l'organisation ecclésiastique. Le tableau suivant donne une idée des opérations des diverses communautés religieuses. L'on devra se souvenir que sous le terme de presbytériens l'on a compris l'Eglise presbytérienne de la Nouvelle Galles du sud, et le Synode de l'Australie Orientale, sous celui de méthodistes, les méthodistes wesleyens, les méthodistes primitifs et un petit nombre de méthodistes unis; sous celui de baptistes, l'Eglise baptiste et les églises baptistes particulières; et sous celui de luthériens, les luthériens évangéliques et les allemands évangéliques. Sous le terme divers, on entend les chrétiens libres, et les personnes n'appartenant à aucune secte—et hoc genus omne.

Sectes	Dons de l'Etat.	Ministres.	Lieux consacrés au culte.	Adhérents.	Assistance moyenne.
Eglise d'Angleterre	£12,785 7 11	196	376	63,015	62,714
Catholiques	6,410 14 10	163	760	35,518	57,283
Presbytériens	2,211 10 8	83	132	23,481	18,617
Méthodistes	1,273 11 11	105	304	45,018	41,435
Indépendants	...	33	50	[illegible]	7,158
Baptistes	...	17	15	3,520	2,343
Luthériens	...	4	8	1,400	650
Juifs	...	5	1	610	500
Divers	...	6	4	520	150
Totaux	£22,681 4 6 (559,000 fr.)	612	1150	183,515	190,520

La population de la colonie de la Nouvelle Galles était, pour l'année à laquelle se rapporte ce tableau, d'environ 630,000 âmes. De sorte qu'il n'y avait d'aménagement dans les lieux consacrés au culte que pour un peu moins du tiers de la population; il y avait à peu près un ecclésiastique pour mille, et environ 30 personnes sur cent dans la colonie assistant régulièrement aux services religieux. On dit que cela dépasse un peu la moyenne des personnes assistant aux services religieux dans toute l'étendue des possessions de Sa Majesté. S'il y a des parties du monde où les sectes religieuses ont sur le peuple un empire plus grand que celui qu'elles ont ici, il en est d'autres où elles en ont un bien moindre. Il est d'usage dans certains pays de dépeindre l'Australie comme une terre grandement dépourvue de règlements religieux; de telles peintures sont trop souvent imaginées pour servir les pires intentions de quelques sectaires, et rien ne saurait être plus loin de la vérité que ces assertions.

Il y a sans aucun doute, des districts tout à fait dans l'intérieur où les églises sont en petit nombre, et où les visites des ecclésiastiques sont rares; mais l'existence de semblables districts n'a rien d'étrange dans des pays immenses et peu peuplés. Les districts bien colonisés de la Nouvelle Galles sont complètement pourvus de tout ce qui sert au culte chrétien, et il y a dans ceux qui le sont moins peu de besoins religieux que les habitants ne puissent satisfaire eux mêmes. La Nouvelle Galles est bien connue comme la plus riche de toutes les colonies, et quand il s'agit de religion et de charité, elle peut supporter la comparaison avec tout autre pays. L'étranger qui arrive ici n'a pas la moindre difficulté à trouver les avantages religieux auxquels il était accoutumé ailleurs et il s'aperçoit souvent qu'ils ont une plus grande valeur dans le nouveau que dans le vieux pays.

Un des plus importants services rendus à la colonie par les sectes religieuses est l'instruction qu'elles donnent aux enfants. Ces services sont principalement dus aux classes du Dimanche (Sunday School*). Le système des classes quotidiennes est en usage chez deux ou trois des sectes de la colonie, mais les classes du dimanche sont employées par toutes. Le tableau suivant, compilé d'après les dernières statistiques, donne le nombre des Sunday-schools, des personnes qui y enseignent, et l'attendance moyenne des écoliers appartenant à chacune des sectes principales dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud.

Sectes Religieuses.	Classes du Dimanche.	Professeurs.	Attendance moyenne d'écoliers.
Eglise d'Angleterre	330	2434	20,540
Catholiques Romains	278	1126	14,610
Presbytériens	121	786	5,450
Méthodistes	257	2083	13,353
Indépendants	44	506	3,662
Baptistes	18	113	801
Luthériens, etc.	2	4	80
Juifs	1	24	133
Divers	3	22	186

Ce tableau montre que le nombre des enfants qui assistent à ces classes du Dimanche dans la colonie est de 58,831, à peu près trente-six pour cent.; peut-être un peu plus du tiers des enfants ayant atteint d'écoler. L'on compte à peu près 160,000 enfants de cet âge, c'est à dire un quart environ de la population totale pour l'année à laquelle ces chiffres se rapportent.

En dehors de la sphère d'activité à laquelle nous venons de faire allusion, les sectes religieuses de la colonie ont aussi leurs missions, à la fois dans le pays et au dehors, leur littérature personelle, et leurs collèges pour les laïques et leurs clergés. La colonie est riche en entreprises évangéliques dans les villes et dans les campagnes; de même l'est-elle en associations théologiques et philanthropiques, qu'elles dépendent de quelque secte où ne dépendent d'aucune. Presque toutes les Eglises principales ont leurs bibliothèques privées et leurs journaux hebdomadaires, leurs institutions de charité pour les pauvres, et leurs associations pour l'amélioration des jeunes gens. Les sectes religieuses de la colonie montrent par ces faits et par beaucoup d'autres moyens, la force de leur foi et l'habileté de leur tactique. Sans aucun doute il y a beaucoup d'imperfections dans les corps ecclésiastiques de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, mais lorsqu'on se souvient que la colonie entre à peine dans la dernière décade de son premier siècle, on admettra que ces indications de la prospérité ecclésiastique sont très satisfaisantes. Une telle prospérité ne constitue pas le tout, mais entre pour une large part dans le travail qui rend les colonies et le empires grands, glorieux, et libres.

INSTRUCTION.

Les moyens d'éducation ont été très-largement développés dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, grâces à la politique prévoyante de tous les gouvernements qui ont été au pouvoir depuis trente ans. Le trésor public a d'année en année donné des sommes considérables pour l'instruction primaire; on a aussi pourvu à la culture des plus hautes branches de la science par l'établissement et la dotation de l'université de Sydney, des collèges affiliés, et de l'Ecole de grammaire. Avant 1866, il y avait deux conseils d'éducation; le national et dénominational:† mais dans le cours de l'année citée, le parlement passa un Acte substituant aux deux conseils un conseil d'éducation, ayant un plein pouvoir et recevant chaque année une somme, prise sur le revenu consolidé de la colonie qu'un vote spécial du parlement lui accorde. Le pouvoir de surveillance de ce conseil ne s'exerce que sur les écoles primaires. L'université, les collèges affiliés et l'école de grammaire sont soumis à un contrôle différent, comme on le verra par la suite.

L'université de Sydney fut incorporé par un Acte de la Législature qui reçut l'assentiment royal le 9 Décembre, 1851. Les vues mises en avant dans le préambule sont "l'avancement de la religion et de la moralité, et la promotion des connaissances utiles." Elle est autorisée à conférer, après examen, des degrés en arts, droit et médecine; et elle est dotée par l'Etat d'un revenu annuel de £5000 (125,000 francs). Par une Charte royale, octroyée le 7 Février, 1858, les mêmes rang, titre et précédence dont jouissent les membres gradués des universités du Royaume Uni ont été accordés à ceux de l'université de Sydney. Dans la charte modifiée conférée à l'université de Londres, il est déclaré que celle de Sydney est une des institutions reliées à cette université, pouvant délivrer des certificats de bonnes études, qui peuvent servir à prendre des degrés. L'administration de l'université est confiée à un "Sénat" composé de seize membres élus dont trois au moins et six au plus sont membres d'office, comme professeurs de l'université, dans telles branches de connaissance qu'il plait au Sénat de choisir. D'après ce pouvoir les anciens professeurs de classiques, de mathématiques et de chimie, ont été constitués d'office membres du sénat. Un chancelier et un vice-chancelier sont élus par le sénat et tirés de son sein. En 1876, le nombre des "graduates" s'élevait à 100, nombre qui d'après l'Acte électoral de 1858, autorise l'université à envoyer un représentant à la chambre basse du parlement. Les membres non "gradués" des autres universités sont admis *ad eundem statum* sous de certaines conditions: les "graduates" des autres universitées peuvent être admis aux degrés mais seulement après examen. Des examens publics, "seniors et juniors" semblables aux examens de moyenne classe d'Oxford et de Cambridge, ont lieu annuellement à Sydney et en tout l'on de la colonie où l'on peut trouver une personne, autorisée par le sénat, et en état de diriger l'examen. Ces examens sont à la portée de tous candidats des deux sexes qui veulent se présenter. De nombreux "scholarships"‡ et autres récompenses du mérite ont été créés sur les fonds de l'Université ou fondées par les bienfaits de particuliers.

Le caractère distinctif de l'université de Sydney est l'absence de toute épreuve religieuse, son but étant de fournir les moyens d'une éducation libérale à "tous les ordres et toutes les sectes san distinction aucune." Quoique les principes sur lesquels repose la fondation de l'université de Sydney n'admettent pas la création d'une faculté de théologie, l'importance de la religion comme élément d'éducation a été pleinement reconnue. En 1854 la Législature passa un acte à l'effet de pourvoir à l'établissement et la dotation de colléges sous la juridiction de l'université, dans lesquels on doit pourvoir les étudiants d'une instruction religieuse scientifique, et d'une aide efficace pour les préparer à suivre les cours et les examens de l'université. Les provisions de l'acte sont les suivantes: "dès qu'il y aura un fonds de £10,000 (250,000fcs.) souscrit et au moins 4000 livres (100,000fcs.) de versées avec sécurité pour le paiement du surplus dans l'espace de trois ans, le tout devant servir exclusivement a la construction des bâtiments, il sera payé sur le revenu général de la colonie, en aide au fonds de construction de chaque collége incorporé, une somme n'excédant pas en tout £20,000 (500,000 francs) de plus qu'il n'aura été déja dépensé sur le fond souscrit pour les opérations de bâtisse; et, de plus, il sera payé sur le revenu de la colonie à perpétuité une somme de £500 (12,500 fcs.) comme salaire ou partie du salaire du Principal d'un semblable collége. Dans le but d'aider encore à mener à bien l'objet de cet acte, le gouvernement accorda au Sénat de l'université 130 acres de terrain derrière et sur le côté sud de cette institution pour l'érection de ces colléges. Trois colléges ont été érigés d'après les termes de l'acte; savoir: St. Paul (Eglise d'Angleterre), St. Jean (Catholique), St. André (Presbytérien).

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* On peut calculer le cwt. comme ayant une valeur d'environ 100 livres.

* Mines d'or situées dans les terrains d'alluvion.

† Gens dont la profession est de sonder le terrain pour y rechercher la présence de l'or.

* Littéralement "s'installer sur la propriété d'autrui" (la propriété publique dans le cas présent) d'où leur vient le nom de "squatters" par lequel on les désigne.

* Ces classes ont été spécialement instituées pour l'instruction religieuse des enfants, elles ont lieu tous les dimanches, sont sous la direction du ministre de la secte, assisté d'un certain nombre de personnes qui remplissent volontairement l'office d'enseigner ces enfants.

† Ce mot dénomination est synonime de secte religieuse. Le conseil dénominational s'occupait donc de l'instruction donnée soit par les ecclésiastiques eux-mêmes, soit sous leur influence et leur autorité.

‡ On appelle ainsi certaines sommes d'argent destinées à récompenser l'étudiant qui se distingue particulièrement à certains examens.

L'Ecole de Grammaire de Sydney fut instituée par acte du parlement, en vertu duquel elle reçoit £1500 par an du Trésor (37,500 francs). Elle possède quatre maîtres salariés sur la fondation. Les garçons de l'école supérieure paient £16 (400 fcs.) par an; ceux de la basse classe £12 (300 fcs). Toutes les branches de connaissance y sont enseignées. Le nombre des élèves est limité à 400.

L'instruction primaire est comme nous l'avons dit, une administration de l'Etat, et le parlement vote chaque année de fortes sommes d'argent pour étendre le bienfait d'une éducation élémentaire bonne et saine, à tous les enfants de notre population excessivement éparse. Notre législature ne consent à aucune dépense avec plus d'empressement qu'à celles qui sont consacrées à l'éducation du peuple, et ne les vote avec plus de libéralité. L'année courante peut être citée comme une preuve de cette assertion. Une somme de £320,000 (8,000,000 de fcs.) a été placée au crédit du conseil d'éducation. Cela représente 9s. 6d. (11 f. 40c.) par tête de la population totale de la colonie et £2 10s. (62 f. 90 c.) par chaque famille, sans compter les sommes payées par les élèves qui se sont élevées l'année dernière à £61,500 (1,537,500 francs) en chiffres ronds. L'Acte des Ecoles publiques fut passé en 1866, le Statut est administré par un conseil de cinq membres, nommés par le gouverneur sur l'avis du conseil exécutif, qui conservent l'emploi cinq ans. Le corps, appelé conseil d'éducation, est chargé de la dépense de tout argent voté par le parlement pour l'instruction primaire, et exerce son contrôle sur toutes les écoles publiques ou dénominationales reconnues. Il y a quatre espèces d'écoles établies: "publiques," "dénominationales," "provisoires," et "de demi-semaine;" dans un certain sens elles sont toutes, naturellement, des "écoles publiques" le mot "publique" appliqué à la première espèce n'étant qu'un terme distinctif en opposition au mot "dénominationale." Le conseil peut établir une école publique dans toute localité où il lui est prouvé que vingt-cinq enfants au moins suivront les classes, quand l'école sera établie. Les écoles "dénominationales" suivent les même cours d'instruction profane, et sont soumises aux mêmes réglements et inspections que les écoles publiques mais on nomme généralement des maîtres appartenant à la secte (dénomination) à laquelle l'école appartient. Dans toutes les écoles de ce genre, l'instruction religieuse des enfants est entièrement abandonnée au contrôle des chefs de la secte à laquelle appartient l'école. Les maisons d'école sont fournies par les églises respectives, mais l'ameublement de l'école est fourni par le conseil. En ce qui concerne les bâtiments d'écoles publiques, le conseil subvient aux dépenses de leur érection et de leur entretien. A peu près jusqu'à l'année dernière, les habitants du district où l'école était érigée avaient à contribuer dans une certaine proportion aux frais de construction, mais cette règle a été abolie par la Législature. Dans toute école publique, quatre heures par jour d'école sont consacrées à l'instruction profane exclusivement, et une portion de chaque jour, non moins d'une heure, est généralement laissée libre, pour que les enfants des sectes quelconques puissent être instruits par le ministre ou tout autre catéchiste appartenant à sa secte. Mais dans le cas où il ne se présente ni ministre ni autre instituteur religieux, le temps est consacré à l'instruction profane ordinaire. Il est bien rare que l'on profite beaucoup de cette clause de l'acte, car les ministres voient généralement que leur temps est beaucoup trop pris par l'administration de leurs églises pour tirer avantage de ce qui est considéré comme une clause libérale de la loi sur les écoles publiques. Voilà tout ce qui concerne ces deux sortes d'écoles. Nous arrivons maintenant à la troisième espèce: dans les écoles provisoires, dans les districts peu peuplés hors d'état d'atteindre le nombre de 25 élèves, comme dans le cas des écoles publiques, le conseil à le droit de venir en aide aux écoles privées, à condition que les instituteurs soient approuvés par lui et les écoles sujettes à l'inspection et aux examens. Ce sont simplement des écoles particulières subventionnées dans les districts reculés et peu peuplés, en attendant l'établissement d'écoles publiques régulièrement organisées quand, la population sera devenue plus nombreuse. Les instituteurs ne sont pas formés par le conseil, et le terrain et les bâtiments ne sont pas la propriété du conseil. Tout ce que l'acte et les réglements exigent, c'est que les bâtiments soient suffisamment commodes, les matières d'enseignement en harmonie avec le programme des écoles publiques, et les résultats des examens satisfaisants pour les inspecteurs du conseil. La dernière espèce d'école dépendant du conseil est celle des écoles de "demi-semaine." Les instituteurs de ces écoles sont ambulants. Dans les districts où la population est excessivement éparse, on ne peut établir une école s'il ne se trouve au moins une douzaine d'enfants pour en suivre les classes. L'instituteur enseigne trois jours dans un district, puis passe à l'école voisine si elle n'est pas trop éloignée, et lui consacre les trois autres jours de la semaine: de sorte que les moyens d'instruction sont mis à la portée de tous avec bien peu d'exceptions.

Nous pourrons maintenant donner un peu de statistique pour montrer comment opère le système d'éducation de la colonie. La loi sur les écoles fut mise en vigueur le 1er. Janvier, 1867. Il s'était donc écoulé dix ans quand le conseil d'éducation présenta au gouvernement son dernier rapport, celui de 1876. En ces dix ans, tandis que la population de la colonie s'accroissait de 431,412 à 629,776 habitants, soit de 46 pour cent.; le nombre des écoles publiques s'élevait de 259 à 503, soit à raison de 94·2 pour cent. De plus 279 écoles "provisoires," et 110 de "demi-semaine" furent mises en opération. L'augmentation totale des écoles autres que les écoles dénominationales reconnues, fut donc de 636, c'est à dire de 244 pour cent. L'effet de l'Acte des écoles publiques a été évidemment de réduire le nombre des écoles dénominationales comme le démontre le fait que, tandis que les autres écoles augmentaient à raison de 244 pour cent., celles là diminuèrent dans le cours de ces dix ans de 310 à 181 soit, à raison de 41 pour cent. L'augmentation nette de toutes les écoles dépendant du conseil d'éducation a été, durant la décade, de 539 à [illegible], soit à raison de 138 pour cent. Le nombre d'élèves inscrits pour le premier trimestre 1867, bientôt après la promulgation de l'Acte était de 47,663; l'inscription de 1876, a été de 111,209 ce qui est une augmentation dans la décade de 63,606 soit 133 pour cent. Durant la même période, le montant des sommes payées par les enfants s'est élevé de £30,719 (767,975 francs) à £61,545 (1,538,625 francs), soit à raison de 100 pour cent en supposant que les honoraires qui ont été payés cette année (1878), égalent seulement ceux de 1876, nous aurons dépensé, en y comprenant le vote de la législature, non moins de £381,846 (9,546,200 f.) pour l'instruction primaire. Le conseil forme ses propres instituteurs. De janvier, 1867 à décembre, 1876, le nombre des instituteurs, aidés et élevés, enseignant, augmenta de 971 à 1783, à raison de 63 pour cent. Il faut dire que l'argent payé par les élèves monte à 60 c. ou 1 f. 20 c. par semaine, suivant l'âge. Aucun enfant cependant dont les parents ou tuteurs sont incapables de payer, ne peut être repoussé de l'école publique ou dénominationale. On ne peut non plus refuser d'admettre un enfant sous prétexte que ses parents ou ses tuteurs négligent ou refusent de payer. On peut conclure de ce qui précède, que sous le rapport de l'éducation, la colonie est en bonne voie. Il est incontestable toutefois qu'il y a un grand nombre d'enfants—nombre estimé librement de 10,000 et à 20,000—qui ne reçoivent pas d'instruction, et il se forme et se développe dans la colonie une forte opinion en faveur de l'instruction obligatoire pour tous les enfants d'un certain âge; tandis que d'autres personnes sont d'avis que l'instruction donnée par l'Etat devrait être gratuite et profane. On a longtemps pensé la Législature d'adopter ces principes, et leur transformation en lois, est considérée par beaucoup de personnes comme une simple question de temps.

Outre l'université, les colléges, et les écoles primaires ou publiques, il y a dans la colonie beaucoup d'institutions de première classe, d'un caractère à demi public, établies par l'entreprise privée. L'Eglise d'Angleterre, les catholiques romains, et les wesleyens, ont établi dans l'enceinte de la métropole, des colléges en connection avec leurs sectes respectives, et les deux premiers des colléges dans une ou plusieurs des villes secondaires. En 1876 il y avait 613 écoles privées en opération; et le nombre des élèves était de 18,430, consistant en 7690 garçons et 10,731 filles. Les professeurs appartenant à ces écoles privées étaient au nombre de 278 hommes et 738 femmes, en tout 1016.

La colonie, malgré toute sa richesse et les moyens de gagner de l'argent qu'elle offre à toute personne bien constituée, n'est malheureusement pas dépourvue d'hommes vicieux et dépravés. En effet la facilité de gagner de l'argent a été pour plusieurs une cause de mal plutôt que de bien, les gens négligent leurs enfants, mais la communauté toute entière s'est montrée pleine d'intérêt pour ces épaves; et mue par une réelle bienfaisance a établi dans la cité des écoles où les enfants négligés par leur parents peuvent être élevés. La loi exige des écoles publiques d'accepter les enfants sans rétribution; mais en l'absence de moyens coercitifs, il y a peu d'espoir de voir les enfants abandonnés amenés à les fréquenter. Les "Ragged Schools" (écoles pour les enfants en haillons, littéral,) de la métropole sont toutefois efficacement appropriées aux besoins de ces infortunés. Elles ont été établies et sont soutenues dar les dons du peuple, et ont plus de 300 enfants inscrits.

COMMERCE DE LA NOUVELLE GALLES DU SUD; SON DEVELOPPEMENT SES RAMIFICATIONS, SON AVENIR.

Le Commerce d'un pays tire toujours son caractère de la principale production de ce pays, ou de ses principaux produits, s'il est assez heureux pour posséder une certaine variété d'industries.

La base du commerce de la Nouv. Galles du Sud est la production de la laine, et l'on ne peut pas dire que son commerce ait commencé avant le jour ou l'attention de ses habitants fut portée sur le fait que le pays était capable de produire de bonne laine. Quoiqu'il soit impossible aujourd'hui à ceux qui visitent la colonie de le soupçonner s'il ne le savent d'avance, la Nouvelle Galles du Sud n'était au commencement de sa carrière qu'un établissement pénitentiaire, de fait, une prison, dont la position aux antipodes faisait par elle-même toute sa valeur. Mais une colonie pénitentiaire est simplement une grande administration gouvernementale dont la prospérité dépend surtout de ce que le gouvernement y dépense, comme nos voisins français de Nouvelle Calédonie l'ont déjà éprouvé.

Le commerce commence quand on trouve qu'un pays produit quelquechose qui peut être exporté pour payer des importations. Cela arriva à la Nouvelle Galles du Sud quand M. Macarthur observa que les moutons à belle laine conservaient la qualité de leur toison dans ce pays. Par son énergie et son succès, il traça un premier sillon que d'autres élargirent bientôt, et qui est devenu maintenant un des vastes champs industriels du monde. A la fin du siècle dernier, l'Espagne et l'Allemagne étaient considérées comme la patrie des moutons à laine fine, quoiqu'on pût trouver en France et en Angleterre des troupeaux de choix. C'est sur le stock espagnol que les premiers producteurs de laine fine de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud commencèrent leurs opérations, et c'est au commencement de ce siècle qu'il fut démontré, d'abord sur une petite échelle, que l'Australie était propre par son climat et ses pâturages, non seulement à conserver, mais encore à perfectionner la qualité des laines fines les plus renommées d'Europe. Les moutons importés furent d'abord gardés sur le versant maritime de notre grand cordillière, mais dès que les explorateurs eurent traversé les montagnes, et découvert les magnifiques prairies qui inclinent doucement vers l'ouest, la plupart des moutons y furent transportés, et l'on vit avec satisfaction que ce climat leur était encore plus favorable que celui des côtes. Les explorateurs ouvrirent donc l'intérieur du pays presqu'au même moment où commençait l'industrie qui allait rendre ces vastes plaines capables de devenir une source de richesses. Pendant plusieurs années la seule grande affaire de la colonie fut de multiplier ces troupeaux et de continuer à occuper canton après canton de ces bons terrains, qui paraissent à cette époque pratiquement inépuisables. Avec la multiplication des moutons vint aussi la multiplication des bêtes à cornes. Quoique le gros bétail ne fût pas une source d'exportations aussi bien définie que le mouton, on trouva cependant qu'il prospérait ici aussi bien qu'en Europe, et comme il était utile, non seulement comme viande, mais encore comme donnant à l'exportation, des cuirs, des cornes et des sabots, et lorsqu'on s'aperçut en même temps que bien des régions étaient meilleures pour le bétail que pour les moutons, les deux branches de l'industrie pastorale progressèrent à pas égal.

Cette industrie pastorale avait le double avantage de rendre un produit considérable pour une faible mise de fonds. Tout dans ces premiers jours était des plus primitif, mais les profits de l'industrie encouragèrent les colons à augmenter nombre de leurs troupeaux de moutons et de bétail. Ils étaient encore au milieu de cette occupation, sur une grande étendue de territoires encore inexplorés, quand la découverte de l'or en 1851, produisit un changement soudain dans le caractère commercial du pays. Une immense population l'envahit, un nouvel article d'exportation fut créé, le "bullion" qui sembla éclipser pour un temps la suprématie de la "toison d'or;" cela était certainement plus brillant, et n'eût été le fait que l'industrie pastorale entrait dans une nouvelle phase en fournissant du bœuf et du mouton à cet immense surplus de consommateurs, l'industrie primordiale eût été encore plus dépréciée.

L'exportation de l'or produisit immédiatement un considérable accroissement dans le commerce de toutes les colonies australiennes. Il avait non seulement plus de besoins à satisfaire, mais encore plus de puissance d'achat dans les colonies elles mêmes. Les navires arrivaient de toutes les parties du monde, chargés de marchandises. Les colons qui jusqu'alors avaient été un peuple presque inconnu, vivant dans un coin reculé du globe, et, quoiqu'avançant avec constance vers la prospérité, n'avaient presque pas attiré l'attention des hommes étrangers au commerce de la laine, virent soudainement tourné vers eux les regards des aventuriers de tous les pays. Sous l'influence de cette découverte de l'or, l'Australie, de simple communauté pastorale, devint tout d'un coup et comme par enchantement un pays enfiévré de spéculations commerciales. La terre augmenta de valeur, et devint de plus en plus un objet de convoitise. La production locale en céréales était tout à fait au dessous de la demande, et les amples profits tirés de l'importation des grains et farines stimulèrent naturellement la culture du froment. Malgré tous ses efforts, nous devons confesser que sous le rapport de l'agriculture, la Nouvelle Galles du Sud n'a pas avancé aussi rapidement que les colonies voisines. Nous sommes très arriérés sur ce point, et les petits fermiers d'Europe trouveraient des chances magnifiques, s'ils transportaient leur patiente industrie et leur habilité pratique sur notre sol fertile, mais à demi-défriché.

Un autre effet du commerce intérieur produit par l'exploitation des mines, fut le développement de la fabrication locale. D'abord, il avait fallu importer tout ce dont le mineur avait besoin; mais peu à peu, la population s'accroissant, et ceux qui n'étaient pas propres au rude travail des mines cherchant d'autres occupations, il se fit une grande quantité de production locale pour satisfaire aux besoins locaux. La découverte de la richesse minérale de la colonie conduisit naturellement à la recherche de métaux autres que l'or; on en découvrit plusieurs, dont le plus productif est l'étain. L'excitation produite par ces découvertes minérales est maintenant calmée, mais cependant notre société est encore exposée à quelques unes de ces éblouissantes rumeurs qui de temps en temps jettent une petite partie de la communauté hors de son assiette ordinaire. Toutefois la majeure partie de la communauté se livre aux industries pastorales, agricoles ou minérales, ou aux divers métiers qui trouvent leur soutien dans la satisfaction des besoins locaux.

Parmi les minéraux dont la colonie est le plus riche, se trouve le charbon qui, moins brillant que l'or, promet d'être une source plus durable de richesse, et à la longue, beaucoup plus considérable. La surface des mines de charbon de la Nouvelle Galles est pratiquement illimitée; et notre exportation de charbon n'est limitée que par le nombre de navires dont on peut disposer dans ce but. L'Australie est un coin du globe trop isolé pour qu'il y vienne des navires "en quête" comme on dit; mais beaucoup de ceux qui arrivent d'Europe avec une cargaison et des passagers vont en Californie ou en Orient chercher un chargement de retour pour l'Angleterre, prenant en attendant une cargaison de charbon de la Nouvelle Galles comme transaction intermédiaire. Il est évident que ce commerce est nécessairement limité au nombre des navires qui recherchent ce genre de cargaisons, et notre commerce extérieur de charbon s'accroîtra en raison de l'accroissement de notre commerce général.

Quelques colonies voisines, notament celle de l'AUSTRALIE MERIDIONALE, ont commencé un commerce productif d'exportation du blé, mais grâces à des circonstances particulières, la Nouvelle Galles n'a pas encore tourné son énergie vers les travaux agricoles. En effet jusqu'à présent la colonie n'a jamais produit assez de grains pour sa consommation, et a toujours été un acheteur pour quelques unes des colonies voisines ou pour la Californie. Aussi n'exportons-nous pas le blé que nous produisons, quoique nous expédions à nos voisins une grand quantité de maïs, à la production duquel nos côtes sont admirablement propres, et dont on se sert largement au lieu d'avoine pour la nourriture des chevaux.

Bref, aujourd'hui les exportations de la Nouvelle Galles consistent principalement en produits de l'industrie pastorale et en minéraux. Le plus productif est encore la laine dont la valeur annuelle varie tant soit peu, selon les prix du marché de Londres, mais s'élève à présent à 125 ou 130 millions de francs. Nous vendons aussi du cuir, des peaux, du suif, des os et des viandes conservées, qui sont des produits plus humbles de l'industrie pastorale, pour une valeur annuelle d'environ 12,500,000 francs. Depuis de nombreuses années, les colons ont tourné leurs regards avec ardeur vers le jour où ils pourront établir un commerce de viande fraiche avec le vieux monde. En Australie les moutons et les bœufs sont nombreux, comparés aux êtres humains; en Europe les êtres humains sont nombreux comparés aux bœufs et aux moutons. C'est la tâche naturelle du commerce de réduire cette inégalité, mais cette tâche est contrariée par la difficulté, de transporter les viandes fraiches à la distance de la moitié du globe. On a tenté plusieurs fois de surmonter cette difficulté tant au moyen de produits chimiques qu'à l'aide de diverses machines réfrigérantes, et, quoique paraissant toujours bien rapproché, le succès est resté jusqu'à présent semblable à un feu-follet qui danse un peu devant vous. La science n'a pas encore été capable de résoudre le problème dans son côté pratique; mais nous vivons encore dans l'espoir que nous ne sommes pas loin du jour où des cargaisons de viande fraiche seront expédiées d'Australie en Europe. Quand ce jour arrivera, ce sera une nouvelle impulsion donnée à l'industrie australienne. Les chiffres montrant le nombre de moutons et de bestiaux donnés d'autre part marquent une très rapide extension d'industrie productive, mais ils ne doivent pas être compris comme impliquant que le pays a atteint les limites de sa production. A la date où nous écrivons, l'industrie de la laine a subi un léger revers dû à la persistance de la sécheresse pendant trois ans, qui a produit une mortalité considérable parmi les troupeaux. Mais il doit être bien entendu que la colonie n'est à présent que dans la première phase de son dévelopment. La plus grande partie des terres qui sont en pâturages appartient au gouvernement qui l'afferme en grandes pièces aux propriétaires de bestiaux. Aussi une grande partie de ces terres est simplement dans son état naturel, et dans notre climat, où les pluies sont très variables, la provision d'eau en nappes pour les animaux est quelquefois précaire. L'expérience cependant nous a démontré qu'avec une dépense relativement modérée l'on peut, en endiguant les ruisseaux, en construisant des réservoirs et des citernes, et en creusant des puits, augmenter considérablement la quantité d'eau nécessaire au stock. On a déjà fait quelquechose dans cette voie et avec les meilleurs résultats, et ce peu est seulement le début d'une vaste série de perfectionnements auxquels on consacrera plus tard le surplus du capital de la colonie. Nous avons atteint dans cette colonie les limites de l'exploration, car il y a très peu de terres utilisables qui ne soient louées par le gouvernement. Mais quoique à cette époque de notre existence nous en soyons arrivé à la fin des explorations, nous ne sommes réellement qu'au début de nos perfectionnements. Nous voyons s'étendre devant nous une carrière presque indéfinie, et personne, pas même le mieux informé, ne peut établir au moment présent quel est le maximum de la puissance productive de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud en ce qui concerne la laine. En détruisant des forêts sans valeur, en clôturant les terres, en semant des herbes nouvelles et nutritives, en augmentant la provision d'eau, on a dans bien des cas accru jusqu'au quadruple le rapport de la terre: et la démonstration qui a été ainsi fournie que le sol récompense largement les labeurs de ceux qui se vouent à augmenter sa productivité, est une garantie certaine que la richesse de la colonie sera, dans une grande proportion, consacrée à accroître ainsi la fertilité de nos terres.

Notre commerce de minéraux, consiste principalement en or charbon et étain, et, à l'exception de l'or, ces exportations dépendent beaucoup de l'état des marchés étrangers, mais en même temps un peu des frais de la production locale. Ceux-ci, on l'admet, sont à présent plus élevés qu'il ne serait nécessaire; avec des procédés perfectionnés et plus d'habileté minière les produits des mines de ce pays promettent de devenir progressivement une source de richesse nationale.

Le commerce d'importation de la Nouv. Galles du Sud consiste, comme il est aisé de le comprendre, en tous articles que la colonie ne produit pas, mais qu'exigent les besoins et les goûts de ses habitants. L'émulation de nos marchands maintient nos magasins bien approvisionnés des produits du monde entier, et c'est un signe de la rapide extension de ce commerce que de voir aujourd'hui les navires à vapeur chasser de nos ports la belle flotte de navires à voiles qui pendant tant d'années avaient suffi à nos besoins. Des navires de 3000 tonnes naviguent aujourd'hui régulièrement entre les ports d'Angleterre et d'Australie, beaucoup d'entre eux retournant en Angleterre par le canal de Suez. Depuis que l'Exposition internationale de Philadelphie a attiré l'attention des américains sur la condition prospère des colonies australiennes, nos cousins de la grande république ont été de plus en plus désireux d'ouvrir un commerce direct entre les Etats-Unis et l'Australie, et font tous leurs efforts pour trouver un débouché aux marchandises américaines. Une flotte de vapeurs grands et puissants entretient une communication mensuelle entre Sydney et San Francisco, et le commerce à travers l'Océan Pacifique prend chaque année de plus grandes dimensions. La politique libre échangiste de la Nouvelle Galles est un encouragement direct pour ce genre de commerce et les américains eux-mêmes quoique attachés à une politique protectionniste, commencent à voir que leurs droits sur la laine australienne leur font tort à eux-mêmes, et cherchent maintenant à modifier leurs tarifs de manière à faire de l'Amérique un marché pour la laine d'Australie, et peut être aussi pour d'autres produits australiens. On a fait dernièrement de nombreux efforts pour créer un commerce direct entre l'Australie et la France en utilisant principalement les voyages de retour des navires qui vont en Nouvelle Calédonie; jusqu'ici ces efforts ont été défaits par le bon marché qui semble découler de la concentration du commerce. La tendance de l'époque est vers l'établissement de vastes dépôts d'où rayonnent les affaires, et, c'est sous l'influence de ce principe commercial que la laine d'Australie dont le marché définitif est en France, est d'abord envoyée en Angleterre. Il n'y a dans ce fait rien à regretter tant qu'il n'y a pas déperdition de force. Les manufacturiers ne perdront rien tant qu'ils pourront avoir sous le régime actuel la marchandise dont ils ont besoin, à aussi bon marché qu'il soit possible de l'acheter. Mais sous un régime de libre-échange, un commerce direct s'établira toujours de soi-même partout où un bénéfice, quelque faible qu'il soit, pourra s'obtenir par ce moyen.

Cet exposé deviendra peut être plus clair par l'addition de quelques chiffres. La valeur totale des importations pour l'année 1876 (date la plus récente à laquelle notre statistique officielle soit complète) s'élève à £13,672,776 soit 341,819,400 francs: et celle des exportations à £13,003,941 ou 325,098,525 francs. Ces chiffres ne nous sont pas si favorables que ceux de l'année précédente, en tant qu'ils font voir dans nos exportations une diminution de 16,690,975 francs, due sans doute en grande partie à l'insuffisant rendement de notre récolte de laine, en conséquence de la forte sécheresse qui a désolé la colonie. Mais même faisant la part de cette déduction la somme des importations, comparée à la population moyenne, donne un rapport de £22 2s. 4d. par habitant, et celle des exportations £21 0s. 8d. Nous pouvons sûrement défier presqu'aucune nation du monde, de montrer des chiffres indiquant plus clairement combien grande est la puissance productive de la population par tête, et sa puissance de consommation d'objets de la luxe importés.

De cette somme d'importations, celles du Royaume-Uni sont évaluées à £5,763,633 (144,083,325 francs), et celles des colonies anglaises à £6,957,463 (173,936,575 francs). On verra donc que la masse de notre commerce est anglaise, ce qui doit venir, soit du fait que le commerce suit le pavillon, soit du fait que la mère-patrie et ses colonies fournissent à meilleur compte les denrées dont nous faisons usage, car il n'y a rien de différentiel dans notre tarif et la métropole n'exerce aucune protection contre le reste du monde dans son commerce avec nous. Nos importations de tous les états étrangers ensemble n'ont été que de £951,708 (23,792,700 francs), soit à peu près la quatorzième partie de l'importation totale. On verra par les chiffres ci-dessus que notre trafic avec les colonies anglaises est plus considérable en importation et exportation qu'avec la métropole. Cela vient en grande partie du fait qu'il se fait un vigoureux commerce intercolonial, et ce commerce consiste partie en articles de production locale, et partie en articles déjà importés; il serait encore plus considérable, n'était l'absence de tout système de fédération; chaque colonie a son tarif spécial, et chacun de ces tarifs frappe des mêmes droits les produits intercoloniaux et ceux qui viennent du dehors. On est généralement d'opinion que les colonies s'uniront avant longtemps en une fédération douanière, mais à présent les difficultés locales sont sur notre route, et tant qu'elles ne seront pas écartées, on pourra s'étonner que notre trafic intercolonial soit si considérable. Cela montre l'activité d'un mouvement commercial qui ne peut être arrêté même par les tarifs incommodes.

On peut représenter le commerce de la colonie d'une autre manière, en considérant le mouvement de notre navigation. Le nombre de navires entrés dans les différents ports de la colonie pendant l'année 1876 a été de 2313, avec un tonnage total de 1,074,425 t. Plusieurs de ces navires sont de vastes proportions, les plus petites embarcations faisant partout le commerce intercolonial. Les grands vapeurs qui font maintenant le commerce entre l'Australie et l'Angleterre font le voyage aller et retour entre quarante-deux et quarante-cinq jours chaque trajet, maintenant ainsi avec la métropole une communication constante et rapide, sans compter la belle flotte de nos paquebots subventionnés.

TAXATION DE LA COLONIE.

L'homme qui se propose de quitter une vieille contrée pour aller chercher fortune et s'établir dans un pays neuf, ne sera satisfait que s'il gagne au change un champs plus libre et plus vaste à son énergie, un plus grand choix de moyens et une plus grande liberté d'action. Mais il cherchera naturellement à échapper à quelques uns de ces fardeaux qui, apportés par le passé, pèsent lourdement sur les populations du vieux monde; et sa première demande sera: Quelles taxes aurai-je à payer si je deviens colon? Dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud il n'est pas très-difficile de répondre à cette question. La politique fiscale de la colonie a depuis plusieurs années été basée sur les principes du libre échange. Les droits de douane sont perçus seulement comme revenu, bien que sous certains rapports, et jusqu'à un certain point, ils semblent l'être quelquefois dans un but de protection. Dans tous les cas le poids n'en est jamais oppressif et la taxe directe est inconnue, à moins toutefois que l'on ne place dans cette catégorie les sommes provenant des patentes.

Le revenu total pour 1877 a été de £5,751,879, soit 143,796,975f.; et là dessus seulement £1,233,133, soit 30,828,325f., ont été prélevés par taxation. La taxe directe comprend, comme nous l'avons dit, certaines charges provenant de l'impôt des patentes qui produisirent la somme comparativement faible de £104,219, soit 2,531,225f., dont £86,602, ou 2,165,050f. derivés de la patente annuelle de £30, ou 750 fr., payée par les débitants de spiritueux et liqueurs alcoholiques. A part quelques autres sommes peu importantes, le reste du montant des impôts provenait des douanes et de l'excise. Les douanes seules contribuèrent pour £1,074,733, ou en chiffres ronds 25,000,000f., sur le total de 30,000,000f. pris dans les poches du public.

Le tarif qui produisit ces fruits est, comme nous l'avons dit plus haut, assez léger. Il ne comprend que peu d'articles, spécifiés dans un tableau de soixante-dix-sept lignes; et 15 ou 16 de ces articles n'y apparaissent guère que sous la forme de sources nominales de reveau, aussi est il probable qu'avant peu la liste sera réduite par leur exclusion dans des limites encore plus étroites. Mais cela n'est pas le seul point à remarquer. L'impôt perçu d'après ce tarif est en grande partie d'un tel caractère que l'on peut presque le considérer comme impôt volontaire. La somme de £801,132, ou 20,029,550f., était le produit des droits sur les articles suivants: Spiritueux, vins, ale et bière, tabac et cigars, thé, sucre et mélasses, et droits payés par les raffineurs et distillateurs coloniaux. £476,870, ou 11,921,750f., provenaient de l'impôt sur les spiritueux seulement. En comparant ces chiffres avec le montant du revenu des douanes et avec la somme totale de l'impôt perçu, il est facile de voir jusqu'à quel degré les habitants de la colonie ont entre leurs mains le pouvoir de régler leur contribution à l'état. Quelques uns des articles ci-dessus mentionnés sont arrivés, par habitude, à être regardés comme des nécessités de la vie; mais l'on peut néanmoins dire de la plupart d'entre eux, ou à peu près de tous, que ce sont des articles de luxe, dont la consommation est plutôt une affaire de choix que de nécessité. Un revenu perçu de cette manière n'est point un payment forcé fait à l'état; personne dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud n'est tenu de par la loi de payer des droits sur les liqueurs spiritueuses ou sur le tabac, parce que personne n'est obligé de consommer l'un ou l'autre de ces articles; l'on échappe à l'impôt d'après le degré dans lequel on s'en abstient.

Quand une somme si forte a été obtenue par l'état d'une telle façon, il est évident que le peuple en général a de l'argent à dépenser et à la volonté de le dépenser, même en se taxant lui-même. En d'autres mots, le revenu des douanes est un indice de la prospérité de la communauté. S'il y avait plus de privations personelles et d'économie le résultat serait un revenu moins considérable. Dans tous les cas cela est l'affaire du trésorier. Le point intéressant aux yeux des gens d'habitudes frugales qui désireraient devenir colons est que, s'ils restreignent leur consommation de choses de luxe, ils diminueront ainsi le montant de leur taxe, et aussi longtemps que les affaires demeureront en cette condition, pour ces gens là la perspective est encourageante.

Le revenu provenant de la taxation de la colonie pour l'année 1877 montrait une moyenne de £1 18s. 4d., ou 47f. 92c. par tête de la population de l'année. Le revenu derivé des articles ci-dessus mentionnés, où comme on peut l'appeler—de l'impôt volontaire—représente une moyenne de £1 4s. 11d., ou 31f. 12c. par tête. D'après le Budget du revenu de la France pour 1877 ainsi qu'il est publié dans le "Statesman's Year Book," nous trouvons que les recettes provenant des "douanes et sels" et des "taxes indirectes" s'élevait a £52,579,880, ou 1,314,497,000f., ce qui, en prenant la population d'après le recensement de 1872, donne une moyenne de £1 9s. 1½d., ou environ 36f. 40c., par tête. D'après la même autorité il parait aussi que les impôts directs, les taxes spéciales assimilées à l'impôt direct, l'enregistrement, le timbre, et la taxe de 3 pour cent. sur la propriété personnelle produisirent en plus une somme de £42,750,604, soit 1,068,765,000f., ce qui donne £1 3s. 8d., ou 29f. 60c., par tête de la population. En ajoutant ces deux divisions de l'impôt, nous avons un total de £2 12s. 9d., ou 66f., par tête. Ceci, ainsi qu'on le voit, est considérablement au dessus de la moyenne de l'imposition par tête dans cette colonie. Mais il est probable que le contraste serait encore plus frappant, si avec notre tarif actuel, la consommation des articles de luxes imposés avait été aussi modérée dans la colonie qu'elle l'a été en France. En d'autres termes, d'après ce que l'on sait des habitudes du peuple, un français frugal vivant en Australie comme il est habitué à vivre en France; paierait probablement en impôt une somme moindre que celle de 47f. 92c. payée chaque année par la moyenne des colons de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud.

Les remarques précédentes s'appliquent à la taxation générale ou nationale seulement. Des taxes locales n'existent que dans les lieux où des institutions municipales ont été établies par l'action volontaire du peuple lui-même. Les gouvernements locaux et les taxes de ce genre n'ont point encore été enforcés par la pression de l'autorité, sauf là où son intervention a été invoquée ou acceptée par la majorité des résidents et propriétaires locaux qui sont sujets à payer des impôts. Les taxes locales existent à présent à Sydney et dans 76 communes et districts municipaux: et elles produisent à Sydney un revenu de £84,021 ou 2,100,525f. (en y comprenant la charge pour le service d'eau qui en réalité n'est pas une taxe), et £151,064, soit 3,776,600f., dans les autres localités. Les autorités municipales ont le pouvoir de lever un impôt de 1 shelling par livre sterling, ou un vingtième de la somme à laquelle chaque propriété est imposée; et la base de cette imposition est des neuf-dixièmes de la moyenne de la rente annuelle des propriétés améliorées, et 5 pour cent. sur la valeur totale des terres qui sont restées sans amélioration. De plus des impôts spéciaux sont levés dans certains buts spéciaux, mais les impôts généraux et spéciaux n'excèdent pas 2s. par livre stg., soit un dixième de l'imposition primitive.

En considérant la question de l'impôt dans la colonie, il est bon de se rappeler que nous n'avons point à payer chaque année l'intérêt d'une lourde dette de guerre. Mais d'un autre côté le gouvernement ne s'en tient pas à la simple tâche de gouverner le pays et de pourvoir à la protection de la vie et de la propriété, à l'administration de la justice et au maintien de l'ordre. Il fait tout cela avec une petite population dispersée sur un vaste territoire. Mais il fait aussi bien plus. Il entreprend l'éducation du peuple; il subventionne les établissements de charité; il fait les routes et les ponts, construit et administre les chemins de fer; il a la poste et le télégraphe entre les mains. Il ne pourrait remplir toutes ces fontions s'il n'avait d'autres ressources que l'impôt sur l'échelle actuelle. Il a emprunté de l'argent par le passé, et sa politique est d'en emprunter encore, et il prélève des sommes considérables par la vente et la location des terres. La dette publique est forte relativement au chiffre de la population; mais elle est faible relativement à l'étendue et à la richesse du territoire, et à l'augmentation du revenu qui suivra naturellement l'accroissement de la population et les progrès de la colonisation. Et il faut aussi remarquer que la plus grande partie de la dette, au lieu de représenter un simple gaspillage de vies humaines et de trésors, a été formée par la construction de chemins de fer qui déja paient leurs propres dépenses d'administration plus une portion considérable de l'intérêt sur le capital qu'on y a dépensé. A la fin de l'année dernière la dette publique était de £11,723,419, ou 293,085,475f., dont l'intérêt annuel se montait à £560,604, ou 14,015,100f. Au premier coup d'œil cela semble un lourd fardeau pour une population de 662,212 habitants. Mais quand on remarque que £8,500,000, ou 212,500,000f., de cet argent emprunté ont été employés à construire de chemins de fer, que l'intérêt sur cette dernière somme se monte à £410,000 par an, soit 10,250,000f., et que les profits nets provenant de leur exploitation, frais déduits se montent à £346,299, ou 8,657,475f., qui servent à couvrir cette partie de l'intérêt, la somme qui reste, qui doit être fournie par d'autres sources, ne peut être regardée avec appréhension. A mesure que la colonie avance, les chemins de fer, sagement administrés, se supporteront d'eux mêmes. La dette contractée pour leur construction pourra alors être retranchée de la balance du budget national annuel, et le payment de son intérêt ne sera plus alors une question affectant l'impôt public. La taxation à l'avenir dépendra dans une grande proportion des recettes futures provenant de la rente et de la location des terres. Les affaires ne peuvent pas toujours rester ce qu'elles sont maintenant. La propriété publique est considérable, mais le gouvernement ne peut pas continuer à tout jamais à en vendre des morceaux. Mais quand les recettes de ce côté commenceront à décroître, trois autres voies se présenteront à la considération du législateur: le système général d'imposition devra être modifié dans le but de prélever un revenu plus considérable; ou l'état restreindra ses charges et en rejettera une partie sur la bienveillance et l'entreprise privée des individus; ou un effort plus vigoureux et plus systématique devra être fait pour établir des gouvernements locaux dans tout le pays, afin que le travail aujourd'hui fait par le gouvernement central soit fait par les autorités locales avec des fonds prélevés par des taxes locales.

MANUFACTURES.

Il y a peu de circonstances dont nous pourrions nous prévaloir avec plus de confiance pour prouver le progrès réel et substantiel de la colonie, que du rapide développement de ses industries manufacturières. Dans ses premiers jours, la Nouvelle Galles du Sud était essentiellement un pays de production et non pas de manufactures, se contentant de dépendre du payment de ses exportations de laines, peaux et cuirs, pour se procurer des vêtements, des meubles et la plupart des nécessités et luxes de la vie; et ce ne fut que quelque temps après la découverte de l'or dans la Nouvelle Galles—de fait dans l'espace des vingt-dernières, années que les manufactures commencèrent à fleurir au milieu de nous. Il y avait naturellement un certain nombre de métiers exercés dans la colonie dès les premiers jours de sa fondation. Les charpentiers et les scieurs de long trouvèrent dès le commencement de l'emploi dans la construction des cabanes et des clôtures des colons. Les forgerons furent aussi bientôt mis à contribution, et bientôt après l'on eut besoin d'autres artisans et ouvriers. Mais ces ouvriers ne produisaient, pour ainsi dire, que du bric-à brac, et la majeure partie des objets de consommation était tirée de l'importation. La sellerie et le chaussure étaient parmi les articles que les colons fabriquaient en quantité indéfinie. On découvrit que les selles fabriquées en Angleterre n'étaient pas adaptées aux exigences des travaux du "bush" (mot défini ailleurs), et l'intelligence des ouvriers-colons produisit bientôt un article admirablement adapté au but, et qui, tout en coutant d'abord plus cher que la selle importée, était réellement meilleur marché, à cause de sa durabilité. Il en fut de même pour les bottes et les souliers; l'ouvrier colonial ayant à sa disposition une matière première excellente, pouvait livrer un article solide et de plus d'usage, quoique le prix en fut plus élevé que celui de la marchandise anglaise. Tout naturellement la plus grande partie des meubles dont on se servait à l'exception de ceux qui se trouvaient dans les maisons des riches, étaient faits sur les lieux, et si les chaises, tables, et sofas étaient tant soit peu grossiers et mal finis, ils étaient du moins solides et substantiels, et étaient faits en cèdre et autres bois du pays d'un grain et d'une couleur magnifiques. L'attention se porta de bonne heure sur l'habitude d'envoyer en Angleterre de grande quantités de laine, que l'on faisait revenir transformées en drap, et l'on fit, il y a cinquante ans, des efforts pour établir la fabrication d'articles en laine, et cela avec quelque succès car le célèbre drap de Parramatta se fit un nom dans le vieux pays, aussi bien qu'ici même. On fit des couvertures et des draps légers d'une excellente qualité quoique un peu grossiers et mal finis. On s'occupa bientôt aussi du savon et de la chandelle, comme il y avait lieu de le prévoir considérant les énormes quantité de suif produits par la colonie. L'industrie du fer n'était pas exploitée beaucoup. Il y avait plusieurs fonderies à Sydney, mais l'ouvrage se limitait principalement à la fonte des articles les plus simples et aux réparations. Presque toutes les machines et outils en usage dans la colonie à cette époque étaient importés. Le tabac était cultivé surtout sur les rives du Hunter, du Paterson, et du Williams, et était manufacturé ici. Il y avait deux ou trois brasseries, où l'on produisait un article que l'on considérerait aujourd'hui comme très-inférieur. On faisait des briques en certaines quantités, mais les procédés étaient extrêmement grossiers, et l'on donnait dans l'erreur que l'argile de la colonie n'était pas bonne à la fabrication de briques réellement bonnes. Les bardeaux et l'écorce étaient presque exclusivement employés comme toitures.

La construction des voitures était peu développée, la plupart des voitures dont se servaient les riches étant importées d'Angleterre; mais on construisait ici sur commande de solides tombereaux et charrettes appropriées aux routes raboteuses de l'intérieur. Il y avait à Sydney quelques constructeurs d'embarcations, et sur quelques unes des rivières côtières, on construisit des petits navires tels que ketchs et goëlettes. Quant aux autres industries, si toutefois elles existaient, elles étaient exercées sur une si petite échelle qu'elles ne valent pas la peine qu'on en fasse mention.

Le progrès manufacturier de la colonie ne commença réellement qu'après la découverte de l'or en 1851, qui attira sur ces rivages un flôt immense de nouvelle population. Le premier effet fut d'arrêter presqu'entièrement les industries déja existantes, car le prix du travail s'éleva à un point tel qu'on pouvait importer les marchandises à un prix qui n'était qu'une petite fraction de ce qu'il fallait payer ici pour la façon seulement. Mais cet état de choses se calma peu à peu. Les ouvriers trouvèrent que la fouille des mines d'or était pour eux un emploi trop précaire, et s'aperçurent peu à peu du fait qu'un salaire relativement faible mais régulier, gagné par l'exercice des métiers qui leur étaient familiers, valait mieux que la certitude d'un rude travail avec l'incertitude de la rémunération aux mines d'or. Une autre circonstance vint aider au rétablissement des industries manufacturières de la colonie. Les marchands anglais, voyant avec quelle facilité leurs consignements s'étaient vendus après la découverte de l'or, s'imaginèrent que tout était assez bon pour l'Australie, et ils inondèrent ce marché d'une immense quantité de véritable pacotille qui, quoique vendue à un prix très bas, coûtait fort cher au consommateur, et il se forma une grande demande de marchandises de meilleure qualité. Cela encouragea nos manufacturiers coloniaux à reprendre leurs opérations, ce qu'ils firent graduellement et avec circonspection, et ils se procurèrent en même temps les machines perfectionnées qui avaient été inventées en Angleterre et en Amérique. Ainsi apparurent une à une de nombresses usines, et l'on se lança dans de nouvelles branches d'industries, si bien qu'aujourd'hui en plusieurs spécialités, les produits coloniaux ont chassé du marché les marchandises importées, et peuvent presque partout soutenir leurs prétentions. On peut dire à bon droit que les fabricants de cette colonie ont fait preuve d'une grande énergie et d'un grand esprit d'entreprise dans la manière dont ils ont procédé à l'établissement de leurs industries, considérant les obstacles qu'ils ont rencontrés dans l'état de fluctuation de la valeur du travail, et dans la difficulté fréquente de se procurer des ouvriers habiles. Cependant à mesure que la population s'accroit et que les conditions de la vie dans la colonie deviennent mieux réglées, les difficultés des manufacturiers diminuent, en même temps que leurs marchandises arrivent à être plus demandées. En prenant l'histoire du passé comme un indice des probabilités de l'avenir, il n'y a pas le moindre doute que la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, pourvue d'inépuisables provisions de charbon, de fer et d'autres minéraux, deviendra un jour aussi célèbre par ses manufactures qu'elle l'est aujourd'hui par les matières premières qu'elle produit si abondamment.

Quelques chiffres extraits des derniers rapports donneront une idée du degré jusqu'auquel s'est élevée l'industrie manufacturière de la Nouvelle Galles. Il y avait au commencement [illegible] 1877 dans les divers districts de la colonie, non moins de [illegible] moulins à farine pourvus de machine d'une force totale de 2,481 chevaux-vapeur. Il y avait 8 moulins à eau d'une puissance de 77 chevaux; deux moulins à vent d'une force de 20 chevaux, et quatre moulins mus par 12 chevaux. Dans ces divers moulins il y avait 355 paires de meules; il y avait aussi une grande variété d'appareils pour le blutage et autres opérations qui se font dans les moulins. Nous avions 48 établissements pour la fabrication des instruments agricoles; 21 manufactures de tabacs, et deux fabriques de cigares. Il y avait 70 usines à sucre, situées pour la plupart sur les bords des rivières septentrionales; 15 sur le Clarence, 14 sur le Macleay, 11 sur le Richmond, et 18 dans la métropole. Il y a aussi à Sydney 2 raffineries où le sucre importé est raffiné, aussi bien que celui qui vient des moulins locaux. Les fabriques de savon et bougies étaient au nombre de 32. Il y avait 39 suiferies, 47 établissements à laver la laine; 17 pour la salaison et la conserve des viandes et 3 fabriques de colle. Le nombre de fabriques d'étoffes de laine n'était que de 8: mais il y avait 39 fabriques de vêtements et pas moins de 37 fabriques de chaussures. Il y avait 118 tanneries et 14 corroyeurs: il y avait aussi 9 fabricants de poudrette pour engrais. Nous avoins 34 brasseries, 55 confiseries, 5 fabriques de confitures, 5 établissements pour la préparation des cafés et épices, et 126 manufactures d'eaux gazeuses et cordiaux. Il y avait 320 briqueteries dans différents districts de la colonie, 9 fabriques de tuyaux de drainage, 11 poteries, et 11 tuileries; et le mortier nécessaire pour l'usage de ces matériaux était fourni par 121 fours à chaux. Les scieries à vapeur étaient au nombre de 192, et il y avait en plus 17 scieries mues par l'eau. Arrivant à ceux qui travaillent les métaux, nous voyons qu'il y avait 48 usines pour le travail du fer et de l'étain; 45 fonderies de fer, de laiton, et de cuivre; 55 ateliers de mécaniciens, et 2 fonderies de caractères d'imprimerie. Les manufactures de selles et harnais atteignaient le chiffre de 148, et il y avait 141 fabriques de voitures et charrettes. Il y avait 7 manufactures de paniers, 19 d'objets de literie, 12 de chapeaux 2 d'huile de pétrole, 2 établissements pour le travail du marbre, 2 moulins à papier. 17 imprimeries à la vapeur, 4 imprimeries au gaz, 6 fabriques de voitures pour les chemins de fer, 6 corderies, 99 chantiers pour la construction des navires et canots, 5 fonderies de fer, 18 de cuivre, et 8 d'étain. Il y avait 9 menuiseries à vapeur, 3 fabriques d'échelles, et 4 établissements pour la fabrication des mâts et des poulies. Il existe outre celles-ci, d'autres fabriques et usines de moindre importance, faisant en tout un total de 986. Parmi les produits de ces établissements en 1876 on peut mentionner 395,701 yards* de drap simple et croisé, 89,895 quintaux de savon, et 13,811 quintaux de bougies; 13,740 quintaux de tabacs; 218,308 gallons† de rhum. Dans les 70 usines à sucre, on broya 1,156,840 quintaux de cannes dont le rendement fut de 93,960 quintaux de sucre, plus environ 60,000 gallons de mélasses. La quantité de sucre raffiné dans l'année a été de 221,541 quintaux. Dans les 29 suiferies que nous possédons, on tua 25,876 moutons et 4611 bêtes à cornes desquel on retira 43,910 quintaux de suif. On tua aussi 175 cochons qui donnèrent 6939 livres de saindoux. Dans la même période on construisit dans la colonie 66 navires ayant une capacité totale de 3165 tonneaux. La plupart de ces navires étaient des goëlettes et des ketchs, mais quelques uns d'entre eux étaient de plus forte taille. Douze d'entre eux étaient des vapeurs jaugeant ensemble 1339 tonneaux. Il est bon de mentionner que la construction des navires à Sydney a beaucoup décru ces dernières années par suite d'un malentendu entre les patrons et les ouvriers. Les plupart de ces navires ont été construits sur les rivières côtières.

Notre cadre ne nous permet pas d'entrer dans les détails sur les principaux établissements des diverses branches d'industrie, et nous ne pouvons en parler que de la façon la plus sommaire. Considérant que notre marine coloniale a déjà atteint des proportions très-considérables à cause de l'excellent mouillage qu'offre aux navires notre port si commode et si beau, on peut naturellement s'attendre à trouver chez nous toutes facilités pour la construction et la réparation des navires et des machines maritimes; et l'on verra que tel est effectivement le cas. Nous avons deux grands bassins de radoubs. où les navires de plus haute taille peuvent être reçus. L'un qui appartient au gouvernement est situé dans l'île de Cockatoo. Il a 450 pieds de long sur 60 de large avec une profondeur de 21 pieds d'eau. Le bassin est vidé, au moyen de pompes puissantes mues par la vapeur, déchargeant 60 tonnes d'eau à la minute et vidant le bassin en 6 heures à peu près. Sur les terrains adjacents se trouvent de vastes constructions pourvues de marteaux à vapeur, de tours, de machines à forer de laminoirs, de machines à river, de forges, et tous autres outillages nécessaires pour la réparation et la construction d'engins maritimes. Il y a aussi des ateliers de charpente et de menuiserie, où l'on peut faire toutes sortes de travaux en bois exigés par les navires. La Galatée, frégate commandé par le Duc d'Edinbourg, y fut réparée. Ce dock sert aussi à la plupart des paquebots qui fréquentent ce port. La plus grande portion des travaux maritimes dont le gouvernement a besoin y sont exécutés, y compris la construction et la réparations des dragues, la fabrication des bouilleurs, etc, pour les navires de l'état. L'autre bassin ou dock sec est situé à la point de "Waterview Bay," et appartient à la compagnie de "Mort's Dry Dock." Les terrains et bâtiments occupés par cette compagnie couvrent la surface de 15 acres avec une façade de 1500 pieds sur la baie. Le bassin a 390 pieds de long sur 68 de large et sa profondeur est de 19 pieds 6 pouces. Il y a aussi un "patent slip"‡ ayant une ligne de traction de 200 pieds et sur lequel on peut monter un navire de mille tonneaux. Le "slip" fonctionne au moyen de machines hydrauliques. Il y a tout autour, des ateliers et bâtiments pourvus d'un outillage très-considérable et très-puissant, et la maison entreprend toutes sortes de travaux relatives aux machines terrestres ou maritimes. Un autre très-complet et pourvus de tous les perfectionnements modernes de la mécanique est celui de la Compagnie Australienne de navigation à vapeur, à Pyrmont, où l'on peut faire tout ce qui est nécessaire au bon état soit de la belle flotte entretenue par cette compagnie, soit des navires appartenant à d'autres armateurs. Un grand et puisant "patent slip" se trouve dans cet établissement; il peut prendre deux grands vapeurs à la fois; et dans les ateliers environnants on trouve toutes les facilités possibles pour la réparation de la coque ou des machines. Parmi les autres établissements qui font de la mécanique sur une vaste échelle où les appareils sont complets, et où l'on occupe un grand nombre d'ouvriers, on peut citer ceux de M. Wright, Circular Quay, la "fonderie du Pacifique," dans Druitt-street, et l'usine Atlas, à la pointe de "Darling Harbour," où l'on fabrique des machines terrestres et maritimes.

Avant d'abandonner le sujet des constructions navales nous pouvons ajouter qu'il existe dans "Darling Harbour," un dock flottant très-utile, appartenant au capitaine Rowntree, où de petits navires peuvent être réparés très-vite et très-efficacement. Ce genre d'entreprise s'étend graduellement. Messrs. Davis et Sands construisent en ce moment à Pyrmont un nouveau dock pour les petits navires. La fabrication du fer galvanisé est assez étendue dans la colonie, principalement chez Monsieur S. Zollner, de "Darling Harbour," qui le premier introduisit cette branche d'industrie dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, chez Mr. W. Foy, dans "George-street," et chez MM. Partridge et Cie., dans "Bathurst-street."

Les industries s'appliquant aux bois sont bien représentées chez nous par les établissements de MM. Hudson frères, de Redfern; MM. Goodlet et Smith, de Pyrmont; Mr. Booth, de Balmain; où des machines très-grandes et très-puissantes pour presser les briques sèches, et où des fours de construction perfectionnée sont employés pour cuire toutes sortes de poteries, &c., comprenant des tuyaux de drainage, des briques de foyer et de fantaisie, des tuiles, des pots de cheminées, des bouteilles de "gingerbeer," et autres articles. Les faïences sont aussi manufacturées sur une grande échelle par MM. Field et fils dans Parramatta-street, et dans plusieurs autres fabriques à Camperdown et Waterloo. Les principaux sièges de l'industrie de la fabrication des briques se trouvent à Newtown, Marrickville, Ashfield, et dans d'autres localités des faubourgs, sans compter les grands fours établis dans presque toutes les grandes villes de la colonie. Les fabricants de voitures sont très nombreux dans la colonie, principalement dans la métropole. Les établissements de Mr. Angus, dans Castlereagh-street; Mr. Halley, dans Pitt-street: Messieurs. J. et J. Kearey, dans la même rue; Mr. Kerridge, dans Castlereagh-street; Mr. O'Brien et Messieurs Robertson, dans Pitt-street; MM. Vial et fils; Mr. John Taylor, dans Sussex-street: Mr. Chadwick, dans Liverpool-street; MM. Miller et Harrison, dans Barker-street; Mr. Seamer, dans Bathurst-street; MM. Robertson et Allen, dans Druitt-street, et plusieurs autres, produisent une classe de véhicules très-supérieure qui avec une apparence légère et de bon goût sont forts et de bon service. Beaucoup d'espèces d'essences coloniales sont admirablement adaptées à ce genre de travail. Il y a en opération une grande variété de machines de la plus ingénieuse description pour abattre et scier le bois, équarrir des poutres et des chevrons, raboter et faire les moulures, et pour faire toutes sortes d'ouvrages d'ébénisterie.

Les articles de potteries et les briques sont fabriqués en quantité par MM. Goodlet et Smith dans leurs fabriques de Waterloo et Surry Hills, et par MM. Fowler et fils, de Camperdown.

On ne fabrique pas dans la colonie des étoffes de laine autant que l'on pourrait le désirer. La fabrique principale est celle de Mr. Vicars, dans Sussex-street, où l'on produit des étoffes d'un fini supérieur et d'une qualité très-durable. Il y a d'autres fabriques à Parramatta et dans quelques unes des villes de l'intérieur et l'on tente en ce moment-ci d'établir cette industrie dans d'autres localités. Le commerce des cuirs et des chaussures se fait sur une échelle considérable chez Messrs. Alderson et fils, d'Elizabeth-street: Mr. Abigail, de George-street: Mr. Hilder, de York-street: Messrs. Saddington et fils, de Pitt-street; Mr. Tebbut, de Riley-street; Mr. E. Vickery, de Pitt-street; Mr. J. Vickery, de Barrack-street: Messrs. Davenport et Alcock, de Marrickville, et beaucoup d'autres. Ces maisons emploient un grand nombre de machines, et leurs produits sont d'une si bonne qualité et se vendent si bon marché, qu'ils ont presque entièrement chassé du marché les articles importés.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de donner d'autres détails sur les établissements en opération dans la colonie. Les chiffres donnés plus haut, considérant la population de la colonie montrent qu'il y a une quantité immense d'objets fabriqués, ce qui donne de l'emploi à beaucoup de travailleurs habiles et autres, et ajoute ainsi à la richesse matérielle de la colonie.

ETAT POLITIQUE.

Le système gouvernemental dans les premiers jours de la colonie était sous le contrôle immédiat de gouverneurs militaires, qui étaient nommés par les autorités impériales pour diriger les affaires de la colonie naissante et qui étaient responsables de leur conduite seulement au cabinet britannique. Cependant, lorsque la population de la colonie vint à augmenter par le flux l'émigration du Royaume Uni, le peuple fut admis à partager le pouvoir; et dans l'année 1843, il lui fut permis d'élire les membres du Conseil Législatif qui était composé en général de "gentlemen" ayant des positions dans le gouvernement, ou nommés par le représentant de la couronne. Douze ans après, le gouvernement impérial accéda aux demandes qui lui étaient faites par le peuple de lui accorder une part plus large dans la conduite des affaires publiques et le parlement anglais lui donna la constitution d'après laquelle il se gouverne aujourd'hui.

Le système de gouvernement établi par l'acte de la constitution est modelé autant que possible sur celui de l'Angleterre, le gouverneur représentant la couronne, le conseil législatif et l'assemblée correspondant autant que possible à la chambre des pairs et à celle des communes.

Le gouverneur est nommé par la reine pour un terme de sept ans, et il reçoit de la colonie un salaire de 175,000 francs par an. Le gouvernement de la colonie lui fournit aussi un état-major et tous les autres avantages que demande la nature élevée de sa position. Il est le commandant en chef des forces navales et militaires, et toutes les affaires civiles du pays sont administrées en son nom. Cependant, en réalité, le pouvoir réel et le gouvernement du pays appartiennent au conseil exécutif, et Son Excellence est responsable au gouvernement du royaume uni de sa conduite en acceptant ou en rejetant les avis. Voici le neuvième paragraphe des instructions données au gouverneur à son installation.

"8. Et nous vous enjoignons et vous faisons savoir par ces présentes, que, dans l'exécution des pouvoirs et de l'autorité qui vous sont donnés par notre dite commission, vous consultiez dans tous les cas notre dit Conseil Exécutif, excepté seulement dans les cas qui sont de telle nature que, d'après votre jugement, notre service souffrirait un préjudice matériel si notre Conseil était consulté là dessus, ou lorsque les matières à décider seront trop secondaires pour réclamer son avis ou trop urgentes pour que son avis puisse être donné dane le temps dans lequel il vous faudrait agir et décider sur ces matières, à la condition toutefois que vous communiquiez au dit Conseil à la première occasion les mesures que vous avez adoptées avec les raisons qui vous y ont déterminé.

"9. Et nous vous autorisons, suivant vote discrétion, et si toutefois cela vous semble juste, à agir, dans l'exercice du pouvoir qui vous est donné par nous et par notre dite commission, en opposition à l'avis qui pourrait dans un tel cas vous avoir été donné par les membres de notre dit Conseil Exécutif; pourvu toutefois, que dans un cas semblable vous nous rendiez complètement compte, à la première occasion, de tel procédé que vous avez jugé bon d'employer, ainsi que des raisons qui vous y ont déterminé.

Le parlement est convoqué, prorogé, et dissous au nom de son excellence le gouverneur, qui assiste ordinairement à son ouverture et y lit un discours préparé par le conseil exécutif suivant la méthode employée en Angleterre. Ses instructions lui défendent de donner son assentiment à tout "bill" du parlement qui serait contraire aux oblizations des traités de l'empire, qui imposent des devoirs de déference, et dans d'autres cas spécifiés. Le gouverneur actuel (sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.)* est le vingt-sixième gouverneur qui en a rempli les fonctions dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, et il en a présidé les affaires depuis 1872.

Le conseil exécutif en composé de neuf membres du parlement, dont huit sont à la tête des divers départements administratifs du pays, et la position de ces personnes dépend de la volonté du parlement. Dans le Cabinet actuel, sept membres siègent à l'assemblé législative et deux au conseil législatif. Lorsque le "Premier" ainsi que l'on nomme le chef du Cabinet, s'aperçoit que son gouvernment n'est pas supporté par la majorité du parlement dans ses propositions pour la direction et l'administration des affaires publiques, il est de son devoir d'offrir la démission du ministère au gouverneur, qui choisit alors pour le remplacer quelque membre du parlement, dont l'influence entraîne la majorité de l'assemblée législative et celui-ci procède alors à former un nouveau cabinet. Dès qu'ils sont acceptés par le gouverneur en qualité de conseillers, les ministres prennent le contrôle des départements publics, et la direction au parlement des affaires du pays, jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient à leur tour renversés par une majorité opposée, à propos de quelque mesure importante ou sur un vote de censure que tout membre du parlement a le droit de proposer. Huit de ces ministres reçoivent des salaires. L'un est payé à raison de 50,000f. par an et les autres de 37,500f. aussi longtemps qu'ils sont au pouvoir. Il y a eu dix-huit ministères dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud depuis que le gouvernement responsable y fut inauguré en 1856. Le gouvernement actuel entra en fonctions en Décembre, 1877. Les membres de l'administration sont: l'Hon. James Squire Farnell, Secrétaire au Département des Terres Publiques et "Premier"; l'Hon. Michel Fitzpatrick, Secrétaire Colonial; l'Hon. John Sutherland, Secrétaire aux Travaux Publics: l'Hon. Henri Emmanuel Cohen, Trésorier Colonial; l'Hon. James Fitzgerald Burns, Directeur Général des Postes: l'Hon. Joseph Leary, Ministre de la Justice et de l'Instruction Publique; l'Hon. William Henry Suttor, Ministre des Mines; l'Hon. William John Forster, Avocat-général; et l'Hon. John Marks, qui est Vice-Président du Conseil.

Le Parlement comprend deux Chambres, le Conseil Législatif, et l'Assemblée Législative.

Le conseil législatif comprend trente cinq membres qui sont nommés à vie par le gouverneur aidé de l'avis du conseil exécutif. La plupart de ses membres faisaient autrefois partie de la branche élective de la Législature, et il jouissent du respect et de la confiance de la communauté en raison de leurs services politiques passés de leur longue expérience officielle, leur état social, et la convenance de leur position.

L'Assemblée Législative comprend à présent soixante treize membres; mais le nombre des électeurs dans la colonie croissant de jour en jour, il est question d'égaliser la représentation en augmentant le nombre des représentants que chaque collége électoral doit élire, et le Gouvernement a présenté un "bill" devant l'Assemblée, qui propose d'en porter le nombre à quatre-vingt-seize. Les qualités requises pour pouvoir devenir membre de l'assemblée sont les suivantes: Etre un sujet mâle de Sa Majesté, âgé d'au moins vingt et un ans et absolument libre, être né, ou avoir été naturalisé dans la colonie et y avoir résidé cinq ans. Les membres du conseil législatif, les employés du "Service Civil," les pensionnaires de l'Etat, et les contracteurs ne peuvent être élus. Les qualités requises pour être électeur sont ainsi décrites dans l'acte: "Tout sujet mâle de Sa Majesté, ayant atteint l'âge de vingt et un ans, étant né naturellement sujet, ou étant sujet naturalisé aura résidé trois ans dans la colonie, s'il remplit les conditions ci-dessus requises, et est inscrit sur le rôle des électeurs, et s'il n'est pas rendu incapable pour l'une des causes ci-après énumérées, aura le droit de voter à toute élection dans le districts électoral pour lequel il sera qualifié." La qualification consiste dans une résidence de six mois dans le district électoral, ou la libre possession d'une propriété donnant un revenu annuel de 250 francs; les personnes qui ne peuvent jouir de ce droit sont les criminels, les pauvres, les soldats, la police, et les fous. La manière de voter aux élections se fait par le ballot, et il ne s'est jamais présenté un cas de désordre aux urnes électorales.

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* Le yard est une mesure de 3 pieds anglais, soit 0,914 mm.

† Le gallon vaut à peu près 5 litres

‡ Un patent slip est un plan incliné sur lequel on tire les navires pour en faire plus commodément les réparations et le nettoyage.

* Ces lettres signifient: Grand Croix de l'ordre de St. Michel et St. Georges.

Le parlement a le pouvoir de faire des lois pour le gouvernement de la colonie, et de réglementer la vente ou toute autre disposition des terres non encore colonisées du pays. Des droits de douane sont levés sur l'importation des marchandises du Royaume Uni, et sont par le fait également levés sur les produits et manufactures des autres pays. La seule restriction qui soit imposée au pouvoir de l'assemblée législative par rapport à la législation fiscale existe dans le but d'empêcher la perception de droits différentiels. La 45me section de "l'Acte Constitutionnel" pourvoit à ce que l'on n'impose aucuns droits sur l'importation de tout article, produit manufacturé ou importé d'aucune contrée, en particulier si l'importation du même article n'est pas frappée d'un impôt, lorsqu'il est exporté de tous les autres pays ou localités, quels qu'ils soient. Les pouvoirs de deux branches de la Législature sont coordonnés d'après les statuts avec cette exception, que tout "bill" appropriant une partie quelconque du revenu public ou imposant un taux nouveau d'impôts, doit être présenté par la chambre élue.

Le système en usage à la chambre des communes sert de base à tous les actes du parlement colonial, et les colons de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, par leur désir d'assimiler autant que possible leurs institutions à celles de la mère patrie, ont prouvé que cette sympathie est non seulement l'expression d'un sentiment commun basé sur une origine commune, mais cela joint à un attachement tenace aux anciennes lois de la communauté dont ils sont sortis.

LA JUSTICE ET SON ADMINISTRATION.

Les premiers colons venus de la mère patrie en 1788 apportèrent avec eux en Australie le droit commun de l'Angleterre intact, et autant de statuts, ou lois écrites, qu'il était possible d'en appliquer à l'état de la colonie. Dans ces premiers jours, les lois étaient administrées et la justice rendue, d'une manière très-semblable à celle des cours martiales, les officiers militaires étaient les seuls juges, et leur décisions sur tous les points sans appel. Cependant, comme la plupart des cas étaient d'une nature criminelle, tels que la violation des réglements établis par le gouverneur pour le bon gouvernement des "convicts" (déportés), l'infraction aux lois sur le revenu, et autres délits, la justice quoique distribuée d'une façon tant soit peu sommaire, s'accordait au mérites de chaque cause. A mesure que la population augmentait, par l'arrivée d'émigrants libres désirant tenter la fortune dans le nouveau monde, on établit des cours de justice en vue de se mettre au niveau de chaque nouvelle phase dès son début. Bientôt l'état de la colonie et de ses habitants exigea un de genre justice un peu moins arbitraire que celui qui ressemblait tellement au régime du tambour, pour les débats et le jugement des causes civiles. La justice ne fut jamais administré d'une manière satisfaisante jusqu'à l'institution du jury. Après cela, les droits naturels des individus commencèrent à être respectés, et l'administration de la justice se perfectionna sous tous les rapports. Depuis cette époque jusqu'à aujourd'hui, et spécialement depuis l'établissement d'un gouvernment responsable et d'un parlement chargé de faire des lois réglant tous les intérêts locaux, on a fait de continuels efforts pour perfectionner et compléter autant que possible le mécanisme entier de l'administration de la justice. Sur presque tous les sujets, on a fait des lois pour l'administration desquelles il a fallu créer de nouveaux tribunaux.

La plus haute cour administrant la justice dans le pays se nomme aujourd'hui la "Cour Suprême," à laquelle appartiennent quatre juges, savoir: Un "Chief Justice" (Président ou Procureur de la République) et trois "puisne judges" (juges). Pendant les mois de Février, Mai, Août, et Novembre de chaque année, deux des juges siègent chacun dans une cour séparée pour juger les procès. Le juge est assisté généralement d'un jury de quatre personnes; chaque partie peut en obtenir un de douze en faisant une requête et fournissant de bonnes raisons. On élit au scrutin deux fois plus de jurés qu'il n'en faut, et de ce nombre, chacune des parties peut récuser un quart, les deux quarts demeurant sont les jurés qui auront à juger les questions en litige. Le devoir du jury est de décider des questions de fait qui découlent des plaidoiries, suivant la loi exposé par le juge, dont la fonction est de résoudre toutes questions de droit, d'interpréter tous statuts, et de donner l'explication légale de tous documents. On peut appeler de la décision d'un juge et d'un jury devant la cour plénière siégeant "in banco," composée de deux ou trois juges généralement présidés par le Chief Justice. La décision de la majorité est le jugement de la cour. On n'accorde un nouvel appel que dans le cas ou le juge aurait admis ou rejeté à tort une preuve importante ou mal éclairé le jury sur un point de droit, ou si l'on peut démontrer par des raisons claires et bien définies que le verdict du jury est injuste.

Un plaideur mécontent de la décision de la cour suprême, peut demander à la cour la permission d'en appeler, et en appelle de droit par devant le conseil privé, si la somme en litige s'élève à £500 ou plus, où si l'esprit du statut colonial, dont dépendent les intérêts de plusieurs, est en question. En d'autres cas la demande d'appel doit être adressée au conseil privé. Beaucoup de causes appelées sont envoyées à ce conseil.

Le "Chief Justice" siège également en qualité de commissaire à la cour de vice-amirauté, avec une juridiction très-étendue et entend et décide (*inter alia*) de tous les cas de collisions dans la haute mer. Le doyen des juges remplit les fonctions de juge à la "cour d'équité" en qualité de "premier juge" et entend et décide de toutes les matières d'équité; on peut appeler de ses jugements à la cour, et de là au conseil privé. Il préside également la cour des divorces dernièrement établie sous le nom de "Cour des causes matrimoniales et des divorces." D'après la loi sur le divorce, un mari peut obtenir un arrêt de dissolution de son mariage en prouvant l'adultère de la part de sa femme; une femme peut obtenir le même "soulagement" sur les preuves de l'adultère de son mari, de sa cruauté, ou de son abandon depuis plus de deux ans. Un bill donnant à la femme les mêmes droits qu'au mari est passé devant le parlement et n'attend plus que l'assentiment royal pour devenir loi. La plupart des causes y sont entendues devant un juge, sans l'assistance du jury. Au fait il est douteux si d'après la loi actuelle la nomination d'un jury est légalle. Beaucoup de plaideurs ont tiré avantage de cela pour en obtenir la suppression dans leur cas, d'après la loi.

De la Cour des Divorces l'on passe à la Cour Suprême. Toutes les matières ecclésiastiques, aussi bien que l'audition et la décision sur toutes demandes pour l'enregistrement des testaments et des procurations, et toutes causes dans lesquelles la validité d'un testament est en question sont du ressort du doyen des juges qui représente la Cour Suprême dans sa juridiction ecclésiastique. Dans les cas qui ne sont pas à sa discrétion l'on peut appeler de ses jugements à la Cour Suprême, et de là au Conseil Privé.

Les lois qui ont été d'époque en époque passées pour le soulagement des débiteurs insolvables sont appliquées dans la "cours des faillites," qui est présidée par un "Chef Commissaire des faillites." Lorsqu'une personne, qu'elle soit engagée dans le commerce ou non, devient embarrassée dans ses affaires, et n'est pas capable de payer ses dettes, la loi lui permet de sequestrer ses biens au bénéfice de ses ses créanciers: dans le cas où elle ne voudrait pas se soumettre à cela, ses créanciers peuvent dans certaines circonstances s'adresser à la cour, et obtenir la séquestration forcée de sa propriété. Pour l'administration de chaque propriété séquestrée, le Chef Commissaire nomme un syndic (official assignee), qui est un employé du Gouvernment. Ses devoirs sont de réaliser l'actif de la propriété, opération soumise à l'approbation du Chef Commissaire et payer les dettes prouvées au prorata. Après l'examen de l'état de ses affaires, le débiteur insolvable peut s'adresser au Chef Commissaire pour obtenir un certificat qui le délivre de toutes dettes, et de fait, de chaque article de son passif prouvé, ou pouvant être prouvé contre lui. S'il est devenu insolvable par accident ou simplement par suite de mauvaise gestion le certificat est généralement accordé; mais s'il est coupable de fraude ou même d'extravagances, le certificat lui est refusé pendant un certain temps ou dans quelques mauvais cas, indéfiniment. Du chef commissaire on peut en appeler au juge de première instance, et de ce juge à la cour suprême.

Chaque juge de la cour suprême préside à son tour une cour criminelle de "gaol delivery" (ressemblant beaucoup à nos cours d'assises) siégeant à Sydney ou l'on juge les causes criminelles les plus importantes. Tous les prévenus sont jugés par un jury de douze personnes élues au scrutin parmi un grand nombre de jurés convoqués. Chaque prisonnier, accusé de crime, a le droit de récuser vingt des jurés convoqués péremptoirement, et autant d'autres contre lesquels il peut fournir de bonnes raisons. La loi ne permet pas que le prévenu soit interrogé ou rende témoignage; il a le droit de prendre un avoué et un avocat pour conduire sa défense. Avant de rendre un verdict, les douze jurés doivent être unanimes; onze même ne peuvent ni condamner ni acquitter. Dans le cas où les jurés ne peuvent s'accorder sur un verdict, ils sont exposés à être enfermés jusqu'à ce que la cour les élargisse. Sont ils renvoyés sans avoir rendu un verdict, le procès du prévenu peut être recommencé sur le même chef. Les personnes prévenues d'un crime qui entraine la peine de mort sont jugées par un juge de la cour suprême, soit à Sydney soit en tournée. En plus des cours ci-dessus présidées par les juges de la cour suprême pour l'expédition des affaires civiles et criminelles de la métropole, chaque juge deux fois par an fait une tournée, et tient des cours d'assises de "gaol delivery" dans un certain nombre des villes qu'il visite.

Pour le jugement de causes civiles de moindre importance, on a établi, en vertu d'une loi spéciale des cours de districts dont la juridiction s'arrête à la valeur de £200 (5000f.). Elles sont présidées par des juges, choisis dans les rangs de la profession, chacun desquels remplit aussi les devoirs de président des sessions trimestrielles pour le jugement de tous les criminels qui ne sont pas prévenus de crime capital. Ces cours civiles se tiennent deux fois par an, ou plus souvent, dans les villes de quelque importance. Le juge n'est pas ordinairement assisté d'un jury quoique, dans le cas où la somme en litige dépasse £20 (500f.) chaque partie peut, en prévenant le greffier de la cour, faire convoquer un jury. Des cours de district, on peut on peut en appeler à la cour suprême sur les questions de droit. Durant le procès des prévenus aux sessions trimestrielles, le président doit, à la requête de l'avocat du prévenu, ou à celle de son avoué qui a droit d'audience, ou peut, s'il le désire lui-même, réserver toutes questions de droit qui peuvent s'être élevées pendant le cours du procès et qu'il a décidés devoir être considérées par la cour suprême.

Pour le jugement des délits légers (petty offences) chaque ville importante a son magistrat de police, gentleman qui n'a pas reçu d'éducation légale, nommé par le gouvernement, recevant un salaire de £400 à £600 (de 10,000 à 15,000f.). Ce magistrat est assisté d'uncertain nombre de juges non salariés, personnes nommées à la justice de paix, généralement en raison de leur fortune et de leur position sociale. Des cours de petites sessions pour le réglement de tous les petites dettes et de tous autres cas où il ne s'agit que de £10 (250f.) et quelque fois £20 (500f.) sont tenues par les magistrats à certaines époques fixes suivant les besoins de chaque ville. Les magistrats font aussi une première enquête quand une personne est accusée d'un crime en dehors de leur compétence; s'ils y voient un cas *primâ facie*, leur devoir est de la renvoyer pour être jugée par la cour des sessions trimestrielles ou par la cour suprême.

Chaque fois qu'un prévenu est envoyé en jugement, les dépositions, c'est à dire les témoignages rendus devant les magistrats, écrites et signées par les témoins sont soumises, si le cas est envoyé devant la cour suprême, à l'attorney général, qui remplit les fonctions d'un "grand jury," et enregistre ou refuse d'enregistrer l'information. Si le cas est destiné à la cour des sessions trimestrielles, les dépositions sont transmises au "clerc de la paix," qui les soumet à "l'avocat de la couronne," avocat ou avoué chargé par le gouvernement de poursuivre dans un district spécifié, toutes accusations portées par devant la cour à laquelle le prévenu est renvoyé. Sous la direction de l'avocat de la couronne, une information est ouverte et enrégistrée, ou bien l'affaire est renvoyée à l'attorney général, qui, malgré sa position de fonctionnaire politique et de membre du cabinet, remplit dans tous les cas les fonctions d'un "grand jury."

Dans le budget annuel, l'administration de la justice figure pour une somme importante; car quoique les juges, tant de la cour suprême que des cours de districts, ne reçoivent que de faibles salaires, le "Chief Justice" n'ayant que £2600 (65,000f.) et les autres juges £2000 (50,000f.), cependant le nombre des fonctionnaires employés dans les divers départements, y compris toutes les cours, les bureaux de l'avocat de la couronne, et ceux du Ministre de la Justice et de l'Instruction Publique est assez considérable, et par conséquent fort coûteux. Les juges des cours de districts, qui ont aussi à remplir les fonctions de présidents des sessions trimestrielles dans leurs districts respectifs, reçoivent un salaire annuel de £1000 (25,000f.) plus leurs frais de voyage quand ils sont en tournée.

Les affaires expédiées dans toutes les cours ont suivi la marche des progrès de la colonie. En 1832 les lois étaient appliquées par un "Chief Justice" et deux juges. Les cours de districts et celles de sessions trimestrielles n'existaient pas encore. Le barreau était représenté par vingt-sept avocats, dont un grand nombre ne pratiquaient pas; il y avait soixante deux noms sur le rôle des avoués. Depuis cette date l'Australie a été divisée en cinq colonies. Aujourd'hui dans la Nouvelle Galles seulement, il y a plus de quatre-vingt noms sur le seul rôle des avocats, et cent-quatre-vingts avoués exercent dans la métropole et dans les comtés. Toutes les cours se tiennent à portes ouvertes, et la justice est administrée avec toute la publicité possible.

LE SYSTEME MONETAIRE DE LA COLONIE.

Depuis la date de la colonisation de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud par la première expédition venue de la mère-patrie, le système monétaire a été nominallement le même que celui de la Grande Bretagne. Il y eut une période dans la première époque de l'histoire de la colonie, où la rareté de la monnaie impériale d'argent rendit nécessaire l'émission d'une monnaie d'argent fiduciaire, nécessaire pour des besoins purement locaux. La plus forte était appelée un dollar, la plus petite passait pour une valeur équivalente à trois pence (0·30 c.). A mesure que la population augmenta et que des banques furent établies, cette monnaie fit place à des espèces métalliques semblables à celles en usage en Angleterre, et ce sont les mêmes dont nous nous servons aujourd'hui. Les monnaies d'or en cours sont presques toutes frappées à la Monnaie locale (Sydney Mint) établie en May, 1855. Depuis cette époque jusqu'au 31 Décembre, 1876, 37,658,500 souverains, et 3,927,000 demi-souverains ont été frappés ici, et il est probable qu'il y en a aujourd'hui en circulation pour une valeur de plus de 75,000,000 de francs. Jugée au point de vue purement financier, la Nouvelle Galles du Sud a évidemment le droit d'occuper le premier rang parmi les colonies australiennes. En outre de l'immense quantité de richesses immobilières et de la valeur de la propriété appartenant à ce que l'on peut appeler les classes laborieuses, les rapports de banques montrent une moyenne de dépôts par tête de population qui peut soutenir favourablement la comparaison avec celle de tout autre pays. En pourvoyant à la manière de conduire les affaires de banque, la Législature donne les guaranties les plus efficaces, à l'exception de la surveillance du gouvernement. Les banques ont été administrées avec soin et ont donné des dividendes qui démontrent la sécurité de ces placements. Aux époques de dépression commerciale elles ont éprouvées des pertes communes à tous les autres établissements sans que cela causat de réduction dans la balance des profits divisés, et les rapports sous serment que chacune d'elle doit faire chaque trimestre, ont montré une augmentation d'affaires et une accumulation de profits. Si l'on prend les rapports du quatrième trimestre de l'année 1877, l'on voit que les dix, banques d'émission possédaient des dépots s'élevant à un total de 408,125,325 fr. La circulation moyenne des billets était de 28,866,425 fr. les espèces comprenaient 65,674,700 fr.; le passif s'élevait à 444,072,225 fr., et l'actif à 552,716,000 fr. Sur ces banques, cinq furent fondées à Sydney, la plus grande est la Banque de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, dont le capital payé est de vingt-cinq millions de francs et le fond de réserve se monte à 10,750,000 francs. Elle possède des dépots pour une somme de 421,362,225 francs, dont 21,360,250 francs pour le compte du gouvernement. Comme grand succès, la Banque Commerciale est sans rivale dans l'historie des banques. Son origine ne date pas plus loin que Juin, 1848, et à la fin de son premier semestre le capital payé ne se montait qu' à la somme de 219,131 fr. 25 c.; ce dernier chiffre s'éleva petit à petit jusqu' à ce qu'il atteignit 12,500,000 frs. en décembre dernier, et elle avait une réserve de 11,250,000 frs. plus des dépôts s'élevant à la somme de 108,897,925 francs. A l'exception de 5 branches en Queensland, toutes ses succursales sont dans la colonie, de même que celles de la "City Bank" et de la "Mercantile Bank." La Banque de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud a beaucoup d'affaires en Victoria, à la Nouvelle Zélande, et en Queensland, et un grand établissement à Londres qui se charge des affaires de notre gouvernement. La "Joint Stock Bank," quoique probablement moins importante a une clientèle étendue ici et en Queensland, dont les affaires sont expédiées dans une maison principale et 59 succursales. Parmi les banques d'origine anglaise, presque *toutes* ont ici des actionnaires, "L'Union Bank," pourrait être appelée anglo-australienne. Les actions des banques suivantes, Australasia, Orientale, et London Chartered, ont aussi changé de mains sur ce marché et sont quotées sur les listes des agents de change. Le taux du change n'est pas soumis ici aux mêmes fluctuations qu'en Europe, et l'on peut dire que 5 pour cent. sur les billets à 60 jours a été la règle pendant une longue période. *L'intérêt* sur les dépôts depuis bien des années a été le suivant: pour 3 mois, 3 pour cent; pour 6 mois, 4 pour cent; pour 12 mois, 5 pour cent. A l'heure actuelle le taux est en réalité plus élevé, à causes de circonstances extraordinaires dues aux complications survenues en Victoria. Pour ce qui est des dividendes, les actionnaires des banques de Sydney ont eu une chance exceptionnelle; le plus petit dividende payé pendant les 5 dernières années a été de 8 pour cent., le plus élevé 25 pour cent., ce dernier par la Banque Commerciale qui a donné ce magnifique résultat pendant quatre années de suite. Si l'on essaie d' arriver à computer d'une façon exacte la richesse de la colonie par tête de sa population, il se présente un élément gênant. Les banques d'émission sont obligées de fournir au Gouverment le rapport trimestriel dont nous avons parlé plus haut, et comme elles ne sont point des banques privées, elles pourraient, avec les Caisses d'épargne sous le contrôle du gouvernement donner une bonne idée de cette richesse: mais depuis une époque récente, la banque de la Nouvelle Zélande a ouvert ici une succursale, et comme elle n'émet pas de billets et expédie beaucoup d'affaires locales, on ne peut connaitre le chiffre de ses dépôts. Si on met cet élément hors de la question, les rapports des banques donnent les chiffres suivants: les dépôts se montent à 408,125,322 fr.; auxquels on peut ajouter, 37,500,000 fr. entre les mains des caisses d'épargne du gouvernement, et 12,500,000 fr.; entre celles des caisses d'épargne de la poste, ce qui donne un total général de 433,125,325 fr. A la fin de l'année dernière, la population de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud était estimée à 662,212, de sorte que si ces dépôts étaient, divisés d'après les principes communistes ils s'éléveraient à environ 650 fr. par tête. Si l'on considère que 50,000,000 fr. sont entre les mains des caisses d'épargne et représentent la moyenne des économies des classes laborieuses, on a une moyenne de plus de 75 fr. par tête de la population entière de la colonie; tandis qu'en France la somme totale entre les mains de caisses d'épargne ne se montait qu'à 18 fr. 29 c. par dépositeur. Après les banques, et presque leur égale en pouvoir dans les cercles monétaires, vient la Société Australienne de secours mutuel fondée ici il y a 29 ans.

Comme compagnie d'assurance, son succès est sans rival. Pendant cette période, elle a émis 40,105 polices, dont 30,475 sont actuellement en cours, assurant un total de 293,450,000 fr. Les profits nets accrus et divisés se sont montés à près de 12,500,000 fr., et les débours actuels ont été en chiffres ronds de 37,000,000 de francs. L'actif s'élevait à la fin de l'année dernière à 57,500,000 fr. Il existe aussi une autre compagnie d'assurance sur la vie dans une voie de progrès assez favourable, pour que les journaux anglais en fassent mention, cette compagnie ne fait que des affaires d'assurance. Les compagnies locales d' assurance contre l'incendie et les risques de mer sont au nombre de neuf, dont trois contre l'incendie d'après les principes mutuels. En outre de ces établissement, les principales compagnies d'actionnaires sont celles de navigation à vapeur, dont l'"Australasian" est à la tête avec une flotte dont on estime aujourd'hui la valeur à 10,000,000 de francs. De son quartier général à Sydney, elle étend ses opérations au sud à Melbourne, au nord à tous les ports de Queensland et de là à Hongkong. Elle est sous contrat avec le gouvernement français pour un service mensuel entre Sydney et la Nouvelle Calédonie, et avec celui de Fidji d'ici à Levuka.

BIENFAISANCE.

Il n'est pas besoin d'insister beaucoup sur la libéralité du peuple de la Nouvelle Galles du Sud, relativement à tout objet qui se recommande à son jugement. Qu'il nous suffise de rappeler ici que la Nouvelle Galles à elle seule envoya la somme considérable de £68,916 6s. 6d. (1,722,858 fr. 10 c.) au fond érigé en Angleterre pour le soulagement des veuves et orphelins des soldats tués en Crimée; elle contribua à l'Indian Mutiny Fund pour une somme de £5821 0s. 6d. (145,525 fr. 60 c.); au Cotton Famine Fund, pour £21,311 (529.795 fr.); total, £96,048 7s. (2.401.208 fr. 70 c.). De plus, en commémoration de la visite de S. A. R. le Duc d' Edinbourg, on souscrivit une somme de £23,000 (575,000 fr.) comme noyau d'un fond destiné à l'érection d'un hôpital devant s'appeler l'Hopital du Prince Alfred, qui est maintenant en construction. Il faut ajouter à cela une donation de £10,000 transmise par le maire de Sydney au lord maire de Londres en aide au fond pour le soulagement de la famine de l'Inde. Quant à ce dernier item, il est juste d'ajouter que la collecte en fut faite au milieu des luttes d'une élection générale au parlement quand l'attention des colons était naturellement absorbée par des intérêts d'une très-grande importance locale; et de plus, dans un moment où toutes les classes souffraient directement ou indirectment d'une sécheresse exceptionnellement prolongée. Dans de telles circonstances, nous n'avons pas à rougir d'une telle contribution. Mais quelque considérables que soient ces sommes, c'est en considérant les besoins locaux et continus, plutôt que ces efforts intermittents et spasmodiques qu'il faut apprécier la libéralité des colons. Les charités de Sydney sont nombreuses, plus nombreuses peut-être qu'un étranger pourrait s'attendre à rencontrer ou même considérer nécessaires dans un pays si jeune et si plein de ressources.

LA NOUVELLE GALLES DU SUD COMME CHAMP POUR L'EMIGRATION.

La Nouvelle Galles du Sud a maintenant 90 ans d'existence comme colonie britannique. Elle peut offrir à l'émigrant un "home" égal à tout autre au monde; elle peut lui donner des chances de faire fortune qu'il ne rencontre dans aucun des vieux pays d'Europe; elle peut procurer au laboureur hardi de la Grande Bretagne un confort que ses plus grands efforts ne pourraient lui donner ailleurs; mais elle ne fait pas d'embarras à propos de tout cela. La raison probable de ce fait est la prépondérance du véritable esprit de réserve anglais, qui certainement distingue ce pays des autres colonies du groupe australien.

Nous ne prétendons pas dire que l'Australie soit un Eldorado, où l'or se ramasse dans les rues. En Australie, comme partout ailleurs, un homme doit travailler dur pour gagner sa vie, mais son travail lui rapporte plus ici qu'en Angleterre ou sur le continent, et les gens qui possèdent un petit capital peuvent l'employer avec plus d'avantage ici qu'ailleurs. Les émigrants qui ont abordé sur nos rivages avec l'esprit de travail et d'entreprise n'ont jamais été déçus, et il existe des milliers d'intérieurs heureux en Australie pour confirmer ce fait. Nous avons besoin que cela soit plus généralement connu. C'est notre avantage qu'il en soit ainsi, et de là pour nous la valeur de ces expositions internationales.

Un individu désireux d'émigrer en Australie demandera naturellement: De quelles sortes de gens avez-vous besoin dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud? dans quels genres pouvez vous leur procurer de l'emploi? Car si je ne suis pas certain de trouver une place, il est inutile que j'y aille; je puis exister ailleurs, et il n'y a aucun avantage pour moi à m'en aller à 6000 lieues de mon pays pour être là bas aussi mal que je suis ici. Au fait, suis je sur de trouver à travailler en Australie. Nous répondrons à cette question en commençant par poser la suivante. "Que pouvez-vous faire?" Ce serait abuser les gens que de leur dire que tout le monde peut trouver à travailler ici. Il y a du reste deux classes de personnes qui ne feront de bien ni aux autres ni à eux-mêmes s'ils viennent chez nous. Les premiers sont ceux qui ne peuvent faire que des travaux de tête, et les seconds ceux qui ne veulent pas travailler dutout. Cela peut sembler une dure vérité, mait l'expérience du passé nous a démontré que trop d'émigrants appartiennent à l'une ou l'autre de ces deux classes. Malheureusement, beaucoup de gens malades de corps et d'esprit, rebuts des maisons de refuges, et la plus mauvaise classe de la population femelle des grandes villes sont arrivés ici comme émigrants, tout simplement pour remplir nos hopitaux, nos maisons de fous, et nos prisons. Leurs amis dans leur pays étaient heureux de s'en débarasser, et regardaient l'Australie comme suffisamment éloignée pour qu'il n'y ait que peu de chances de leur retour. Ce sont des fraudes qu'il nous a fallu supporter. Ensuite la classe dont nous avons parlé plus haut, qui dépend du *travail de tête seulement*, n'a pas grand chose à faire ici. Il y a peu de voies ouvertes pour ceux qui en font partie, et ils ont été élevés de telle façon qu'ils ne peuvent faire aucun travail manuel, ou même aucune sorte de travail dur. Il est bon aussi de cautionner d'avance ceux qui se livrent aux travaux manuels qui exigent de l'habileté, s'ils croient pouvoir vivre des fruits de leur travail; le temps viendra pour eux, mais il n'est pas encore arrivé. Cela n'est qu'un simple avis que nous leur donnons là, car si l'émigrant a de l'argent, l'avis n'est pas nécessaire. Mais surtout nous n'engageons personne à émigrer dans un pays nouveau, s'ils ne connaissent quelque métier manuel, à moins bien entendu qu'ils n'y viennent comme laboureurs. Les vicissitudes que l'on rencontre dans les pays neufs sont d'un caractère si particulier, qu'il peut se faire qu'un homme, aujourd' hui dans une belle position, soit demain sans emploi, par le fait de circonstances tout à fait imprévues. Nous n'avons pas besoin d'aller plus loin que chez nos voisins de la colonie de Victoria pour en chercher une preuve. Là, par suite de la politique suicide d'un ministère tyrannique, des centaines de gens dans de bonnes positions ont été mis hors d'emploi, et, à cause de leur manque de connaissances d'un métier quelconque ils sont maintenant dénués de tout; et comme d'autre part ils avaient peu l'habitude de l'économie, ils n'ont pas de fond de réserve pour leur venir en aide. Nous ne dirons pas que s'ils avaient été des ouvriers ils n'eussent pas eu à souffrir des procédés erratiques du gouvernement, mais leurs souffrances eussent été moindres que celles de ceux qui "ne peuvent pas piocher la terre, et auraient honte de mendier." Les meilleurs émigrants parmi les classes ouvrières, sont de solides laboureurs et de bons ouvriers; des gens possédant à la fois le pouvoir et la volonté de travailler pour gagner leur vie, et la ferme détermination de faire leur chemin et d'arriver.

Le tableau suivant donne le taux courant des gages dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud pendant le mois de Mars dernier (1878): Charpentiers, de 1 fr. 65 c. à 1 fr. 75 c. par heure; forgerons de 1 fr. 45 c. à 1 fr. 95 c. par heure; charrons de 12 fr. 50 c. à 14 fr. 25 c. par jour; maçons en brique de 12 fr. 50 c. à 15 francs; maçons en pierre de 12 fr. 50 c. à 15 francs; valets de ferme, de 875 francs à 1125 francs par an, y compris la nourriture et le logement; bergers de 875 à 1125 francs. Pour ceux de ces gens qui vivent dans les villes, la pension peut être obtenue y compris logement au prix de 13 fr. 75 c. par semaine, par personne, mais cela n'est pas très recherché, et à 21 fr. 50 c. ce qui est préférable. La journée de travail habituel, adoptée dans presque tous les métiers, est de huit heures; mais dans bien des cas le travail supplémentaire existe et est bien payé. Les gages des servantes sont à peu près les suivants; Cuisinières, de 800 à 1300 francs par an (les rapports officiels donnent comme limite 1025 francs, mais ce chiffre est assez décevant; les cuisinières d'hôtels reçoivent quelquefois cette somme, mais ce sont des gages exceptionnels); femmes de chambre, de 600 fr. à 1000 fr.; blanchisseuses, de 800 à 1125 francs (autre cas exceptionnel—peu de familles ayant de blanchisseuse en plus des domestiques de la maison); bonnes d'enfant, de 500 à 875 francs (cela dépend de l'âge et des besoins); domestique pour tout faire, de 650 à 1000 frcs. D'après cela quelques uns de ces prix pourraient paraître contestables mais la raison en est que les gages élevés ne se donnent en général qu'aux domestiques les mieux dressées et les plus compétents, dont le nombre, pour des raisons qui seront facilement comprises en Angleterre, est extrêmement limité. Les domestiques femmes qui arrivent ici à bord des navires d'émigrants sont en général de fortes jeunes femmes, mais pas du tout ce que l'on considère chez nous comme de bonnes servantes. Ces dernières sont rares, et cherchent naturellement à changer leur condition aussitôt que possible. Beaucoup de femmes qui émigrent se marient et se marient bien, tandis que d'autres vont travailler dans les manufactures, où elles ont plus de liberté le soir et le dimanche et jour de fêtes qu'elles n'en pourraient obtenir en service.

Le coût de la vie varie considérablement suivant la saison de l'année. Si l'ouvrier adoptait le même genre d'existence en Australie que celui qu'il mène dans les vieux pays, surtout dans les villes, la vie serait pour lui à bon marché. Mais il ne fait rien de la sorte. Ici, il a de la bière à son diner et peut-être aussi à son souper au prix de 30 c. à 60 c. la chopine; de la viande deux fois par jour au moins à celui de 30 c. à 70 c. la livre; du pain, à 20 c. la livre; du beurre, de 90 c. à 3 fr. la livre; des pommes de terre ad libitum, au prix de 15 c. à 30 c. la livre; du fromage quand il en désire à celui de 60 c. à 2 fr. 15 c. la livre et ainsi de suite. Le poisson est à un prix très-modéré, et il en use à sa fantaisie. Il méprise la chandelle de suif, et il ne tolère les bougies et l'huile de pétrole que dans le cas ou il ne peut obtenir du gaz, tandis qu'il fume du tabac à 5 fr la livre.

Voilà un genre de vie qui n'est pas trop mauvais (et c'est là l'ordinaire) et après avoir compté tout ce qui lui est nécessaire, y compris l'habillement qui est assez bon marché, il lui reste de quoi dépenser pour offrir à boire à ses amis, s'il est d'une nature sociable, ou mettre à la caisse d'épargne s'il est économe.

D'après les règlements du gouvernement on admet comme émigrants, les personnes entre quinze et cinquante ans qui déposeront où feront déposer une somme de 50 francs et les enfants entre 3 et 12 ans, venant avec leurs parents pour lesquels on déposera 25 fr., les enfants plus jeunes viennent sans payer. Les personnes que l'on désire introduire ici doivent jouir d'une santé robuste et d'un esprit sain, avoir un caractère moral, et consister en ouvriers, mineurs, domestiques, fermiers, vignerons et autres genres d'ouvriers, convenables aux besoins de la colonie. Les gens mariés avec leurs enfants, et les célibataires, ont l'autorisation de rester à bord quatre jours entiers après que le navire a jeté l'ancre à Port Jackson, et les femmes non mariées sont reçues dans un "Immigrant's Home" * et peuvent y rester 8 jours sous le contrôle de l'agent du gouvernement pour l'émigration. Dès leur arrivée on s'empresse de leur trouver de l'ouvrage convenable aussitôt que possible.

LA VIE DE CAMPAGNE DANS LA NOUVELLE GALLES DU SUD.

L'objet de l'article qui va suivre n'est pas d'entrer dans des détails sur les particularités de la vie rurale dans la colonie, qui n'est pas probablement très-differente de celle des autres colonies du groupe australien, mais de faire voir les quelques points dans lesquels la vie coloniale diffère de celle des autres parties du monde. Les épreuves et les difficultés du pionnier ne sont pas des choses du passé, car, dans le fond de l'intérieur, là où l'on se livre à la vie pastorale et où il faut avoir à sa disposition d'immenses étendues de pays pour que ce genre d' occupation soit profitable, il lui faut se soumettre à l'isolement de toute *société*, et l'émigrant en général évite ces lieux isolés lorsqu'il s'agit d'y fixer sa résidence individuelle. C'est surtout à la vie dans les districts colonisés que les remarques suivantes s'appliquent.

Pour rendre la vie de campagne en Australie à la fois profitable et heureuse, deux qualités sont indispensables. La première est celle d'une grande confiance en soi-même et la seconde, des ressources personnelles. En s'établissant l'objet du colon est de se créer un existence indépendante de toute assistance étrangère. Au fait il n'a guère besoin de cette dernière même au début de sa carrière. La "brousse Australienne" ("Australian bush") comme on l'appelle, excepté sur les bords des cours d'eau et dans les parties tropicales n'est autre chose qu'une forêt clairsemée pas plus boisée que ne l'est le parc d'un "gentleman" en Europe. Le colon a sous la main les matériaux nécessaires pour son habitation et son foyer, mais les arbres sont si espacés que l'on peut immédiatement commencer à cultiver en les abattant sans s'occuper d'en arracher du sol les racines; ces dernières dessèchent si complétement que dans le cours d' une année ou deux on peut les extirper du sol par le moyen du feu. L'écorce des arbres sert à fabriquer des toits, et la maison et la ferme sont construites à l'aide du bois fendu en planches à un prix peu élevé. La maison est sans doute d'une assez rude construction et la ventilation en laisserait peut-être à désirer dans un climat moins favorable, *mais* là c'est bien le genre d' habitation le plus comfortable et le plus sain que l' on puisse ériger. Une charrette et quelques instruments d' agriculture, quelques vaches achetées au prix moyen de 100 frs par tête, une demi douzaine de chevaux à un prix un peu plus modéré, deux ou trois porcs pour l'élève et une petite quantité de voldilles complètent l' installation de la ferme. Avec cela et un jardin potager attaché à sa résidence le colon peut dire qu'il a tout ce qu'il lui faut. Obtenant possession de la terre du jour ou il s'établit dessus à un prix si modéré qu'il peut s'en dire immédiatement possesseur libre, et les impôts directs, de quelque nature qu'ils soient, n'existant pas dans les districts ruraux, il sent sa propre indépendance avant d'y avoir établi sa résidence depuis douze mois, et c'est là une des plus grands satisfactions que la vie à la campagne puisse lui procurer. Quelqu' isolée que soit sa position, ses yeux et ses oreilles lui montrent que le courant du progrès monte rapidement vers lui. A la rapidité avec laquelle la colonisation s'avance, l'émigrant s'aperçoit vite que son isolement devient une chose du passé.

De nouveaux devoirs sociaux lui sont alors imposés. Il faut qu'il coopère avec ses voisins à l'établissement d'écoles dans son voisinage, et qu'il puisse en cas de maladie obtenir l'assistance du médecin; les visites ministérielles, l'érection de chapelles et d'écoles, l'amélioration des routes, et enfin tant d'autres choses tendant à l'avancement social, viennent aussi, s'il a tant soit peu d'esprit public occuper son attention et demander ses services. Le service télégraphique et postal le suivent, et l'on s'établit autour de lui, aussi faudrait-il qu'il trouvat un lieu bien isolé pour qu'il put échapper à la vigilance des agents des journaux. Lorsque des gens établis à des centanes de milles dans l'intérieur ont l'avantage de pouvoir lire chaque semaine des nouvelles d'Europe qui n'ont pas plus d'une quinzaine de jours de date, et se tenir au courant de *tout* ce qui se passe dans leur propre colonie et celles qui les entourent, on ne peut pas dire que s'ils ont quelques resources personnelles le temps leur pèsera bien lourd, si toutefois il leur en reste à perdre. Si l'émigrant se mêle aux amusements de ses voisins, il se joint vite à eux pour tirer le meilleur parti de la position. Dans les champs de course de campagne, avec leurs tentes de calicot, il y a quelquefois plus d'animation que dans les fameux hippodromes d'Epsom et de Longchamp. Il connait tout le monde et le cheval de chacun, et ces, "Jeux Isthmiques" ruraux, sont considérés tout pauvres qu'ils soient, avec un intérêt que les colons peuvent seuls comprendre. Les bals périodiques auxquels il faut se rendre par une course à cheval de quarante milles—ce qui n'est qu'une petite considération—sont des jours marquants dans la famille, et c'est plus tard, en un mot, que le colon se souvient avec plaisir combien il s'amusait à ces parties, considérant surtout le peu de moyens qui lui permettaient d'y pourvoir. La visite à la métropole, qui dans les circonstances favorables a lieu tous les trois ans, est un événement dans l'histoire de la famille, que l'on note soigneusement, mais il est remarquable de voir combien le colon des campagnes se fatigue vite de la vie des villes et avec quel plaisir il retourne dans ses Lares et ses Pénates. L'éclat et le clinquant, la tumulte et l'excitement d'une grande ville, n'ont aucun charme pour lui. Cependant la colonie n'a presque aucun intérêt pour le voyageur ordinaire. Le paysage, sauf près des côtes, n'est pas particulièrement remarquable, on peut même l'appeler monotone, mais d'une manière où d'une autre il possède certaines attractions qui lui sont propres. Un climat agréable, des resources illimitées, et les avantages naturels du pays qui y rendent un établissement meilleur marché que dans toute autre contrée, et son degré constant de progrès le recommendent a l'émigrant. Quelque soit le but du colon, qu' il tourne son attention vers l'état pastoral et l'agriculture, la production du vin ou du sucre, il cherche invariablement à se rendre, s'il le peut, indépendant de toute influence étrangère en ce qui concerne la production des nécessités de l'existence. S'il est doué d'une grande confiance en lui-même il élève ses enfants à la même école, et lorsque ceux-ci poussent plus loin dans l'intérieur et s'y établissent, ils emportent avec eux une expérience pratique qui leur permet de faire face à tout. La vie de campagne en Australie a cette différence avec celle d'Europe qu'ici l'homme a à établir son propre "home," et qu'il doit faire dériver ses plaisirs de ses ressources personnelles. On fera fort peu pour lui, et à moins qu'il ne soit prêt à accepter une situation comparativement solitaire et s'en arranger de son mieux, la *monotonie* de la situation sera vite pour lui désespérante. Une vie d'un certain confort, libre de toute restreinte conventionnelle, et d'une indépendance complète, ne s'obtient pas sans qu'on y sacrifie les commodités, le luxe et le plaisir qu'offrent les pays plus largement peuplés. Il n'y a aucun doute que le premier genre de vie est meilleur pour un homme dans son propre intérêt, et celui de ceux qu'il laisse après lui; mais on ne peut l'obtenir sans sacrifice personnel et confiance en soi-même. Si quelqu'un doute de posséder cette dernière, il vaut mieux pour lui qu'il s'arrange dans un pays plus peuplé ou ses services seront plus utiles aux autres qu'à lui-même. Pour ceux là la vie de campagne dans la colonie signifie misère et ennui, quelquefois les deux.

AMUSEMENTS.

Le grand "sport" anglais des courses de chevaux a été acclimaté complètement en Australie; et les "meetings" les plus remarquables ont lieu à Sydney à Melbourne, et dans les principaux centres de population, et l'on y voit des chevaux aussi bien élevés, et entraînés avec autant de soin que ceux que l'on voit sur les hippodromes anglais. Plusieurs de ces chevaux de course ont été importés par de riches habitants qui possèdent de beaux harns, et ont rendu leur nom familier dans les circles du sport. * Nous avons à Sydney, un magnifique champ de course situé à Randwick, à deux milles de l'enceinte de la ville, et il s'y réunit quelquefois jusqu'à 15,000 personnes. Il y a des "grand stands" et toutes les choses nécessaires à un champ de course bien organisé. Les prix offerts sont considérables et l'on accorde des encouragements spéciaux par la distribution de prix pour l'élève et l'entraînement de chevaux de premier ordre. Il arrive quelquefois que certaines personnes gagnent dans ces meetings des prix dont la valeur totale surpasse 25,000 francs. Les villes de l'intérieur ne sont pas dutout en arrière de la métropole en ce qui concerne l'encouragement de ce sport, et beaucoup parmi ces "meetings" locaux ont donné, sur leurs propres champs de courses, des prix extrêmement élevés si l'on considère le chiffre de la population. Des prix de 6250f. sont quelquefois donnés dans ces courses de campagne, et dans un certain cas, dans une ville de 3000 âmes, on a donné pour une seule course la somme de 1000 guinées (26,000f.) cette somme était naturellement fournie par quelque riche squatter des districts voisins aidé de la souscription des habitants de la ville.

D'après un calcul approximatif, on suppose qu'il existe environ 4000 chevaux pur-sang dans la Nouvelle Galles du Sud.

Il n'est peut être aucun pays dans lequel un jeu puisse être appelé "national" avec plus de raison que ne l'est le "cricket" dans la Nouvelle Galles. Le cricket est un jeu essentiellement anglais, mais il n'est dans aucune partie de l'Angleterre un amusement plus favori de la jeunesse et de la virilité du pays qu'il ne l'est des jeunes gens de cette colonie. L'amour de ce jeu semble naturel à la génération qui s'élève, et le beau sexe et leurs anciens accordent aux joueurs le patronage de leur présence à un point qui n'est égalé nulle part. Dans le courant du mois dernier, plus de 10,000 spectateurs se sont réunis en deux occasions différentes pour être témoins de l'adresse des meilleurs joueurs de notre colonie et de celle de Victoria, et pour admirer une dernière fois les prouesses des onze "cricketers" qui ont été choisis dans les colonies pour visiter l'Angleterre et concourir avec les champions de la mère patrie sur leur propre terrain. L'adresse de nos "cricketers" coloniaux a été de beaucoup perfectionnée par leurs concours avec plusieurs "elevens" † qui se sont donné la peines de traverser 12,000 milles de mer pour venir montrer leur adresse à leurs compatriotes australiens, et à la dernière visite du "camp" anglais, les luttes qui eurent lieu dans les colonies prouvèrent que nous avions aujourd'hui des joueurs qui peuvent prendre place au premier rang dans les "cricket field" ‡ de l'Angleterre, et cela sera probablement encore prouvé par les "onze" qui vont bientôt partir pour la mère-patrie. Il y a deux "cricket grounds," chacun d'eux capable de contenir plus de 10,000 personnes, et on joue également dans deux ou trois des parcs pour s'exercer en vue des luttes à venir; il y a en outre plusieurs autres terrains autour des faubourgs. Deux grandes parties se jouent annuellement entre les "cricketers" de la colonie et ceux de Victoria. Chaque ville de la colonie possède son "cricket club," et pendant le cours de l'automne et de l'été à peine un jour ne s'écoulé sans que les cricketers d'une ville ne luttent contre ceux d'une autre. Les principales maisons de commerce ont aussi leurs clubs privés.

Les colons qui sont venus dans ce pays-ci, et leurs descendants conservent leurs prédilections nationales pour les amusements aquatiques, et cultivent ce goût a un point qui n'est pas surpassé dans la mère patrie. La renommée des prouesses aquatiques australiennes est aujourd'hui établie. Un jour Richard Green traversa la mer et vint faire une course à *la rame* avec le champion des rameurs anglais; il fut battu. Edward Trickett, un autre solide natif, loin d'être inquiété par la défaite de son compatriote, fit le voyage à son tour et défit, sur la Tamise, en présence de milliers de spectateurs le premier rameur de l'Angleterre, et revint à Sydney rapportant les lauriers de champion. Il serait difficile de trouver un endroit mieux adapté que le port Jackson pour des divertissement aquatiques. Il y a deux clubs de rameurs locaux, qui possèdent leurs "boat-houses"¶ et une nombreuse flotille de canots de tout genre; ils ont de fréquentes courses entre eux; quelquefois des courses de rivalité ont lieu entre eux et les équipages des colonies voisines. Il y a également deux "yacht clubs," possédant environ quarante yachts, d'un tonnage allant jusqu'à 35 tonneaux; et il existe aussi un "amateur sailing club."‖ Des régattes et des luttes de vitesse à la voile ont lieu très-fréquemment. Par une belle après-midi, une des plus jolies vues de la ville, c'est cette flotte de yachts et de canots qui parsèment les eaux bleues de Port Jackson, et qui suivent à la voile les méandres de sa magnifique baie.

LA METROPOLE.

La cité naissante établie sur les rivages de Port Jackson en 1788 est devenue dans l'espace des quatre vingt dix dernières années l'une des plus populeuses, des plus riches et des plus importantes de l'empire colonial britannique. Elle est située sur les bords d'un port magnifique, à environ quatre milles de l'océan pacifique, et à moitié chemin sur la côte entre les frontières nord et sud de la colonie. Sydney est la capitale politique et commerciale de la colonie. Le gouverneur y a sa résidence, le parlement s'y réunit, la cour suprême y exerce toutes ses juridictions, l'université, les colléges, et les principales institutions pour l'éducation de la jeunesse y sont établis, les banques y ont leurs maisons principales, et là aussi se fait la plus grande partie du commerce de la colonie. A l'exception de l'exportation du charbon, qui emploie une grande quantité de navires dans le port de Newcastle, et de cette partie de notre commerce qui se fait sur nos frontières, Port Jackson est la porte par laquelle tout ce dont nous avons besoin nous arrive d'Angleterre où de l'étranger et par laquelle sortent également du pays la laine, les peaux, le suif, et tous nos autres produits. Les principales manufactures sont situées dans le district métropolitain. De toutes les capitales du monde, Sydney est une des plus étendues, sinon la plus étendue et la plus importante en comparaison du territoire dont elle fait partie, sa population s'élevant à plus du quart de la population totale.

De plus, Sydney augmente probablement plus rapidement qu'aucune autre cité de même grandeur dans tout l'empire colonial britannique. Une ère de prospérité sans égale s'étant levée sur ce pays pendant les douze dernières années, beaucoup de personnes ont été attirées ici non seulement d'Europe, mais aussi des colonies voisines, et il a été presque impossible de bâtir assez vite pour accommoder la population augmentant sans cesse. Il n'y a jamais eu une telle demande de sites à bâtir, dans la ville et les faubourgs. Dans le cours des trois dernières années la population de la métropole s'est augmentée de plus de 25,000 âmes. Le site occupé en 1788 par les tentes de toile plantées par le gouverneur Phillip, est aujourd'hui occupé et entouré de 18 500 maisons construites dans la ville proprement dite et autant dans les faubourgs; et de la poignée de colons qui l'accompagnaient s'est formé une population de 175,000 habitants dans la métropole, dont 92,000 dans la ville proprement dite.

La ville de Sydney est bâtie sur trois collines et dans les vallées intermédiaires, elle est de forme irrégulière, et a une étendue de 1080 arpents. Sa plus grande longueur étant de 3 milles ½, et sa plus grande largeur de 3 milles. Elle est traversée par 120 milles de rues principales. Un des agréments de la ville est le nombre de ses magnifiques parcs, qui s'étendent sur une ligne presque continue du nord au sud et offrent aux habitants des lieux de récréation sains et agréables. Le Domaine, Hyde Park, Belmore Park, Prince Alfred Park, et Victoria Park, ainsi qu'une ou deux autres réserves plus petites, ont ensemble une superficie d'environ 250 arpents; et Moore Park, qui est une réserve encore plus grande située à l'extrémité sud-est de la ville, occupe une étendue de 500 arpents de terre. Quelques unes de ces réserves sont entre les mains du conseil municipal; d'autres entre celles de fidei-commissaires. Toutes ont été et sont continuellement embellies par des plantations où d'autres *travaux*. Le jardin botanique est un des endroits les plus agréables du monde. Il commande la vue du port, et ses vertes pelouses, entourées de plantes, de fleurs et d'arbres magnifiques, en font un lieu fréquenté par un nombre surprenant de visiteurs. Le Domaine extérieur commande une vue magnifique du port jusqu'à son entrée. Ces réserves contribuent largement au maintien de la santé publique.

Les affaires municipales de la ville sont sous le contrôle de seize aldermen, dont la moitié sont élus annuellement, et le maire est choisi parmi eux. Quoique le revenu à leur disposition soit tout à fait insuffisant pour accomplir les travaux nécessaires pour faire de Sydney une cité modèle, on a fait dans ces dernières années de grandes améliorations, en construisant des trottoirs plus larges, en redressant les alignements, et en ouvrant de nouvelles rues dans la direction des faubourgs. L'anné dernière on dépensa une somme de 1,025,000f. pour les améliorations de la ville; mais l'on considéra cette somme comme plus forte qu'à l'ordinaire, aussi le gouvernement fit-il à la ville un don de 950,000f. en plus du remboursement d'une somme de 500,000f., qui était due depuis deux ans. Le revenu ordinaire du conseil municipal, provenant du taux d'un shelling par livre sterling prélevé sur la valeur des rentes annuelles (moins environ 10 pour cent.) se monte à 1,268,550f., et le don annual du Gouvernement, de 250,000f. ajouté aux revenus tirés des marchés, des quais, des établissements de bains, etc., donnent un total d'environ 2,000,000f., qui forment le revenu annuel ordinaire de la ville. Avec cela le conseil municipal doit pourvoir à l'entretien de 120 milles de rues et à l'amélioration de la cité. Cela n'est pas suffisant pour le travail qu'il y a à faire, et l'on songe en ce moment-ci à mettre les affaires de la ville sur un pied plus satisfaisant. Le service d'eau est aussi sous le contrôle du conseil municipal, qui impose pour cela une somme de 0f. 25 par chambre chaque année. Jusqu'ici on a obtenu une provision d'eau inépuisable du réservoir naturel de Botany, à 6 milles de là, quoique, il y a quelques années l'on ait craint qu'elle vint à manquer par suite d'une sécheresse prolongée. Ce réservoir est d'une superficie limitée, mais sa particularité est d'avoir un fond de sable jusqu'à une profondeur de 100 pieds. Il contient une immense quantité d'eau, assez dit-on pour les besoins de la ville pendant 5 où 6 ans, même si les bassins de la surface étaient vidés. On a craint le danger que l'eau fut souillée de toutes sortes d'impuretés à cause de sa proximité de la ville, et l'on pense maintenant à obtenir une provision d'eau pour toute la métropole d'une source plus éloignée, car les arrangements actuels ne desservent en outre de la ville qu'une petite partie des faubourgs. Le plan que l'on doit adopter est magnifique. Les égouts se déversent dans le port, et c'est là le plus grand désagrément de la ville; mais on prépare des plans pour les diriger vers l'océan par un tunnel souterrain. Les dettes actuelles de la ville s'élèvent à la somme de 23,150,000f.; sur cette somme 19,500,000f. ont été dépensés pour l'emmagasinage des eaux et la construction d'égouts. Les rues de la ville sont macadamisées, élevées au centre et pourvues de ruisseaux, et dans toutes les rues principales les trottoirs sont dallés. Quelques trottoirs ont été pavés en asphalte, et si l'on trouve cette matière durable, il est probable qu'elle deviendra d'un usage général.

Les bâtiments sont presqu'entièrement bâtis en brique et en pierre, mais dans ces dernières années on a élevé beaucoup de structures d'un bon dessin et d'une belle architecture là où se trouvaient des terrains vacants, et à la place des construcions des premiers jours. Parmi les églises, la première comme grandeur et au point de vue de l'architecture est celle de St. André, la cathédrale de l'Eglise d'Angleterre, qui est bâtie dans le style gothique et possède deux tours. La synagogue juive, du style bizantin, est un bel édifice récemment ouvert et dont la construction a coûté 750,000f. Des clochers et des tours s'élèvent dans toutes les directions et les édifices érigés au culte font décidémment honneur à la ville. La cathédrale Ste. Marie (catholique), du style gothique, est en cours de construction et les éclipsera *tous*.

L'université de Sydney, du style gothique, est le plus grand et le plus bel édifice situé autour de la ville; trois colléges de hautes prétensions architecturales y offrent à l'étudiant un confortable intérieur. L'Hotel de Ville est un édifice dans le style moderne, surmonté d'une tour haute de 200 pieds, qui fait un bel effet, et qui, quoique seulement à moitié complété, a coûté plus de 1,500,000f. La poste est un magnifique bâtiment, dans le style italien. Le musée australien est une massive structure, du style romain. Les bureaux du Secrétariat Colonial et du Ministère des terres, du style Italien, sont en cours de construction, et seront des édifices superbes. Les banques, les compagnies d'assurance, et certaines grandes maisons de commerce possèdent de magnifiques maisons d'une belle architecture qui feraient l'ornement des premières villes de l'Europe. La pierre de taille employée dans leur construction, qui vient des environs de Sydney, fait un très-bel effet. On pourra se faire une idée des dimensions de ces édifices lorsqu'on saura qu'un block de cinq d'entre eux s'élève a cinq étage et possède un espace assez grand pour l'emmagasinage de 16,000 tonnes de marchandises. La Bourse est un bel édifice où nos marchands se réunissent comme dans les institutions du même genre en Europe. Les bâtiments de l'exposition, qui servent à nos expositions intercoloniales, peuvent accomoder 12,000 personnes, et l'on s'en sert quelquefois pour y donner des concerts, des bals, pour y célébrer des services religieux, et pour différents objets.

La ville possède trois théâtres, et plusieurs salles publiques dont on se sert pour donner des concerts ou des divertissements d'autre nature; et lorsque quelques unes des célébrités théâtrales visitent l'Australie elles sont libéralement patronnées par le public. Il y a aussi une bibliothèque publique, une institution ouvrière, deux musées, et d'autres lieux de moindre importance pour l'instruction et l'amusement du public. Les courtes heures de travail (généralement huit heures par jour) et les gages élevés permettent à l'ouvrier de jouir des divertissement que lui procure les théâtres, etc., et un jour de fête à Sydney peut être passé comme dans nul autre lieu.

Les moyens de locomotion à travers la ville et les faubourgs sont fournis par un grand nombre de cabs, voitures et omnibus, sous le contrôle de commisaires, et les prix sont raisonnables. Des petits vapeurs vous transportent dans les faubourgs situés de l'autre côté de la baie et il n'en existe pas moins de quatre-vingt-huit autorisés à transporter des passagers à travers le port, tous jaugeant environ 100 tonneaux, et l'un d'eux en mesurant 480; et des certificats furent accordés par le bureau de la marine à non moins de quatre-vingt-sept vapeurs tenant la mer, faisant le commerce avec Sydney l'année dernière. Il y a peu de désordre dans les rues de Sydney et les crimes d'un caractère révoltant y sont rares. Une force de "constables" s'élevant au nombre de 200, de tout grade et de tous services maintient la paix et le bon ordre dans la ville.

Le commerce de la ville pendant l'année dernière (importations et exportations) s'élevait à 527,183,850f., une augmentation de 25,000,000 f. sur le commerce de l'année précédente. La valeur actuelle des propriétés immobilières dans la ville proprement dite peut être estimée à non moins de 500,000,000 de francs.

L'espace restreint qui nous est alloué nous oblige de laisser de côté bien des choses. Mais heureusement cette colonie sera représentée à Paris par une personne capable de compléter les renseignements que nous avons donnés. Le gouvernement a nommé commissaire exécutif Mr. Edward Combes, membre de l'Assemblée Législative, homme honorable et distingué. Mr. Combes était ministre des travaux publics dans le dernier ministère de Sir John Robertson. Il a résidé longtemps dans la colonie, et est parfaitement au courant de son histoire et de ses ressources. Il sera certainement heureux de fournir à ceux qui désirent mieux connaître la Nouvelle Galles du Sud tous les renseignements nécessaires.

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* Maison où l'on reçoit les émigrants, et où le gouvernement les loge à leur arrivée.

* Les grand stand sont des bâtiments appartenant au Jockey Club dans lequel le public est admis moyennant finance à jouir du coup d'œil des courses.

† Littéralement "onze;" cela vient de ce que ce nombre est le nombre de joueurs consacré au jeu de cricket pour avoir une partie régulière.

‡ Littéralement "champs de cricket," terrains préparés et entretenus dans le seul but d'y jouer le cricket. Les anglais ont pour ce jeu une passion presqu'aussi forte que pour les courses de chevaux.

¶ Hangars fermés en planche ou l'on renferme les canots.

‖ Un club d'amateurs de canotage à la voile.

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désirent entrer en correspondance soit directe, soit par l'entremise de leurs maisons, Robert Mason et Co., 36 et 37, Leadenhall-street, Londres, E.C., ou G. et R. Mason, George-square, Glasgow; pour tout ce qui concerne les consignations pour l'Australie.

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Tous les renseignements concernant notre capacité, notre moralité commerciale, et notre mode d'opérer peuvent être obtenus de la Cie. New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, No. 1, Queen Victoria-street, London, E.C. laquelle se charge des avances nécessaires et à laquelle les laines achetées par nous à Sydney sont consignées, soit pour être vendues à Londres, soit pour être expédiées en France ou sur le continent d'Europe.

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